"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warm today, showers tonight or tomorrow; southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,095. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES FORGE AHEAD, BATTLE GROWS FURIOUS, AS ENEMY BRINGS UP BIG GUNS AND BEST MEN IN EFFORT TO MAKE A STAND ON THE VESLE

COLONEL DECLINES TO ENTER RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Declares His Whole Being Is Absorbed in the Problems Created by War.

EXCLUDES OTHER SUBJECTS

Says He Cannot Turn with Any Heart to Deal with State Affairs.

HE PICKS NO CANDIDATE

Makes No Reference to New York Republican Issues in Telegram to Attorney General Lewis.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 22.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt issued a statement tonight in which he declared that under no circumstances would he accept the Republican nomination for Governor of New York. He made his announcement when he sent a telegram to Attorney General Merton E. Lewis at Albany in reply to a message which the Attorney General sent several days ago offering to withdraw from the race if the Colonel would become a candidate.

In his telegram Colonel Roosevelt did not mention any of the subjects which were taken up by the Republicans at their convention last week. He did not refer to prohibition or woman suffrage, nor did he propose a candidate for Governor.

The message follows:

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am very genuinely touched by the spirit of your request, and I need hardly say how much I appreciate the honor you do me. But I cannot be a candidate nor accept the nomination for Governor of New York.

The position of Governor in any State, and especially in this great and most populous State, is one of the very highest consequence, and there is no man in the United States who ought not to feel honored to have the chance of filling it. But the duties of the place are not only of the highest importance but are also very exacting and onerous and demand all of any man's time and energy, and whoever occupies the place should devote himself wholeheartedly to the work, and, therefore, his heart and soul and brain should be wholeheartedly in the work. This was true of me twenty years ago when I became Governor of New York. It is not and cannot be true of me now.

For the last four years my whole being has been absorbed in the consideration of the tremendous problems, national and international, created by the war. I have thought of them and dwelt on them in my mind to the exclusion of all other subjects. I could not turn from them with any heart to deal with any other subjects, even the domestic problems of this great State, deeply though I appreciate the vital importance of these problems.

My work is for the men who are fighting in this war. My mind dwells continually on the problems of the war, on the international problems of the peace which is to close and justify the war, and on the tremendous problems, social and industrial, with which we shall be faced after the war is ended. This being so, the very fact of my intense appreciation of the magnitude of the New York State interests with which the Governor of New York State must deal forbid my undertaking a task to which I could not bring the whole of whatever strength and thought and ability I possess. Again assuring you of my very great appreciation and with very real regret, I am faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In the Whitman camp the utmost satisfaction with the present state of affairs was expressed yesterday. The Governor was in the city and in communication with his headquarters, but he would make no statement. His friends insisted in the afternoon that they had assurances that Colonel Roosevelt would not be a candidate and that the Governor had the nomination "sewed up." They also said that there were many indications that Republicans who had deserted the Whitman camp and lined up behind Merton E. Lewis had seen the folly of their ways and were scrambling back to the Whitman band wagon. It was said that the Governor feels so confident of winning in the primaries that he will not give these prodigals much consideration. They may rejoin the Whitman camp, but their offense will not be overlooked, and it is predicted that should the Governor be re-elected those among them who hold offices will be made to walk the plank.

Despite the fact that Merton E. Lewis is in a hospital at Saratoga recovering from injuries he suffered in an automobile accident last week, and that

Continued on Page Six.

British Send Troops to Balance Rupprecht's Aid to Prince

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 22—(The Associated Press.)—The German Crown Prince has been obliged to call for help from his cousin, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and divisions from the north have been hurried down to protect the western flank of the army which has been driven over the Marne.

PARIS, July 22.—When the Bavarian Crown Prince answered the Crown Prince's appeal and sent divisions from Picardy to aid the Germans in the Marne salient, an equal number of British divisions was detached from the northern front and moved to the battle sector southwest of Rheims. The British are picked troops and have taken the same place in the battle order which the British occupied when driven back in the May offensive. Their transport from the British front to the Rheims area was executed in a most skillful manner.

AVIATOR SEEKS AID FOR STEAMER

Reports Her in Distress, Perhaps from U-Boat, Off Nantucket.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CANAL

Proclamation Is Looked For Today—Daniels Orders Inquiry Into Failure of Bombs.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 22.—An airplane, which landed at the village of Wauwinet, at the extreme eastern end of this island, tonight brought word that a steamer was in distress near Great Round Shoal, about five miles off the eastern end of the island. The vessel was described as in need of immediate assistance, but the nature of her injuries was not disclosed.

After requesting that the Navy Department be notified and that word be sent also to the nearest Coast Guard Station, the aviator again ascended and was lost to view. The crew of the Cuskata Coast Guard Station were ordered to the assistance of the vessel.

The Coskata crew had hardly launched their boat when they were recalled and notified that the Monomoy crew had been sent out. Late tonight word came from the Monomoy men that they had been unsuccessful in locating the vessel. According to their information the vessel reported in distress was not a steamer but a sailing vessel, probably a square rigger. It was understood that a tug had also been sent out to help find the ship but that she too had been unsuccessful.

Great Round Shoal lies just south of Pollock Rip, and is only fifteen nautical miles distant from the point off Orleans, on the Cape Cod coast, where a German submarine sank empty coal barges yesterday. Mariners here, in the absence of any definite information as to the cause of the accident to the steamer reported in distress, thought it likely that she was the victim of a submarine attack. Whether she was a merchant steamer or a navy vessel was not disclosed.

Sounds of heavy firing were heard this afternoon in the general direction of the shoal, but a thick haze prevented observation from shore. The fog whistle of the light vessel at Pollock Rip was sounded regularly tonight, indicating that all was well aboard the vessel.

Navy Without Information.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Navy Department late tonight had received no information concerning a steamer reported to be in distress off Nantucket Island. On account of the nearness of the steamer's position to the region where a German submarine yesterday attacked the tug Perth Amboy and a tow of barges, considerable interest was manifested in the report.

To protect the coal supply going into New England from Southern ports from the menace of submarine operations off the New England coast, control and operation of the Cape Cod Canal is to be taken over by the Government, and President Wilson is expected to issue the formal proclamation tomorrow.

Meanwhile Secretary Daniels today asked the commandant of the First Naval District for a report as to the reasons for the failure of bombs to explode after they were dropped by naval aviators who yesterday attacked a German submarine off Cape Cod. The aviators twice circled over the submarine when it was shelling a tug and barges, but apparently none of the bombs they let loose exploded.

The Cape Cod Canal will be operated by the Railroad Administration as a

Continued on Page Eight.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

AMERICA WITH JAPAN TO HELP CZECHS IN SIBERIA

President Wilson About to Make Statement Outlining Program of Intervention.

VLADIVOSTOK TO BE A BASE

United States and Japanese Troops in Equal Numbers to Support Czechoslovak Forces

OUR EXPEDITION IS READY

Civil Commission for the Economic Rehabilitation of Russia to be Wholly American.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An official statement by President Wilson may be expected soon concerning the plan of the United States Government for peaceful penetration of Siberia and military action designed to assist the Czechoslovaks in ridding Siberia of German-Austrian forces. The plan, it is understood, has been adopted after consultation between the Governments concerned, and preparations are advancing for putting it into operation.

The program that has grown out of the overtures made by this Government provides only for American and Japanese military participation in connection with the Czechoslovak forces. British, French, and Italian troops are not to be part of the joint expedition, it is understood. There will be a comparatively small number of troops sent by Japan and the United States, and they will be equal in number.

These troops, it is understood, will occupy Vladivostok, the main port of Siberia, and will hold it as a base for Czechoslovak military operations. The Czechoslovaks will be furnished with arms, ammunition, and other supplies, in which they are now woefully deficient.

The American force of occupation is ready and the program may be initiated very soon.

The armed forces of Japanese and Americans are so small in the aggregate that no apprehension is likely to be caused among Russians as to their purposes. They will be sufficient, however, to maintain Vladivostok as a base of operations for the Czechoslovaks in their effort to rid Siberia of the bands of former German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners, which are a menace to Russian control of Siberian territory, and which apparently are intended to form the nucleus of a larger force of German troops sent to conquer that part of Russia.

Although nothing is known in any authoritative way concerning the details of the joint American-Japanese program, it is believed that the military phase will be virtually distinct from the arrangement of this Government to send a commission of civilians into Siberia for the purpose of making an agreement for the industrial and agricultural upbuilding of Russia. From what was indicated today this commission probably will be composed entirely of American civilians, but the entire plan in this respect is not clear as far as any information goes that is available for publication.

Of course, the other allied countries are privileged to send commissions, but the present purpose of the United States appears to be to go it alone, as it were, in giving assurances to the people of Siberia as to the disinterested desire to help them regain strength and in arranging with them for an exchange of Russian products for agricultural implements, machinery, &c., and financial aid that the United States is willing to extend during the period of economic regeneration.

The American commissioners have not yet been appointed by President Wilson, who is exercising the greatest care in their selection.

JAPAN ACCEPTS ALL TERMS.

Agrees to American Proposals in Every Particular, It Is Said.

TOKIO, July 19, (Associated Press.)—It is believed in political circles here that the Japanese Government's reply to the proposal made by the United States relative to Entente allied intervention in Siberia will be dispatched to Washington today. It is understood that the Japanese Government's answer accepts the American proposal in every particular.

A special session of the Diet to consider the question of intervention in

Continued on Page Four.

SUNSHINE CITY.—St. Petersburg, Fla. Save Coal, Food, keep Warm, Well, Winter here. Send for Trade Booklet "F."—Advt.

Pershing Tells Wounded Country Is Proud of Them

PARIS, July 22—(The Associated Press.)—"Your country is proud of you, and I am more than proud to command such men as you. You have fought splendidly."

General Pershing thus addressed wounded American soldiers lying in the American Red Cross hospitals in Paris today. In each ward of every hospital he talked to the men. He inquired if they were being well cared for, how and where they were wounded, what regiments they belonged to, and expressed his sympathy to scores of patients.

General Pershing also talked to the physicians, surgeons, and nurses, and thanked them for the work they were doing in caring for the wounded.

"No one can ask of any fighting force more than that they should do as well as you have done," he said to his troops. The General added that he wished he could talk personally with each and every man in the hospital, but this was impossible. So he asked Major James H. Perkins to repeat his message and say to each individual man: "The American people are proud of you."

ALLIES MUST SAVE BRITISH INDUSTRY

Endangered Now by Efforts to Provide Man-Power for the Front.

ANOTHER CALL FOR UNITY

For Benefit of All Allies to Protect Production in Each Country—Observers Tell Danger.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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LONDON, July 22.—The agreement entered into between the Washington and London Governments under which we supplied troops for the temporary reinforcement of the British Army provided for replacement as soon as the British Government could carry out its drastic plans for calling up new classes. The understanding was arrived at hurriedly and in a spirit of mutual faith.

In respect to the tonnage for transporting the men, England is understood to have exceeded her promises, and has taken up other obligations under the contract with a scrupulous regard for her commitments, which will be lived up to at whatever cost. But the Government is encountering difficulties of such a serious character as to raise a question whether Washington would not move to reopen the matter if it clearly realized the existing conditions here.

It was impossible last March to foresee what would happen in July and August. Already changes have been made in the rough agreement in deference to our wishes, as expressed through our military representatives, the provisions for brigading with the British being only partly adhered to.

Now equally solid considerations seem to call for a revision in the direction of British exigencies. This war is fundamentally a single interest, and what is anybody's trouble is everybody's trouble. Whether it breaks out in Birmingham or in the Bronx, the repercussion is the same on the Marne.

Americans who are here on various forms of service and are watching the developing situation realize how danger may be written across the sky and everybody know it without our absentminded alliance taking steps to combat it. They think that Washington should not wait to be asked, but should offer help in the matter where self-interest jumps with generosity. If the war were being managed by a single intelligence, all the forces in the various allied countries would be treated as one whole and utilized to the best advantage. It is not a question of how strong a Government ought to be or how patriotic labor or how self-sacrificing the civilian population, and comparisons between one ally and another are worse than profitless at this time. Matters are moving rapidly on the war front, and only one main question exists, which is how to "make every corner a cut."

The general dislocation and upset in England, brought about by an honest effort to dot her i's and cross her t's in fulfilling her honorable obligations, may affect the whole allied position and conceivably might become more dangerous than the Rheims offensive. American observers are em-

Continued on Page Four.

OUR MEN IN NEW STRUGGLE

Meet Shock Troops Trying to Make a Stand North of Marne.

ALONG A LINE OF RIDGES

Our Reserves Burst Through a Barrage to Reach the Front Line Before the Attack.

FOE'S LOSSES MOUNT UP

Twenty-five Thousand Taken Prisoner—Total Casualties Probably Exceed 150,000.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 22, 4 P. M.—A battle of great intensity developed today north of Château-Thierry, where the Germans have made a stand on the line running in front of Grisolles and Bezu-St. Germain, thence eastward into the Bois de Barbillon.

The French and American troops and Germans have been attacking and counterattacking since early this morning, and at this time no definite statement can be made as to the exact line. The Americans and French have yielded nowhere on the line held this morning.

The battle is growing in intensity as this is written.

After withdrawing before the Americans and French north to ten kilometers beyond Château-Thierry, while maintaining partially their line eastward to the north of Mont St. Père, the Germans last night placed in position guns which had been silent generally for two days, while being pulled back, and early this morning began violent artillery work against the Americans and French between the Ourcq and the Marne.

For the first time since last Tuesday the enemy's heavy guns pounded our back areas. The roads up which Americans and French are advancing are targets now of not only the German artillery but also of daylight bombers, who are dropping bombs from great altitudes.

But the other side of the picture is that our guns have been brought up as well, and are giving the Germans shell for shell.

In front of our positions east of the Château-Thierry-Soissons road and fifteen kilometers north of Château-Thierry is a series of hills forming an almost continuous ridge. Back of that ridge the Germans have put artillery, and on the hills their infantry, with machine guns, is making a determined stand. The Germans have evidently made up their minds that they have withdrawn far enough.

Shock Divisions Identified.

From prisoners Americans took this morning Prussian shock divisions have been identified. Against them from Château-Thierry as far north as Bezu-St. Germain are Americans, who are always shock troops.

This morning the Germans laid down a very heavy barrage between the Americans' front line and their reserves. This meant that the enemy was preparing to counterattack. Our reserves dashed forward with general success to the front line, and the line was strong when the Kaiser's shock troops hit it. The battle is now going on for the possession of the hills behind which the Germans have turned on their pursuer. It is impossible to exaggerate the fury of the engagement.

The guns of both sides are in continuous roar and both sides are throwing fresh troops into the battle. The Germans apparently expect not only to end the retreat, but also to widen the salient toward the Marne, which is now too narrow for comfort.

I have just come from the region about Bezu-St. Germain, where I talked with our soldiers, going into the new battle. All are determined and full of fight. They appear to think less and less of the boche as the days go on, and are not even thinking of such a thing as stopping their own victorious drive.

It is still too early to make predictions as to today's fighting north of Château-Thierry, but it is comforting to recall the Germans' similar stand against French and Americans south of Soissons on Friday night and Saturday with the same quality of shock troops. There our men have given ground at no point, but have made many gains.

The allied attacks this morning resulted in capture of three villages along the Château-Thierry-Soissons road, south of Soissons.

To the east the Germans also began a heavy renewal of artillery action last night, shelling the British and French back areas in the Bois de Roi and the Bois de Courton, while launching counterattacks against those troops.

Unofficial estimates were made today that the Germans had lost 100,000 men last week in fighting at Soissons and Château-Thierry. I am unable now to get a reliable estimate of the Hun losses on the rest of the front last week, but it is reasonable to suppose they were another 50,000. His losses were very heavy south of the Marne.

The allied prisoners last week exceed 25,000. Five times this for the killed and wounded, plus prisoners, would make 150,000 losses for the past seven days fighting. Today's battle will greatly swell that total.

Many weeks of fighting of that sort would give the Allies a numerical superiority now on the western front.

To the layman 150,000 may seem a great loss, but from the number of German dead I saw in one small piece of woods today one would judge by the application of the ratio to the hundred mile front that many more had been lost by the German high command.

There is evidence that the German command is preparing the nation for the announcement of large casualties.

A semi-official statement from German Headquarters yesterday repeated over and over the desire of the German command to spend as few lives as necessary in consideration of the size of the present battle, which in all its phases is perhaps the greatest of the war.

Our Big Gains on Sunday.

9 A. M.—The sensational victory of the Allies is growing hourly. The German forces, withdrawing from the other side of the Marne before our troops, are now more than ten kilometers north of Château-Thierry, beyond Bezu-St. Germain.

From that point north the allied forces control the Château-Thierry-Soissons highway, and are pushing eastward against the northward-moving armies of the Crown Prince. While French and American troops are pushing back the foe north of the Marne from the point of the salient which von Hindenburg hoped to stretch to Paris, Americans, French, British, and Italians are strongly pressing in on both sides, despite violent and desperate resistance, the German high command trying to protect the retreating forces in the hope of preventing General Foch's stroke from scooping in German forces unable to escape the pincers which are surely closing in.

On the western side of the salient our advance yesterday was little short of sensational. While not permitted to give the exact location of our furthest lines, it may be said that the French and Americans yes-

Continued on Page Two.

FINE FOR YOUR STOMACH
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
There is nothing better for nausea, sick headache, insomnia or indigestion. Try it.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 22.

Night Report—During the course of the day the Germans attempted by powerful counterattacks to check our progress between the Marne and the Ourcq. The Franco-American troops resisted all these assaults and increased their gains, advancing beyond the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles, taking the village of Epieds and gaining ground northeast of Mont-St. Père.

Between the Marne and Rheims there was stiff fighting, which gained no result for the enemy. We maintained our lines in the Courton Wood and the Bois du Roi.

Further north British troops made an advance, capturing 200 prisoners and forty machine guns.

North of the Ourcq and on the Champagne front great artillery activity is reported, but there was no infantry action.

Day Report—During the night the Germans limited their reaction to artillery bombardments, north of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims, notably in the region of the Courton and Roi Woods.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne we have broken strong counterattacks by the Germans in the region from Grisolles to Bezu-St. Germain. We have maintained our positions throughout the line.

Aviation—The activity of our bombing machines was maintained at a high pitch on July 21. During day and night expeditions fifty tons of projectiles were dropped on enemy railroad communications, cantonments and bivouacs in the valley of the Vesle and the Ardre.

The stations at Laon, Fismes, Berry-au-Bac and Fère-en-Tardenois, crowded with troops and convoys, were the objects of very violent bombardments. A great fire, followed by several explosions, was observed. Another fire broke out in the Fismes station.

Tens of thousands of cartridges were fired at German troops and batteries, which were silenced in the region of Courmont, Roncheres and Villeneuve the same day. Our aviators brought down nine enemy machines.

German

BERLIN, July 22 (via London.)

Night Report—Quiet reigns at many places on the battlefront between the Aisne and the Marne. There have been local engagements south of the Ourcq.

Day Report—Between the Aisne and the Marne the battle continues with undiminished violence. In spite of his heavy defeats on July 20, the enemy, bringing into action fresh divisions and tanks, which had been newly brought up, again advanced to violent attacks against our line. His assaults broke down, and prisoners confirm heavy losses.

Yesterday's fighting again resulted in a complete success for the German arms. Between the Aisne and southwest of Hartennes in the early morning the strongest drumfire preceded enemy infantry attacks. Southwest of Soissons and southwest of Hartennes these attacks broke down in front of our lines.

North of Villemontoire some of the enemy pushed forward temporarily over the Soissons-Château-Thierry Road. Our counterattack completely threw them back again.

Villemontoire and Tigny were also foci of a battle which our counterattack brought to a favorable conclusion.

In the evening renewed enemy attacks southwest of Soissons were checked at the starting point. Where they were carried out at all they broke down with heavy losses.

On both sides of the Ourcq River in the forenoon the enemy frequently, but in vain, advanced against our lines. After bringing up fresh forces he returned to the attack in the afternoon. After heavy fighting the enemy's assault on both sides of Oulchy-le-Château was defeated by our counterattacks.

North and northeast of Château-Thierry our detachments which had been left in the forefield hindered the approach of the enemy to our new lines. It was not until evening that he succeeded in launching strong attacks here, which broke down with heavy losses to the enemy.

There has been artillery activity on the Marne front. Between the Marne and the Ardre the British and French continued their attacks. These were sanguinarily repulsed.

A successful attack has been made on the enemy's lines near the Ancre River.

GERMANS BURN VILLAGES

Attempt Desperately to Halt the Allies as Retreat Goes On.

AMERICANS TAKE 3 TOWNS

Two North of Chateau-Thierry and One Near Soissons Are Occupied by Our Men.

FOE LOSING GRIP ON MARNE

Their Communications in Peril —French Throwing Bridges Over the River.

LONDON, July 22.—Hard fighting is proceeding in all sections of the line from Soissons to Rheims, according to dispatches reaching London.

Although the Germans are fighting bitterly along the bottom of the Marne salient, there are indications that they realize that a wide retreat is inevitable, for they are burning villages several miles behind their lines, and there is a great congestion of troops around the top of the salient, which may indicate preparations for a new line.

On the western side of the salient the fighting continued all last night with great intensity, as well as today, with the Allies everywhere on the aggressive, but meeting heavy counterattacks by the Germans at many points. Unofficial advices suggest that these are rearguard actions, designed to check the allied pursuers.

In the area of the greatest allied success of yesterday, the district north and northeast of Château-Thierry, the French and American troops continued to make progress, but at a slower rate.

The entire Château-Thierry-Soissons highway from the Ourcq south is actually or virtually in allied hands. Epieds has been captured, according to the official French bulletin, and ground has been won northeast of Mont-St. Père, as well as east of La Croix and Grisolles. A German counterattack near Grisolles won for the Germans a slight advantage, but this, as well as other German waves, are only in the nature of attempts to hold up the Allies temporarily. These counterattacks are costing the Germans heavily, as they must be launched without adequate preparation, and on ground ill-adapted for the German purpose.

If things continue to go well with the Allies in their attacks, the enemy is likely to be forced back to the line of the River Vesle, which offers good defenses and has good communications.

With the district south of the Marne cleared of Germans, the Allies are constructing bridges and getting troops and supplies across. The Germans were today trying to keep their grip on the river bank, which extended from Mont St. Père to east of Reuilly, but the French succeeded in getting two army elements over at Mezy and Courcelles, which are constructing foot bridges under heavy fire.

On the front from the Ourcq to beyond Soissons the artillery fighting continues very severe, with the allied guns making a target of the highway and railways running south out of Soissons.

The official bulletin from Paris reports that there was no infantry action in this district yesterday, but unofficial advices say that French and American contingents on that front each took a town.

On the eastern side of the Marne salient between the Marne and Rheims there has been heavy fighting in which the Germans seem to have been on the aggressive at several points. Paris reports the allied line was maintained.

East of Rheims the gunfire has again become severe, with heavy enemy bombardment and some local attacks. The Germans gained a little ground in an attack near Perthes.

Unofficial advices say that on the front from the River Suippes to Massiges, the French troops have regained all their old first positions.

The French report the capture of a thousand more prisoners in the last twenty-four hours. The British also have taken several hundred, and the Americans a considerable number.

The French have gathered up forty-five more guns, including six of large calibre, in the fighting along the Marne, where the Germans were compelled to retreat hastily.

Many compliments are being showered on the Americans by British liaison officers, and reports reaching London from their sectors praise their fighting ability, discipline, and adaptability. One staff officer reports:

"The Americans have already earned a great reputation for the thoroughness with which they clean up the territory they move across. They are just as good as the Australians in this open offensive warfare, and that is a very high compliment."

Following yesterday's crossing of the Marne by American troops between Charteves and Gland, east of Château-Thierry, they captured the wood of Barbillon in the course of their three to four mile advance.

One of the German high command actively engaged in endeavoring to find some way of holding up the American forces at the bottom of the pocket is Major General Hell, formerly Mackensen's Chief of Staff, who was recently sent to the west front from Ukraine. The Americans have captured several documents bearing General Hell's signature.

AMERICANS OCCUPY THREE MORE TOWNS

Take Two in Advance North of Chateau-Thierry, Also One in Soissons Area.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 22, (Associated Press.)—The Franco-American advance continued during this morning, and the Germans gave up more ground, slowly continuing their backward movement to the north of Château-Thierry.

On this front the enemy is carrying out sullen and stubborn rearguard actions, but despite these the Allies continued to push ahead.

The Germans leave numbers of machine gun nests in the path of the allied progress, and use their artillery likewise in guarding the slow retreat.

On the whole the concentrated forces of the Crown Prince have materially slowed down the allied progress, but there is no indication that the enemy will be able to counterattack successfully.

Two more towns had been taken by the Americans on this front up to noon. More prisoners have been brought in.

Prisoners captured near Château-Thierry confirmed the soundness of General Foch's plan when they stated that a German retreat became imperative on account of decreased supplies. Stores of both ammunition and foodstuffs were becoming low, they said, and the officers had reported that it was practically impossible to resist.

Orders had been issued, the prisoners added, to retreat to a point ten miles north, [possibly Fère-en-Tardenois,] but the indications are that the Germans will not for long be permitted to remain that close to the Marne.

Streams of prisoners are being taken to the rear. Since Thursday the Americans have captured German soldiers representing ten different divisions.

In the northern area the Germans this afternoon were clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flanks.

The Americans fighting on this front had then completed the cutting of the narrow gauge railway to Château-Thierry. Every yard which the Allies take in this district further hampers the German lines of supply.

Two towns have been captured today by the allied forces, the French taking one and the Americans the other, both improving the allied position and likewise covering the enemy's lines of communication.

The pounding process by the Americans and their allies in this sector was continuous today, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the allied intentions.

Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strong offensive of the Allies continues the Germans will withdraw much further north, where they will fight for their lives. The allied heavy artillery is hammering all military objectives in the Soissons area.

In connection with the heavy machine gun fire which has been encountered by the Americans, prisoners say that machine gunners from a divisional school are being brought up to check the allied offensive.

During yesterday the American troops south of Soissons advanced two kilometers (about one and a quarter miles).

The allied artillery has found the range of the Soissons-Château-Thierry railroad, while American troops were astride the Soissons-Villers-Cotterets railroad. As a result there was even then only one railroad line in the hands of the Germans south of a line drawn from Soissons to Rheims.

Growing Struggle at Soissons.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 22, (Associated Press.)—The region immediately south of Soissons forms the key to the German position, and here the enemy has concentrated heavy forces for the purpose of holding back the advancing tide of the Allies. The latter, however, continue their progress, although the fighting is becoming heavier each hour.

They have taken a large number of prisoners, the number being more than has been announced, and new batches of captives are arriving.

The number of unwounded prisoners alone far exceeds the total casualties of the allied troops since the victorious advance began.

The correspondent has seen a large column of these prisoners coming in, and, from their appearance, they were certainly picked men.

The number of undamaged cannon which has been taken by the Allies is very large, and is constantly increasing, while at the same time large quantities of ammunition have been captured.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

OUR MEN IN NEW STRUGGLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

terday occupied Villemontoire, on the Château-Thierry-Soissons highway, and made progress to the north of that point.

We pushed eastward on a line from Parcy-Tigny to Billy-sur-Ourcq, and also beyond Grisolles and La Croix.

Further to the south the Germans were thrown beyond Bezu-St. Germain on a line reaching the Marne at Mont St. Père.

On the eastern side of the salient the French, British, and Italians, pushing ahead against the strongest sort of resistance, took St. Euphraise and realized other gains, taking many prisoners.

A Hustle to Keep Up With Troops.

The advance of the Americans at some points yesterday was so fast that the Generals had difficulty in moving their headquarters ahead to keep within functioning distance of the troops.

The Germans are headed back toward the line of the Aisne, whence they started in high spirits to take Paris and win the war. How far back they will go the next few days will tell.

Château-Thierry, the nearest German-held point to Paris, was occupied yesterday morning by French and Americans, who established a strong position north of the river preparatory to pushing on. Bridges were thrown across the stream and guns were brought up.

Stirred by the spirit of victory, one sentiment was on the tongues of the American fighters and their elated allies, and that was "The boche is not coming back this way."

The German artillery fire along the Marne was weak and desultory yesterday, showing that the enemy preferred to drag his cannon north rather than take a chance and fight with them.

Road Reached at Many Points.

With Hill 204 in their hands the Americans and French yesterday swung to the east of the line running northwest of Château-Thierry. Our troops reached many points on the Château-Thierry-Soissons road, and there is no reason to believe that the great swinging advance will halt there.

Viewing yesterday's withdrawal of the enemy before our armies, there was something of pathos in the German official statement of yesterday that their forces had been withdrawn across the stream as a part of a new purpose. If that is true, the purpose was to save their skins.

In the swing eastward the French continued to press forward east of Neuilly-St. Front.

Further to the north early this morning the Americans launched a strong attack with tanks and French cavalry south of Soissons, tightening their hold on the heights south of that city. Soissons and the railroad yard there are under gunfire control of our troops, and the city could be taken, but that is not at present a part of General Foch's plan, it is believed. It may be recalled in this connection that Château-Thierry fell into our hands without a fight which would, perhaps, have demolished the city. It was won by strategy.

Shock Troops Fight to Death.

Despite the large numbers of prisoners taken when the attack started, the reserves, which are the Kaiser's crack troops, are fighting strongly south of Soissons and west of Rheims. These shock troops seldom surrender, and the scenes on battlefields show that they fought to the end.

Here is one instance to show the way these Prussians fight. A Lieutenant told me that while leading a squad against a machine gun nest he placed men to flank the enemy position. There were fourteen men there. The Americans killed all but two, who, despite the advance of the Americans from all directions, kept firing, and the Lieutenant had to shoot the gunner through the head before he would stop. Then he placed his pistol against the head of the German Corporal remaining and forced him to show the Americans how to work his gun, which was then turned against the fleeing Germans.

It is not to be supposed, however, that all the Kaiser's troops will fight to the last like that. The majority will not, but the motto of the Prussians, as told me by one of their officers, is, "We will win the war or all go to hell."

It is this sort of fighters that the American troops have been driving back so successfully south of Soissons, in what has been one of the bitterest fights in the whole war.

Americans' Spirit Unexcelled.

The morale of our troops is getting better every day, if that were possible. They have always had the hunch that they could beat the German man to man, and in this open warfare, where gas plays but a small part, they are getting their opportunity and justifying their hunch.

It is difficult to make them fight only as far as an objective, and rest there, but when they get started they simply pound the German lines until overwhelming numbers halt them. Then they take breath and get assistance and go ahead again.

There is but one spirit throughout the American units, and that is the Germans must be kept on the defensive and never receive enough of a breathing spell to prepare another drive.

There is one significant thing growing out of this success. The Americans, of course, wanted to fight under General Pershing's direct command. There is no use hiding the fact that when they first came out here they were a bit sore, because they wanted a big "all-American show."

Foch a Hero to Our Troops.

But that feeling is gone now. Throughout the American ranks there is supreme confidence in General Foch, who is now a hero to our men as well as to the French. That feeling is general now in all the allied armies. The Americans know that they are no longer a side show, and feel honored to be an important part of the great machine directed by doughty Foch. This means, perhaps, more than appears on the surface.

The allied command has requested American correspondents to be careful in their predictions and conservative in announcing results, which will first be outlined in the communiqués. But it is safe to say, and the American people may well know, that the end of this success is not yet.

The fight which started on Thursday morning has now reached the third phase. The first phase consisted of the French and American surprise attack on Thursday. The second phase was the counterattack of the Germans, taking place Friday and Friday night. The third phase was the resumption of the advance of the Allies, which began again Saturday and still continues.

The battle is fast developing into the greatest struggle of the war. French, Americans, British, and Italians are now engaged on a front reaching from Soissons to east of Châlons, or about a hundred miles.

Our Part in the Great Struggle.

In all these phases it has been the part of the Americans to play a big rôle. In the surprise attack it happened to be Americans who pushed forward furthest south of Soissons. In halting the German counterattack the fiercest blows were parried by our men. In following up the Germans none move faster than Uncle Sam's fighters.

Tribute should be paid to the part that our aviators have played in the fighting. They have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our observation planes rendered invaluable service in last week's battle.

The allied bombing machines caused heavy German losses by destroying bridges over the Marne, and today our pursuit machines are hovering thick over the Marne to prevent German bombers from interfering with the crossing of allied troops.

A Visit to Chateau-Thierry.

I went into Château-Thierry a short time after the Germans left it. I was anxious to see what war had done to a city which will forever occupy a place in American history. It must always be recalled as marking a region where the American troops stopped the enemy just where his "peace drives" of 1918 took him nearest to Paris and the fruition of his insolent hopes.

Up and down the line early yesterday morning flashed the news that the Franco-American troops had occupied the beautiful Marne city held by the Germans for seven weeks. So I was soon up the main road from the south and just north of Viffort. I asked a military policeman how far we could go in an automobile.

"Go as far as you like," he replied. "The lid is off this morning."

In acute expectation we speeded as best we could up a road pockmarked with shell holes and running through fields. Soon we reached the crest of the hill where the same correspondent and I had lain on the morning of June 2 and watched American machine gunners hold back the boches' strong efforts to get across the Marne.

Where hundreds on hundreds of shells had screeched overhead that Sunday morning, their roar interrupted by the rat-a-tat of machine gunners, it was peaceful almost, if one discarded the casual shells that the retreating boche sent backward. Up the road moved the graceful French cavalrymen and blue-coated poilus, cracking jokes about the boche going to Paris.

We passed the crest of the hill, and since no one stopped us ran into the city until halted by débris and barricades.

Ruins in Chateau-Thierry.

It was uncanny. But for an occasional shell and the droning of our airplanes overhead, absolute quiet ruled amid the débris where thousands on thousands of shells had put war's mark on the pretty and historic little city. For a moment we stood at Carnot Place looking north into the city. Not a living being was in sight.

The advance troops, which crossed, had moved on and other troops were not yet there. Up the Rue Carnot paved with a three-foot deep carpet of débris one saw barricade after barricade raised fifteen feet high, perhaps two to every block.

Those on this side of the river were made by the French, and those on the other side by the Germans.

All was quiet now along those grim little forts from behind which machine guns and rifles had spit venom for seven long weeks. To our left lay the railroad station and yards. The station was but an empty shell and the tracks were torn up in hundreds of places where bottled hate had fallen from Hunward.

We went on up the Rue Carnot, crawling over barricades and débris. Over the tattered bridge, and we were where the Hun had held a few hours before. He had, as usual, done more than fight. Shop after shop was strewn with wreckage where the boche had pillaged and destroyed what could do him no good.

Debris in Little Shops.

Here was what had been a pretty little café, the inside filled with broken and empty bottles. We rummaged about, and the only bottle which had not been emptied was filled with ammonia. Next to it was a children's store, with little shoes and baby finery in rank profusion, ruined beyond repair.

I picked up a pair of baby's shoes, which I brought away. Just ahead lay the City Hall, which was little damaged. To the left stood the proud old cathedral, with one corner tower missing and scores of shell holes through its sides, but still maintaining its dignity. It can be well repaired.

There was much wreckage along the Quai De La Poterne and the Promenade De La Levee, marking the business district of the city. The invader had left his characteristic marks. Shop after shop lay in ruins, with shells of walls standing. Pretty little cafés were gone beyond repair.

On the outskirts of the city the residential districts were in much better shape. Here were found perhaps three score persons who had stayed on through all the hell that had raged there. Among them was Mme. De Prey, 87 years old, to whom home had meant more than life. She had occupied her seven weeks caring for German wounded. A French General, who learned what she had done, kissed her withered cheeks in homage.

There were in the midst of this war wreckage a trio of children who, left out of doors the first time for so long, made the best of their opportunity.

Marne Bridge Blown Up.

The magnificent stone bridge over the Marne on the Rue Carnot was blown up for almost its entire length.

Taking the city as a whole and considering what it went through, it is in surprisingly good shape. The centre of the town is wrecked pretty well, but more than half the city is habitable. I happen to know that notices have now gone to former inhabitants that they may come back to their broken homes. Generally speaking, most of the damage was done south of the Marne, because the Germans shelled the Franco-American troops there so heavily.

The districts north of the river have fared not so badly, because the French respected their city. General Foch had forced an evacuation by strategy, saving further destruction of the historic place dating back to the eighth century.

Surprisingly few dead were found in the city. Small groups of German bodies were found in several cellars, and here and there on the north bank of the river lay a Hun who had stepped into an exposed place. But the Germans had left without making a stand.

As we turned south to leave the city, up the side of the road came a line of boys in brown, going on their way through the city where they had helped to stop the Germans. They were a gay lot, full of "pep," and why shouldn't they be?

Where the Americans Held.

In years to come American tourists will go to see Château-Thierry. They will not see the débris and carnage I saw yesterday, but it will be many years before the war marks are wiped away. Remember that on that line of white stone houses on the south bank of the river the American machine gunners, after a thirty-hour ride in camions from another part of France, placed their tools of war and held for thirteen hours against the mad rushes of the oncoming Germans to get across the river seven weeks ago.

Through the city runs the Marne on which, to the east, the Americans met the boche last Monday morning and threw him back across the stream. To the west lines the Bois de Belleau where the Marines drove back the invader on the main approach to Paris.

What would be the situation if the second division of the American Army had not held on June 2 around Lucy le Bocage? What would be the result of the Crown Prince's now unlucky drive if the Americans had not thrown back the boche last Monday between Chateau-Thierry and Jaulgonne?

May history not record that the world war reached a turning point at Chateau-Thierry, where the Americans stopped the Hun?

GERMANS BURN STORES; MOVE TOWARD VESLE

Fight to Gain Time for Destruction of Supplies Intended for Their Own Drive.

By G. H. FERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 22.—The night and early morning passed without any important development, for on both sides a breathing spell had become necessary.

Great fires were observed behind the German rear north of the Marne and it is evident that quantities of munitions and other supplies that cannot be removed, stores for the intended southern advance of the enemy, are being burned.

The obstinacy of the resistance to our attacks near Oulchy is explained by the need and difficulty of getting other material back to the north. The direction of the retreat suggests that von Boehm may make a definite stand on the Vesle.

Allied Success Grows.

A characteristic of sound strategical conception, always supposing that it is well executed and fortunate in circumstances, is to give results beyond the proportion due to the forces immediately engaged. Now that General Foch's genius is having fuller play, with results that in less than a week have transformed the military outlook, my mind goes back to very different days when, in the immobility of trenches such successes seemed to have become almost impossible.

Our victories spread and spread. On Thursday Foch loosed Mangin and de Goutte on von Boehm's west flank. On Friday night the German commander withdrew from the south bank of the Marne, thus closing the program of enemy offensive begun on Monday of last week. On Saturday he abandoned Château-Thierry, the key to this part of the Marne.

Yesterday he was threatened all along his main line of communications to the Aisne, and driven by the forces which crossed the Marne from Fossoy to Gland, from Mezy to Charteves. Between these points von Boehm hurriedly abandoned a large angle, of which Château-Thierry and the hills around the town were the southwestern buttress.

Road Essential to von Boehm.

The Soissons-Château-Thierry highway was absolutely essential to the maintenance of von Boehm's army. Even a short allied advance from the Retz-Savieres and Clignon Valleys, such as would have brought it under fire, would have gravely compromised the German supplies of all kinds.

The German front was held by at least six divisions, with a seventh which was in course of relief. Of these several had undergone severe losses in the Compiegne offensive of a month before and had been told that they were going to rest in a quiet sector. Others, including the 6th Division of "my faithful Brandenburgers," whom the Kaiser lauded in a famous dispatch for having taken Fort Douaumont in February, 1916, were of better quality. How are the mighty fallen!

There were Bavarians and Saxons also, who do not exactly love one another. At least the Bavarians charge the Saxons with weakness almost amounting to treason. The fact is that all of them, the Brandenburg braves included, met men superior in numbers, in spirit, and in war skill.

Germans Hastened Retreat.

By 11 o'clock Friday morning we had the Soissons-Château-Thierry road under our gunfire, and a little later the Fère-Bazoches railway. On Saturday, with Franco-American divisions at Ploisy and Parcy Tigny, hardly two miles from the road on the north, and at Etrepilly, the same distance on the south, while the French entered Château-Thierry and crossed the Marne further east, the situation had become exceedingly critical.

It was met by an accentuation of the retreat on the south and a stiffening of the resistance at what the enemy evidently regards as vital points on his west flank, namely, the line of the small River Crise, immediately south of Soissons, and the sector of the twin towns of Oulchy. At both these points the battle raged furiously yesterday.

Nevertheless the French and allied troops crossed the high road between Villemontoire and Buzancy and approached south of the Ourcq in the rear of Rocourt St. Martin. From this point the front ran across the road by Epieds to the Marne near Jaulgonne.

Certain British divisions, strapping fellows from the Black Watch and other English and Scottish contingents, have had yesterday and today a modest but useful part in the battle on the eastern flank near the ground where their countrymen arrested the advance from the Aisne a month ago.

They had only just come up across the Marne to the line midway between Reuil and Rheims; had, indeed, scarcely got out of their motor wagons with a French force and some Italian elements at their sides.

British Face Heavy Force.

British regiments advanced yesterday on the front extending from the Rheims high road near Bouilly to the Ardre Valley near Marfaux. Fortune was not very kind to them, for it happened that opposite the sector a relief was about to take place, so that the Allies were faced by two German divisions instead of one, and of these the 50th Division was reputedly of good quality.

Throughout yesterday and today the fighting has been most obstinate. Yesterday we took St. Euphraise Village, at the extreme right of our line, which, curiously enough, faced slightly to the southwest after the recent reverses, and part of Rheims Wood at our centre, but lost part of Marfaux Village on our left. Today a new assault gave us the village of Bouilly and the remainder of the wood, which was a regular nest of machine guns.

From these points of the hillside we came down into the Ardre Valley, nearly reaching Bligny and capturing Chamuzy. The Germans in the further corner of Marfoux are therefore in very precarious positions.

Among 400 prisoners brought to the British rear are two battalion commanders and nine other officers. The real importance of the action, of course, is to have pinned down a pretty large force which might have been set to trouble us in a more important field.

There is some evidence of demoralization among the German soldiers, but I do not recite details lest exaggerated ideas of the dimensions of the allied success should be encouraged. We stand beside open graves. The way before us is still long and bitter. Let us face it soberly.

Salient Weak on the West.

One must know the country to understand well this precipitate retreat. The eastern part of the German salient between the Aisne and the Marne lies across a very hilly country which is naturally defensible, and in which, up the Vesle and Ardre Valleys, many good roads were built by the French in preparation for their Aisne offensive last year.

It is otherwise with the western and larger part. It had only one great highroad, that direct from Soissons to Château-Thierry, by Oulchy-le-Château, with a branch that leaves it near Oulchy and passes by Fère-en-Tardenois to the Marne at Jaulgonne. The only north and south railway is now under French fire, and the only other one runs northeast from near Oulchy to Bazoches, in the Vesle Valley, branching back thence to Soissons.

The region is thinly populated and purely agricultural, an obscure countryside whose few rough tracks wind by sleepy hamlets and lonely farms over open beetfields and moors and along small twisting dales.

The transport of an army should be its first care. I said the other day, before our blow fell, that Ludendorff's plan was open to contemptuous criticism. Of course, individual commanders will be criticised. Von Boehm will probably suffer as von Kluck had to do in 1914.

His orders to push beyond the Marne, however, must have come from Berlin, and if right were done it is the Crown Prince, his superior, who would be cashiered, for they showed a reckless indifference to an attack from the west which must have been serious even if it had been less powerful than that of Mangin's and Degoutte's armies.

Allies' Comradeship Strong.

July 21.—In the rapid advance which the Allies have made east of the Soissons-Château-Thierry line the rate of gain has been necessarily irregular, according to the strength or weakness of the resistance encountered. The opposing reserves have come in gradually here and there, and fluctuations are produced in a struggle of increasing severity.

Thus it becomes more difficult to state the line that has been reached at any given moment. Is a village or wood to be regarded as held when the advance guards have entered it, or a plateau when the enemy is still counterattacking?

If the French official bulletins err at all it is in a conservative sense. All of the plateaux in the corner overlooking Soissons are in our hands, and practically the whole of the ground west of the line running due south from Mercin, two miles west of Soissons, on the Aisne to Bourescches, five miles northwest of Château-Thierry. It is a splendid crown to the efforts of the armies of Mangin and Degoutte.

I spent yesterday afternoon with the latter in and on the western edge of the Forest of Villers Cotterets, and saw many signs of the moral effect of the victory. Frenchmen, Americans, British, Italians, and native soldiers from Africa are working together in a spirit of comradeship which is remarkable. The wounded are going down to dressing stations or hospitals, reliefs doing a hard tramp down from the front with their backs bent by the weight of heavy packs, rifle and shovel, or coming up to take their places, are full of good cheer. Haggard faces light up with a smile of greeting as you pass, as much as to say, "I told you so, but you wouldn't believe me, wretched civilian."

In the cool, safe depths of the forest, where there is no blinding dust of traffic, no tiring sun glare, the camps have almost a picnic appearance, but that passes as one goes east. This moving phase of war does not carry with it the devastation characteristic of the period of fixed French lines. The eastern side of the forest, however, is a great deal ravaged by shellfire. There are villages and fine old country houses whose blocks of white sandstone have been smashed as if by a thousand Thor's hammers.

Corcy is one such hamlet. The church has been rent open, its western half shattered, and from the height of the nave there looks out upon the ruins a great figure of Christ. A few miles away the large château of Longpont, which was a landmark in hundreds of my journeys about the front, is gutted from end to end, but the smile on the face of one of these men who offered their all and faced death for the fatherland and the future of the world is more than fine habitations or broken altars.

PETAIN'S FORESIGHT, FOCH'S BOLD STRATEGY

One Had Patiently Built Up a Reserve Army, Ready for the Other's Daring Plans.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 22.—The Germans are devoting their whole energies to the protection of the retreat. They are resisting furiously on the banks of the salient with incessant counterattacks to permit the withdrawal of the centre. Under the pressure of the three allied armies the whole position is untenable owing to the large numbers herded in the confined space with a limited and hourly more confused transport.

When the Crown Prince's drive was checked the strategy of Pétain found a chink in the German armor, and Foch was swift to seize the advantage, and by throwing in strong forces convert a successful diversion into a victorious counteroffensive.

The Allies are now reaping the results of the sole command, which permits the indiscriminate utilization of forces of all nations at any point, and no less of fourteen months of tireless patience on the part of Pétain, who despite all criticism refused to waste his energies in vain offensives and carefully built up a mass of reserves—forewarned by the collapse of Russia—which enabled the Allies to weather the anxious months since March 21, and has now upset the enemy's plans without a stroke of unexpected vigor.

Credit for the triumph should go equally to the prudence of Pétain and the daring strategy of General Foch, whose name will be ranked in history as a victor beside that of Marshal Joffre.

Definite Stage in the Battle.

The German abandonment of the Marne line along the base of the salient and the rapid retreat from the southwestern corner mark a definite stage in the battle. Hindenburg's sole object now is to extricate his great force of men, guns and materials, amassed north of the river with such ambitious hopes, from the hazardous position in which it is placed by Foch's riposte.

Two problems confront the German commander: First, to dam the allied pressure on both sides of the salient—an operation of defensive offensive, with desperate resistance and incessant counterattack—and, second, to effect the retirement of the centre as quickly and inexpensively as possible—an undisguised operation of salvage in which all the fighting falls on the rearguard charged to protect it.

The key to both problems is identical—communications. A glance at the map shows the difficulty of the German situation. First of all, there are only two railroads in the whole salient, the Western from Château-Thierry north to Nanteuil, Fère-en-Tardenois, and Bazoches, which the allied progress must put practically out of commission, and the Eastern, along the line of the Ardre from Fismes to Ville-en-Tardenois and Rheims, which though valuable as a feeder in the defensive battle in that sector cannot be used for the central retreat, for the maintenance of the flank resistance is no less vital than the retirement.

In the whole area there are but five main roads running northward—the most westerly, from Château-Thierry to Soissons, already cut; the second from Château-Thierry to Fère-en-Tardenois; the third from Jaulgonne to Fère-en-Tardenois with a branch eastward to Coulonges, where it joins the fourth from Dormans, and the fifth, running northeast from Verneuil to Olizy, then turning westward to Coulonges.

"Tie-Up" Would Spell Disaster.

It is an obvious conclusion that if the Allies can produce a "tie-up" of German transport at Fismes and Fère and—though of less importance—at Coulonges and Ville-en-Tardenois, the whole scheme of retirement will fall to pieces and the enemy be faced with disaster.

To do it we have bomb planes, whose number and efficacy were never so great before, with aviators trained to perfection and animated by the recent striking success. In thousands of camions, wagons, railroad trucks and dense columns of marching troops they have an unparalleled target every hit on which redoubles their opportunity and the enemy's confusion.

SIGNS OF GERMANS EVACUATING SALIENT

Material and Munitions Being Destroyed by Wholesale in Region North of the Marne.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 22, (Associated Press.)—There were signs everywhere today that the Germans were destroying the material and munitions in the pocket to the north of the River Marne, between Soissons and Rheims, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that area.

The Germans are having the greatest difficulty in maintaining their communications in the salient. They are unable to utilize most of the railroads leading northward, owing to the incessant harrying from allied aviators and artillery.

Last night was comparatively calm, but several local counterattacks were executed by the Germans in an endeavor to cover the retreat of their main body. These attacks in every instance were unsuccessful.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 22, (via Ottawa.)—North of the Marne the Germans are making preparations for a further re[illegible]

In the angle between the Marne the Andre, on the eastern side of the salient, the enemy is blowing up munitions dumps and burning stores which they have not had time to remove. The enemy's position is in a heavy wooded and broken country without main roads and railways in shape to use.

To feed the Soissons-Marne front the Germans have only one railway line from the Aisne in the neighborhood of Bourg to Bazoches, where it joins the maine line of the Soissons-Rheims road. The latter road is still in condition for use for a certain distance on either side of Bazoches, but the junction there is being bombed constantly.

PARIS, July 23.—In the drive south of Soissons French troops have crossed the Soissons-Château-Thierry road north of Villemontoire, opposite Buzancy, the Temps announced today. The allied advance was then approaching this road still further to the north.

The Germans are offering desperate resistance to the Allies in the Soissons area, as the grave consequences to them of a withdrawal from the town are apparent, and the struggle is continuing with great severity.

ALLIES' CAPTURES HUGE.

Largely Exceed Present Estimates, Says a Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail with the French Army says there is reason to believe that General Foch's success is going to prove more damaging to the enemy than has hitherto been assumed, and that the number of prisoners and guns captured largely exceeds the present estimates.

The correspondent states that one army corps returned its captured guns as thirty, whereas they actually numbered eighty, and asserts that there also is a great disparity in the casualties of the enemy and of the Allies.

He says that the German killed or wounded are extremely numerous and that in one case virtually the whole of one battalion was found dead on the ground in a wood in which they were taking shelter.

On the other hand, the French and American casualties during an attack were less than half the number of prisoners taken.

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VICTORY ON MARNE AGAIN STIRS FRANCE

Communique Shows the Enemy Is Not Only Checked, but Has Met Full Defeat.

DISASTROUS ROUT POSSIBLE

Retreating Germans Will Have Hard Time Saving Their Divisions from Allied Trap.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—For the first time since the battle of the Marne the word victory appears this morning in the French communiqué: "Our victorious counteroffensive."

The fact is significant. It means that France, after two full days of uninterrupted progress by the forces of Mangin and Desgouttes, is now satisfied that the Germans have not merely received a severe check, but have been fairly and squarely defeated on ground they had themselves chosen.

Every hour is now bringing fresh confirmation that once more the fatal Marne has proved the grave of Prussian hopes at the moment when the enemy, in his arrogance and inability to recognize his certain doom, believed victory was within his grasp. The outstanding feature of the situation this morning was that the enemy by his hasty decision to fall back on the other side of the Marne, had realized the danger of the worst kind of disaster that threatened him from the direction of Oulchy and southeast of Soissons, and begun to retreat in the hope of escaping the trap which the Franco-Americans are slowly but surely preparing for him. Such a retreat, however the Germans may camouflage it in their own reports, is a plain and undisguised admission that they have been outgeneraled, outmanoeuvred, outfought and unqualifiedly defeated.

The outstanding feature of this afternoon's official report is the recapture by the Franco-Americans of Château-Thierry, the cornerstone of the extreme right of the German defensive position on the north bank of the Marne. If this means anything at all, it means that in this section of the great battlefield, at any rate, the allied victory will soon be complete and the German retreat northwards, unless a miracle intervenes, may soon be transformed into a disastrous rout. The Allies now hold solidly three of the four cornerstones of the great quadrilateral between the Aisne and the Marne, which is proving so disastrous to the enemy. With Rheims, Epernay, and Château-Thierry in our hands under such favorable conditions, the beaten and flying enemy will be hard put to disengage his hard-pressed divisions from the broad plain in which the victorious Allies are advancing upon them from the east, west, and south at the same time.

PERSHING REPORTS NEW GAINS

Tells of 6,000 Prisoners Being Taken by Our Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A communiqué from General Pershing, made public by the War Department tonight, tells of the crossing of the Marne, and says the towns which the Americans occupied on the north bank of the Marne showed that they had been abandoned in haste by the Germans. His bulletin reads:

"HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, July 22.

"Yesterday evening our troops, continuing their advance in co-operation with the French, south of the Ourcq, crossed the Soissons-Château-Thierry road between the Ourcq and the Clignon and passed through the towns of Besu, Epiods, and Charteves.

"Other American units have crossed the Marne from positions south of the river, and have occupied towns the condition of which shows that the army abandoned them in great haste."

A previous bulletin read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, July 21, 1918.

"Section A—Between the Aisne and the Marne the day has brought fresh success to our troops. With undiminished vigor and spirit they have continued to force the enemy to yield bitterly contested positions. In the fighting of the past few days more than 6,000 prisoners, more than 100 cannon and many trench mortars and machine guns have been taken by our divisions.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

"PROTECTION OF LIFE" CAUSED BIG RETREAT

Cologne Gazette Emphasizes the German Staff's Solicitude in This Respect.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 22.—The German press is still explaining the retreat on the Marne.

The Cologne Gazette says that the withdrawal of troops from the banks of the river was no surprise in well informed circles, as the General Staff had already signified an intention of doing so. The aim of crossing the river had been attained, so that it seemed useless to sacrifice more lives than was necessary, says the paper, and the protection of life is one of the basic principles which have always been followed, even when the measure involved might appear to be a defeat in journalistic and official reports.

"Unnecessary losses will be avoided," it continues, "in order to be as strong as possible on the decisive part of the front."

The paper explains that in a mobile war the situation changes rapidly, but that the enemy paid dearly for the narrow strip of conquered territory. The Americans came under fire, and a second division was added to that which has been in possession northwest of Château-Thierry for weeks, strengthened by the French.

It is remarkable, the paper says, that Reuters makes so much of the Americans' achievements, while the American official report is not painted in such "glaring colors." In America the papers, it assumes, will portray events differently.

The Gazette asserts that THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 9 was able to make a great success of the "Americans defeat with resulting losses at Belcheprey." It compares the tone of the American press to Garibaldi's language when losing.

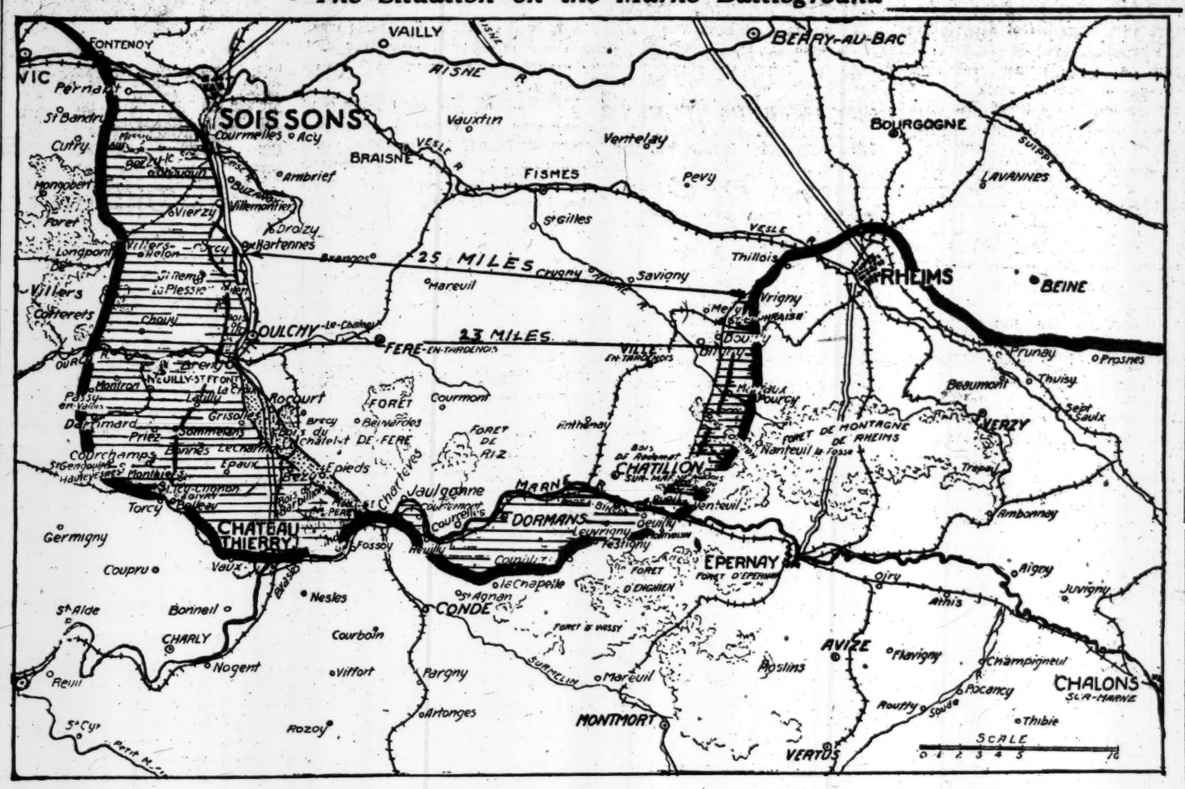
GERMAN WOUNDED POUR BACK.

Railway Traffic Disorganized—Empress Is in Mourning.

GENEVA, July 22.—Railway traffic among the Rhine towns is greatly disorganized owing to the number of wounded arriving daily from the French front in hospital trains. Trains from Germany are arriving at the Swiss frontier many hours late.

The German Empress returned to Berlin yesterday in mourning.

The Situation on the Marne Battleground



The only gains of any consequence made by the allied forces yesterday were in the area north of Château-Thierry [indicated by dots], where they made progress in the face of very heavy resistance. Heavy fighting is going on also in the region southwest of Rheims, where the Germans have attacked vigorously to prevent a further pushing in of the eastern flank of the salient.

The horizontally shaded area shows the gains made by the Allies previous to yesterday.

BELIEVE THE BALANCE HAS SWUNG TO ALLIES

French Critics Count the Result Already as a Great Marne Triumph.

PARIS, July 22.—All the military critics, after careful examination of the tactical position and the strategical situation, have come to the conclusion that whatever happens now, the allied counteroffensive is a new and great victory of the Marne.

The difficulties with which the enemy is struggling are pointed out by the Petit Parisien, which comments:

"The enemy, who boasted that he would capture Chalons in two days, is now congratulating himself on his ability to defend himself, as he is doing, and pointing to this as a great victory. Between the dream of a break-up of the French Army and the breaking of one's own army in front of the French there is a difference that perhaps the German people will perceive. The truth is that the military balance which, since March 21, had leaned to the side of the Central Powers has been forcibly swung to the side of the Allies since July 15."

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, declares that, beyond everything, "it is to our infantry—our poilus—and the allied troops to whom must go our gratitude."

"But," adds the newspaper, "the victory is also due to the fact that we have been able to bring our forces under a single command. With such a leader as Foch, who can tell to what results this new victory of the Marne, achieved in the last days of the fourth year of the war, may lead?"

Commenting on the German withdrawal on the Soissons-Château-Thierry line, Marcel Hutin, in L'Echo de Paris, remarks:

"The offensive continues—ours."

It has needed all the reserves which promised victory to the German people, he says, to attempt to stop the allied progress which continues nevertheless. The enemy has been forced to resist to the last ounce. He was completely beaten at Château-Thierry, from which he scampered off.

In reviewing the military situation as it stood last night, the Havas Agency today says:

"While the enemy has given way in the centre, he is making desperate efforts to hold on the two flanks of the fronts from Soissons to the Ourcq, and from the Marne to Rheims. General von Boehm is in a very precarious situation in the pocket by reason of General Foch's strategy and the irresistible power behind it, attested by the brilliant successes of our armies.

"Never, it may be said, did our high command deserve greater confidence from our people than in these days of great hopes."

GOURAUD THANKS HIS TROOPS.

"Splendid Day for France" When the Enemy Was Stopped.

PARIS, July 22.—General Gouraud, the commander on the front east of Rheims, where the Germans in their offensive of last week were stopped by a stonewall defense, issued the following to his army the day after the German offensive was checked:

"To the soldiers of the Fourth Army:

"On July 14 you crushed the efforts of fifteen German divisions, supported by ten more. Their orders were to reach the Marne that evening. You stopped them just where we decided to engage them and win the battle.

"You have the right to be proud, you heroic infantry machine gunners of advanced positions, who gave the signal that the attack had been begun and broke it up; you aviators who flew overhead; you battalions and batteries who crushed it; you of the staffs who so carefully prepared the battlefield.

"It is a hard blow for the enemy, and it is a splendid day for France. I count upon you for the same result whenever the enemy dares attack you, and with all my heart as a soldier I thank you."

"17,000 PRISONERS" EXPLAINED BY BAKER

Secretary Says Pershing Did Not Mean They Had All Been Captured by Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Baker authorized the statement this afternoon that the inference drawn from General Pershing's communiqué, of July 20, given out by the War Department late last night, to the effect that 17,000 prisoners and 560 guns had been captured by "the Americans" was wrong. THE NEW YORK TIMES did not publish the erroneous statement.

General Pershing's communiqué merely said: "It was reported at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 20: 'We have taken 17,000 prisoners, actually counted, and 560 guns,' " without specifying what forces had taken these prisoners. The report which General Pershing quoted may have come from Allied headquarters.

That General Pershing did not intend to convey the idea that our forces had taken 17,000 prisoners and 560 guns was emphasized when the department this morning received a communication from him which stated that in the fighting of the past few days, "more than 6,000 troops, more than 100 cannon and many trench mortars and machine guns have been taken by our divisions."

Asked regarding the number of prisoners, Secretary Baker said:

"I have had estimates, of course. They were mere estimates. I have had official estimates of 20,000 prisoners.

"The inference drawn this morning of 17,000 prisoners and 560 guns as captured by the Americans was an erroneous inference from the American dispatch. I think General Pershing meant that the Allies, rather than the American forces, had captured that number of prisoners. We have nothing official on our losses of any kind."

Commenting on the battlefront situation, Secretary Baker said:

"Our official reports do confirm the crossing of the Marne by allied troops. They do not specify Americans, though. They confirm minor crossings by allied troops.

"The general effect of the news of last night and this morning is to show very substantial gains of territory, both in the Château-Thierry salient and further east. The exact location of the line changes from time to time, but for two days has changed favorably every time.

"There has been no recent substantial addition to the number of prisoners and no exact estimate of war material captured, but it seems quite clear that large quantities of war material have been taken. As operations are still very active, we cannot look for definite details.

"The railroad line is certainly broken from Soissons to Château-Thierry. Whether broken by actual occupation or insufferable proximity to artillery, I do not know. The line is certainly unavailable for use. This deprives the Germans of their main reliance in the matter of supplies."

FAILURE OF BIG DRIVE ADMITTED IN SWEDEN

Pro-German Press Says Recrossing of Marne Marks End of the Offensive.

LONDON, July 22, (via Ottawa.)—A dispatch from Stockholm today says that the pro-German press of Sweden does not attempt to minimize the importance of the Allied advance.

The Dagens Nyheter, carefully reviewing the position, says that the German recrossing of the Marne marks the complete relinquishment of the great offensive and admits its failure. All abortive explanations from Berlin, it says, cannot alter the fact and nobody will credit the statement that the German high command has achieved its aim.

On the other hand, the importance of the success of the French counter-offensive cannot be estimated, according to the Stockholm papers. The success was prepared for and made possible, they point out, by the method of "elastic defense," which the Germans asserted was their specialty and which was applied by the French.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Diplomatic telegrams received today showed that the success of General Foch's counter-offensive had produced a profound impression on the neutral press in Switzerland, Holland, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries.

The Zuricher Post, whose tendencies have been distinctly Germanophile, printed this comment:

"It is remarkable that the French high command, which must have considerably more reserves at its disposal than the Germans admitted, only required three days to launch a powerful counteroffensive on the attacking flanks of the Germans. It appears that the German forces had to retreat quite a perceptible distance. It is possible that Hindenburg will defend, even to desperation the neighborhood of Soissons and the town itself.

"Finally, it appears that important American forces participated in this operation. Thus events prove that those people in Germany and elsewhere were wrong when they took it as a foregone conclusion that the American help would be of little use."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quoted the Telegraaf as saying: "Everything is possible now. The capture of 400 cannon will strike the Germans with consternation." The same dispatch quotes the Reivus Den Dag as saying:

"The most important point of the victory is that the Allies have gained a tactical success, even partly strategical, against the German Generals, and the principal fact shall remain that the German command has been broken."

ITALIAN VIEW OF FOCH BLOW.

Shows Period of Welding Allied Armies Is Passed, Gen. Corsi Says.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—"The greatness of booty in men, guns, and material clearly indicates the importance of the Franco-American counter-offensive," said General Corsi today. "The surprise was complete. An enemy mass estimated at fifteen divisions has been defeated with overpowering celerity. It is impossible yet to say what the final results of the counter-offensive will be, but it must at any rate have rendered the Germans acutely conscious of the danger of the flank of the troops engaged in the sharp Soissons-Château-Thierry-Rheims salient.

"Though the Germans are being driven further from Epernay and Chalons, which were the objectives of their offensive, the real importance of the latest Franco-American move is that it shows that Foch feels he has sufficient material at his disposal to pass to offensive tactics on a large scale, proving that the welding together and preparation of the allied masses is over and that the Americans have sufficient numbers of their stalwart lads in France to make things hot for the Germans."

THINK PERSHING HAS 10,000,000

Germans Since Drive Began Revise Opinion of Our Strength.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 21, (Associated Press.)—A German prisoner captured by the Americans today formerly was a baker in New York City and Lebanon, Penn. He was asked what the German soldiers thought about the Americans.

Since Thursday, the prisoner said, the Germans had concluded that the announcement that a million Americans were in France was false and rumors among the Germans on this front were that there were ten million Americans in France.

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indicated in a former advertisement intention of notifying the public if there was a possibility of shortage in supplies.

The Company now suggests to the purchaser, to avoid disappointment later, *to place with dealers orders for Gordon and Tanqueray Gins to extent of reasonable requirement for at least one year.*

Deferred orders will result in disappointment.

THE GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., Ltd.

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55c per Pound

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A REAL TURKISH CIGARETTE
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Athletic Shirts $1.00 to $4.00 Per Garment Knee Drawers
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Made by the Manhattan Shirt Co.
Who use the same skill in fashioning these Garments as has made the Manhattan Shirt "Known as the Best"
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Olive Oil Is Scarce

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And skilled housewives are using Gulden's Mustard as a base for salad dressings.
3 Tablespoonfuls Gulden's Mustard
1 Tablespoon Sugar (with or without)
2 Teaspoons Cornstarch
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½ Teaspoon Paprika
⅔ Cup Water
Into a small saucepan put mustard, sugar, cornstarch, salt, paprika and water; cook, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon, until smooth. Cool and use.
Costs much less than olive oil—and is better. Try Gulden's to-day.
Gulden's Mustard
Made from Nature's Purest Products
An American Standard—Popular Since 1867

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Every Ev'g in the Futurist Ball Room
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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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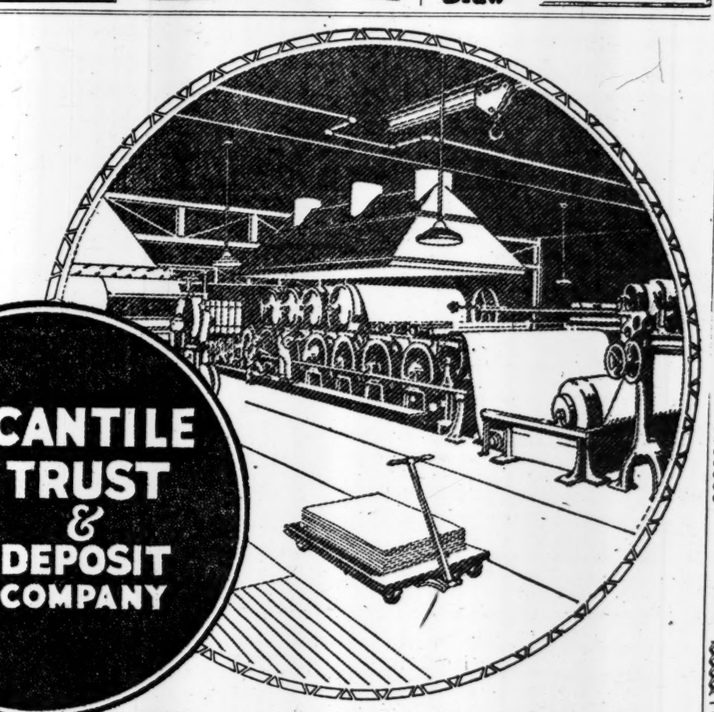
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PAPER

The days of 12c to 20c news print paper—and straw paper, at that—seem strange today. In recent years news print averaged less than 2c per pound. Now, with increased manufacturing costs, we find the Federal Trade Commission fixing the price at a little more than 3c per pound. Such widespread fluctuation in price naturally has had a marked effect upon the industry's finance. Soundly established credit, based upon a clear knowledge of conditions, has been a valuable stabilizer throughout the evolution of the business.

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Wm. J. Barney, Consulting Eng'r.
"Turner for Concrete"
94% of Turner's present work is for the Government. The great Army Supply Base with six million square feet of floor area is the latest contract.
TURNER Construction Co

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Cool Summer Drafts For The Draft-Exempt
THE "season's best seller" is the Manual of Arms. Next to that come these Clothes Comforts for the draft-exempt, who court cool summer drafts.
Tropical Skeleton Suits (Coat and Trousers) from Stein-Bloch; silk sleeves; softest tailoring; sprucest style; $20, $25, $30.
Shantung Silk Suits; the value is transparent, though the fabric isn't; $22.50.
Palm Beach Suits; it's the potter, not the clay, and it's the cut not the cloth that counts: $12.
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

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THE FINCHLEY SPORT AND COUNTRY SUIT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN PERFECT ACCORD WITH THE BEST CUSTOM PRACTICE.
THE JACKET HAS BI-SWING, COMFORT SLEEVES AND AN ALL-ROUND WAIST SEAM.
EXECUTED IN TASTEFUL FLANNELS AND IMPORTED TWEEDS.
TO BE HAD WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON.
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Absolute Protection For Your Silverware
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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND A RECAST AUSTRIA

Propose a Parliamentary Commission to Frame a New Constitution for Empire.

AUTONOMY FOR THE RACES

Burian Declaration Fails to Satisfy the Advocates of an Early Peace.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 22.—The comments of the Liberal and Democratic press of Austria upon Baron Burian's statement on foreign policy are to the effect that it is not sufficient to satisfy the enemies of the Central Powers and especially America. It is not interesting enough and too pedantic.

The Arbeiter Zeitung says that in general the statement is less clear and more reactionary than any speech of Czernin. Burian says nothing upon the Balkans, Serbia, and Albania, and there are no signs of conciliation toward Italy. In regard to the League of Nations, says the Zeitung, his scepticism is almost ironical, although it is the supreme object of the Allies in the war. On the questions of Eastern Europe, it asserts, Burian says nothing at all precise or rather the opposite of what is required. With such declarations it is impossible to encourage the friends of peace in enemy countries.

To what extent the dissatisfaction with the political Government of Austria has spread may be judged from the fact that the Socialist Party Deputies are preparing a scheme for a radical reform of the Constitution of the monarchy, alleging that this is being done because the condition of political life and culture in Austria is impossible, as she requires a large scheme of democracy and that is possible only when the system of Government is changed from bottom to top.

Austria's enemies, it is held, wish to destroy her because they always hear of the sufferings of the nationalities under the autocratic and reactionary Government. For these reasons and to facilitate the conclusion of peace, which cannot be obtained unless Austria changes her attitude toward the nationality question—this attitude being one of the most direct causes of the great war—the Socialist Party proposes a parliamentary measure which will provide for the election of a Parliamentary Commission of fifty-two members.

This commission would have to draw up before the end of the present year a scheme for a general reform of the Austrian Constitution by which Austria would be converted into a federal state upon a democratic basis of completely autonomous nationalities. The commission would have the right to frame laws, make inquiries and statistical reports.

The authorities throughout the monarchy would be obliged to support and obey the commission. It would remain in session even during parliamentary holidays. During the period of the commission's labors, any changes in laws and regulations would only be effected with its consent.

SCHEIDEMANN CRIED DOWN.

Constituents Call Him Traitor and Break Up Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Philipp Scheidemann paid a visit to his constituents at Solingen on Thursday, with a view to addressing them on "peace and socialism." But he had such a hot reception that he was unable to speak a word.

Prior to the meeting, the Independent Socialists circulated posters couched in the following terms:

"Scheidemann is coming. At last we shall have an opportunity of getting even with a traitor. Laborers, remember our comrades in prison. Show Scheidemann that you are not slaves.

"He is coming here with his usual cheek to try to blind you, but he must fail. You must occupy the hall in time to prevent him from saying a single word. It would be a scandal if Scheidemann were ever again allowed to address the workmen of Solingen."

This program was faithfully carried out. When Scheidemann appeared on the platform he was greeted, according to his own journal, the Vorwärts, with cries of "Get out, you traitor comedian."

Whenever he tried to speak the Socialists shouted:

"What about Dr. Liebknecht? What about Dittmann?"

Many sang the Internationale. Finally the police broke up the meeting.

It is significant that on the following day Scheidemann delivered the address he had prepared for Solingen before the Krupp workmen at Essen, where he had an enthusiastic reception.

ITALIANS GAIN ON DEVOLI.

Continue Albanian Advance and Take 100 Prisoners.

ROME, July 22.—Italian troops are continuing to gain ground in the bend of the Devoli River in Albania, the Italian War Office announced today. The advancing troops yesterday took 100 prisoners and captured seven machine guns.

Minor activity by the fighting forces in Northern Italy is chronicled. The official communication issued by the War Office says:

"In the region of Tonale, in the Brenta Valley and on the new Piave, hostile artillery activity was effectively countered by our guns. Enemy working parties were dispersed in the Monte-Cividale area and motor columns along the Piave. Two hostile machines were downed by us."

VIENNA, July 22, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

"In Albania the enemy's attacks were renewed north of Derat and in the upper Devoli valley three days ago. Except for local fluctuations, the enemy nowhere obtained any advantage in the fighting that is in progress.

"Between the Semlin bend and the sea reconnoitring detachments penetrated Italian positions at many points."

GERMAN GENERAL RESIGNS.

Kaiser Declines to Release von Francois, Now on West Front.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—General von Francois, commander of the 7th Army Corps on the western front, has resigned, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger.

The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation and has given him an honorary appointment in one of the guard regiments.

The Lokal-Anzeiger hopes that the army will only temporarily lose the General's services.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The double character of the Allies' attack is now becoming emphasized. It was generally supposed at the outset that the object of the Commander in Chief was essentially defensive—that he intended primarily to relieve the pressure which the Germans were exerting on Rheims and to force them to give up the grip which they were just beginning to exert on this encircled city. But this part of the plan was fully realized when the Germans retreated across the Marne. Had this been the only object General Foch had in mind, his offensive would naturally have ceased at that moment. The fact that it has, if anything, been more bitterly pressed since that time than before the German retreat, indicates that either he intended from the outset to make his blow essentially offensive or was led to change his plan by an unexpected success in the first days of his blow. But whether the first or the second of these alternatives is true, the allied offensive is being pushed on a large scale with all the force which Foch feels justified in throwing in.

The German efforts to retard the advance of the allied forces are becoming more and more determined. In the face of this opposition the allied effort is being pushed to the limit. Why, since the Germans have brought up such heavy reserves, has not Foch gradually permitted his offensive to halt? He has accomplished much. The German position is not only unsatisfactory, but dangerous. All danger to the Allies from them has been removed, not alone for the time being, but for some time to come. Why is the allied commander not content to wait until his force reaches something like its maximum rather than to press the attack at this time?

The only solution is that the Germans are perparing to evacuate the salient and retire to the Vesle River, where they have a good defensive front, with good lines of communication. This is indicated in a number of ways. The first point is the terrific opposition the Allies are meeting with on both sides of the salient, while at the head of the salient the Germans are giving ground much more readily. In the fighting of yesterday a small belt of territory was taken between the Aisne and the Ourcq, running generally parallel to the Soissons-Château-Thierry road. But the greatest gain of the day was made in the south, north and northeast of Château-Thierry, the Allies moving from the Marne Valley.

This move is unquestionably the hardest task, due to the advantages of terrain which the Germans possess at this point. Immediately north of the Marne is found the forest of Barbillon, a heavy patch of woods crowning the top of a plateau which rises above the river bottom. This place could be defended much more easily and with fewer men than could the territory to the north along the highway. And yet this sector marks the largest gain of the day.

The truth of the situation appears to be that the Germans are endeavoring to remove in part at least the great mass of material that they had concentrated for their offensive. This Foch does not propose to allow if he can help it. Knowing that this is the intention he is using every means at his disposal to prevent it.

Still another indication is the frequent report from different sources at the front that the Germans are burning behind their lines a number of villages. There could, of course, be no reason for this if the occupation of these villages was to continue, as the matter of billets for the men is always something of a problem. Finally we come to the danger of the situation itself.

While the Germans have reinforced the sides of the salient considerably, and have used more men in the defense than they had used in the attack, they can never be certain that their lines will absolutely hold. There may be no bad break, but a material bending would have a far-reaching effect. They have already lost excessively in men and guns, and if the salient should be suddenly snuffed out by a break in the line the loses up to the present time would be almost insignificant in comparison.

As was stated last night, the situation before Fere-en-Tardenois is particularly vital. The allied line here will have to advance only a short distance further in order to bring this village under fire of even mid-range guns. This would spoil the Germans' chance of removing their supplies, even if they were fortunate enough to get their troops away before disaster came.

There is one more consideration in connection with the offensive, and that is the use of the German reserves. These are, according to all reports, even of the reports of the Germans themselves, being thrown in with great rapidity and in great numbers. By keeping the offensive going Foch is forcing the Germans to do exactly as they tried to force him to do in their offensive—waste reserves so that they will have little left with which to resist the next shock.

NEW GAINS NEAR HEBUTERNE

British Increase Their Success on the Front North of Albert.

LONDON, July 22.—Further ground has been gained by the British in the Hebuterne region, on the front between Albert and Arras, the War Office anounced today. The British likewise, in conjunction with the French, carried out a successful enterprise south of Villers-Bretonneux, in which prisoners were taken.

German trenches were entered during the night by raiding parties at several points, including Neuville-Vitasse and north of Bailleul, and prisoners were taken.

The bulletin reads:

Further ground was made by our troops yesterday southeast of Hebuterne, and a hostile bombing attack in this neighbornood was repulsed. We captured a few prisoners.

In conjunction with French troops we carried out a successful minor enterprise last night south of Villers-Bretonneux, capturing a few prisoners and machine guns.

Our raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches during the night at Neuville-Vitasse, at Calonne-sur-la-Lys, and north of Bailleul and brought back prisoners. A hostile raid in the last-mentioned sector was repulsed.

The hostile artillery was active in the Locre sector.

GERMANS LOST 150 IN RAID.

Americans Suffered Virtually No Casualties in Vosges Foray.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21, (Associated Press.)—American troops in the raid into the German lines in the Vosges Friday night inflicted 150 casualties on the enemy and sustained virtually none themselves. The German prisoners declare they had been receiving bad food and poor ammunition.

Six officers and sixteen men have been commended in French and American orders for "conspicious bravery in the preparation and execution" of a raid in the Vosges recently. This raid was preceded by a half hour's artillery preparation.

Two hundred Americans, including thirty-two bandmen as stretcher bearers, penetrated 800 yards into the German trenches and inflicted nearly 100 casualties. They also took seven prisoners from crack Uhlan troops sent into the line several days before to make a raid on the American trenches.

The American raid anticipated the German plan by a few hours and occupied only forty-five minutes.

HINDENBURG RIDDLE GROWS

Kept In Background Because of Defeat, It Is Suggested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The great conundrum of the day is the absolute silence of the German Headquarters about Hindenburg, whose name has not been mentioned since the launching of the present disastrous offensive.

In Germany the air is thick with rumors about the Field Marshal, one being that he is dead, another that he had a quarred with the Kaiser and Ludendorff, and a third that he had a stroke which makes him unfit for work. It is impossible to discover what the truth is.

It seems probable that the silence about Hindenburg is simply caused by the fact that the veteran General has been always used by the Kaiser as a national ensign, which was kept flying in the event of victory, but hauled down in the event of defeat.

Close Bars at Lake Hopatcong.

Hotels selling liquor at Lake Hopatcong and other resorts within five miles of the Picatinny Arsenal were ordered closed by United States District Attorney Lynch in Newark yesterday. There are 1,100 soldiers, marines, and infantry in barracks at Picatinny, many of whom are in training for overseas duty, making it a training camp in Attorney Lynch's opinion. Two hotels at Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong, will be hit by the order. The larger hotels at Mount Arlington do not come within the scope of the order, because they are in incorporated towns.

ANTICIPATED VENICE'S FALL.

Austrians Printed Paper Money to be Circulated in That Event.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—A member of the Italian Finance Commission in France showed me today a piece of Austrian paper money printed in expectation of the capture of Venice. It is for 10 centesimi, and issued by the "Casa Veneta dei Prestiti," or the Venice Bank for Loans, an institution which, of course, never existed except in the Austrian imagination prior to the Austrian defeat last month by the Italians at the Piave River.

One of the interesting things about the money is the date of issue printed on the face of the note, Jan. 2, 1918, showing conclusively that all the details of the Austrian offensive which failed last month had been planned six months in advance.

The Austrians evidently expected to have a good time and to spend a lot of money in Venice, for the serial number of this bill is 80,156. The number of this individual bill is 17,265. It was found on an Austrian prisoner.

HONDURAS DECLARES WAR.

Asserts States of America Must Help the Cause of Civilization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Lansing was formally notified today of the declaration of war by Honduras against Germany. The Honduras Minister of Foreign Affairs has transmitted, through the American Minister, the text of a decree pronouncing the declaration of war. At the same time the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed sentiments of cordiality on the part of the Government of Honduras and the desires which animate it in favor of the cause which the United States defends for the liberty of peoples. Following is the text of the decree:

"Francisco Bertrand, constitutional President of the Republic of Honduras.

"Considering that the motives which originated the severing of the diplomatic relations of this republic with the German Empire have become accentuated, being characterized every day by greater gravity for the international life of all the peoples;

"Considering that continental solidarity imposes upon the States of America the duty to contribute according to the measure of its abilities toward the triumph of the cause of civilization and of right, which, with the allied nations, the United States of America defends, and consequently demands a definite attitude in the present conflict of the world;

"Therefore, the Council of Ministers decrees:

"Article 1. It is declared that there exists a state of war between the Republic of Honduras and the Government of the German Empire.

"Article 2. Account shall be rendered to the National Congress at its next sessions.

"Given in Tegucigalpa July 19, 1918."

Signatures of the President and all the members of the Cabinet follow.

QUARANTINE BERNE PUBLIC.

All Meetings Forbidden During the Epidemic of Grippe.

BERNE, July 22.—Owing to the prevalence of "Spanish grippe" the municipality has forbidden, under penalty of 5,000 francs or three months' imprisonment, performances in theatres, picture houses, music halls, concerts, or meetings of any kind, including religious ceremonies, until further orders.

TWO GERMAN ACES KILLED.

One Credited with 21 and the Other with 27 Air Victories.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—Lieutenants Friedrichs and Kirschstein, members of the von Richthofen squadron, have been killed, says the Lokal-Anziger.

Friedrichs was credited with twenty-one victories and Kirschstein with twenty-seven.

11,533 Trainmen in Service.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, announced today that up to the first day of this month 11,533 members of the organization are serving in the army and navy. During the last month more than 2,200 members of the organization entered the service. The Brotherhood is carrying paid-up death and total disability insurance for members in the military service, the death policies amounting to more than $15,000,000.

CZECH MUTINIES SPREAD IN AUSTRIA

150 Officers and 500 Men Put to Death for Revolt and 3,000 Arrested.

SLAVS FORM 'GREEN GUARDS'

W shington Sees Big Possibilities in Sudden Flaming Up of Resistance.

LONDON, July 22.—Very serious revolts and mutinies have occurred in Bohemia and Hungary. At Manaros-Szjet 150 officers and 500 Czechoslovaks who mutinied were shot and 3,000 others were arrested.

From a reliable source news has come to hand that serious mutinies have taken place in Dalmatia and Bohemia. Jugoslav soldiers have deserted by the wholesale and escaped to the mountains after killing their officers and other officials. Armed bands, completely organized, are said to be operating in some districts.

Reuters says that it learns from a reliable Czech source that many Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs who are deserting fro mthe Austrian Army are forming armed bands in the interior called "Green Guards." A considerable number of Czechoslovak deserters have concentrated in the Beskid Mountains in eastern Moravia. They are well armed and are offering stubborn resistance to the gendarmerie.

"Obviously," says the Reuter Agency, "they receive support from the Czech population. The authorities already have issued a public order threatening punishment to all persons lending support to the movement.

"Similar revolts are taking place in Dalmatia, where the military authorities have been unable to suppress a revolt of armed bands of deserters and escaped Russian prisoners. The official organ, Bosnische Post, makes allusions suggesting that similar bands are springing up in Bosnia."

Rising Suggests Big Possibilities.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Revolts and mutinies of Czechoslavs and Jugoslavs in Bohemia and Hungary, reported unofficially today in a London dispatch, hold important possibilities.

The Jugoslavs in Southern Austria and along the coast of the Adriatic, extending north to a line with the northern boundary of Italy, constitute a large portion of the disaffected population. Their animosity to the Germans and their Austrian masters has been increased by suppression on the part of the war party.

It was pointed out today by officials here that these Slavs would flock to the standard of the Allies if they had a chance, and the onward marching Italian and French forces on the Albanian front would give them that opportunity.

Hundreds of thousands of these Jugoslavs have been transported by the Austrian authorities, acting under pressure from the Germans and the Bulgarians since the war began, but it is quite possible, according to well-informed officials, that a million men might be added to the allied forces from these malcontents. The Slavs are said to make excellent soldiers when fighting for a cause near their hearts.

The assistance of Slavs in Austria is believed to be a matter of tremendous importance. At the last census, in 1910, the four divisions of Slavs within the empire numbered 24,250,000—a little less than an absolute majority of the total population. Of these nearly 5,000,000 were Poles and 4,000,000 Ruthenians. The Czechoslovaks, Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks numbered nearly 8,500,000, of whom about 6,500,000 were in Austria and nearly 2,000,000 in Hungary. It was from this section that the Czechoslovaks now in Siberia, were forced into the Austrian Army, from which they deserted when the opportunity offered during the campaigns against the Russians.

The religious difference between the various branches of the Jugoslavs has been entirely wiped out by the war, according to information received recently by the State Department, and they are now united in their hostility toward the Austrians. Formerly they were divided between the Catholic and Russian churches. There were also a number of Mohammedans among them, upon whom the Turks counted for assistance in their allegiance with Austria.

The Jugoslav race numbered more than 6,500,000 in 1910, of whom 750,000 were in Austria, 3,000,000 in Hungary, and 2,000,000 in Herzegovina.

AUSTRIA SENDS SLAVS TO FIGHT FOR GERMANY

Men Transferred to Avoid Disaffection Are Captured by the Allies in France.

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PARIS, July 22.—Examination of wounded German prisoners taken by the Allies in their counteroffensive reveals the presence on the western front of Austrian troops. Among the German wounded in the Paris hospitals are many Slavs from the southern part of Austria. They have been taken from the Austrian Army and distributed through the German Army in small groups, it evidently being feared that disaffection would spread if they were left in Austria.

Most of the prisoners who arrived here were taken by the Americans below Soissons and passed on to the French. When they arrived in Paris they were heavily coated with dirt from head to foot, and their uniforms were in shreds from the treatment they got in battle. They said that the counteroffensive came as a complete surprise because it was believed that the Allies had all they could do to hold back the Germans south of the Marne. These men had been told that only 200,000 Americans were in France, and that they did not amount to much as fighters.

One of the wounded, Tony Kosovic, had worked in Pennsylvania as a miner and just before the war had returned to Austria to get his wife and children, but was drafted into the army for use on the Galician and Italian fronts. Then, because of the growing number of desertions among the Slav troops, he was put with others into the German Army.

Kosovic said that a letter from his wife in Austria showed that the people were starving and Austrian farmers were emigrating to Germany to find work. He said that when the attack in which he was captured came, the surprise was so great that the Germans simply started to run away when the Americans came forward with wild yells. Kosovic said the officers told the men to hold the trenches at any cost, as if the Americans got hold of them it would be the end of them.

"We know better," said Kosovic. "The first decent meal we have had in months we got from the Americans after we were brought from the battlefield, and the first bath we have had was from the French. We are satisfied."

Polish prisoners said that the Germans were having much trouble with their Polish soldiers and would not permit many Poles to be in one regiment.

CHARLES LETS CABINET GO.

Accepts Resignation of the Entire Austrian Ministry.

LONDON, July 22.—The entire Austrian Cabinet has resigned, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Emperor Charles, it is added, has accepted the resignations of the Ministers.

BLOWS UP GERMAN POWDER FACTORY

British Airman Drops Bomb on Big Shed, Causing a Fire Visible for Miles.

LONDON, July 22.—A supplementary statement issued by the Air Ministry tonight says:

"On the night of July 21-22 many successful bomb attacks were carried out by our squadrons. Over a ton of bombs was dropped on the extensive railway sidings at Lunes, southeast of Meizières.

"The Badische Aniline and Soda Factory (at Mannheim) was again subjected to attack and many good bursts were observed in the factory.

"In a factory southeast of Zweibrucken (Bavaria) a large explosion was caused. Bombs were dropped on three hostile airdromes, and hangars were seen to be hit.

"Our low-flying airplanes attacked and hit five trains, bringing them to a standstill. Searchlights and anti-aircraft guns were attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire. All our machines returned.

"On the 22d instant the important powder factory at Rottweil (Württemberg) was attacked. A direct hit was obtained on one of the big sheds, and as a result several other sheds in the vicinity blew up. A fire broke out which could be seen from a distance of sixty miles. All our machines returned safely."

PUTNAM DOWNS ANOTHER.

Another American Airman Also Disposes of Foe.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21, (Associated Press.)—Two more German airplanes are reported to have been brought down Saturday by American aviators. Neither report has been confirmed officially.

One of the enemy machines was brought down by Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Massachusetts. Lieutenant Baker Brody Freeman engaged in a fight with a German biplane and tumbled it to the ground.

FRENCH THANK HOOVER.

Legislators from Invaded Districts Say He Made Life Possible There.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—Herbert Hoover, who is expected in Paris in a few days, will find awaiting him resolutions just passed by a Parliamentary group of Senators and Deputies of the invaded departments of France, giving him credit for making life possible in those regions since the beginning of the war.

This group expresses the recognition by the population of the occupied country that the work of relief, begun by Mr. Hoover and aided by him ever since, has been an "important factor in the conservation of the French race in the invaded country in the continuance of the moral resistance of their unhappy compatriots and in the preservation of their faith in victory despite the enemy occupation."

This group also expresses gratitude to W. B. Poland, the present Director of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium.

LORD LEE RESIGNS.

Considers Modification of Britain's Food Production Program Unwise.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—Lord Lee has resigned the post of Director General of Food Production which, as Sir Arthur Lee, as he was until a few weeks ago, he had held since Feb. 8, 1917.

In a letter to the press explaining his reasons Lord Lee says he is not sufficiently convinced of the defeat of the submarine peril or of the security of the country's food supplies for the next few years to be able to acquiesce in sudden reversal for 1919 of the policy which he had begun to carry out.

The dropping of the "rehet land" plowing program and the emasculation of war emergency powers to control farmers are not, in his opinion, justified, and may have grave consequence.

MILK PRICES ARE RAISED.

Federal Commission Adds 1 Cent a Quart to Grade A.

The Federal Milk Commission yesterday fixed milk prices for the months of August and September, ordering an increase in the price of Grade A milk from 15 cents a quart to 16 cents. Other grades which will be increased in August are Grade B loose milk, now sold to stores at 8½ cents, will be 9½ cents, and Grade B loose milk, which now sells wholesale in quantities under ten gallons at 9½ cents a quart, will be 10 cents. Further increases will take place in September, as indicated by the following table:

	August. Cents.	September. Cents.
Grade A bottled milk, retail, quarts	16	16
Grade A bottled milk, retail, pints	9	9
Grade B bottled milk, retail, quarts	14	14
Grade B bottled milk, retail, pints	8	8
Grade B bottled milk to stores, quarts	12½	13
Grade B bottled milk to stores, pints	7	7
Grade B bottled milk by stores, quarts	13	14
Grade B bottled milk by stores, pints	8	8
Loose milk to stores, quarts, (Grade B)	9¼	10¼
Loose milk by stores, quarts, (Grade B)	10	11
Loose milk, wholesale, (Grade B,) 10 gallons or over to restaurants, hotels, ice cream parlors, clubs, &c....	9½	10½
Loose milk, wholesale, (Grade B,) under 10 gallons	10	10½

Cantonments, hospitals, settlements, rest rooms, and canteens shall come under the same category as loose milk to stores.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that the special regulations governing the handling of cold storage butter, issued by the United States Food Administration on June 19, 1918, and amended July 12, 1918, as to the maximum margins of profit that dealers may take, has been extended to cover fresh butter. The rules provide that dealers may not add to the cost price more than 1¼ cents on lots between 7,000 pounds and a carload; 1¾ cents on sales of 700 to 7,000 pounds, and not more than 2¾ cents on sales under 700 pounds. The dealer, in figuring cost, cannot include anything except the purchase price, transportation charges, if any, insurance charges, storage charges, and interest during the storage period and the cost of making prints if the butter is put into this form.

ONLY A LOCAL RETREAT.

Cologne Gazette Says Withdrawal Was to Save Unnecessary Losses.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—"The withdrawal of our troops to the northern bank of the Marne came as no surprise to well-informed circles, because the supreme command had confidentially communicated its intention before hand," says the Cologne Gazette, and adds:

"The object which the forcing of the Marne had in view was attained. Therefore it did not appear dangerous to retreat locally in order to save unnecessary losses."

Hertling Better After Indisposition.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, who has been in the care of physicians at Main Headquarters, has recovered from his indisposition and has fully resumed hi sduties. His ailment is said to have been a cold.

AMERICA AND JAPAN TO ACT IN SIBERIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Russia is likely to be called, according to the newspapers.

LONDON, July 22.—The Japanese Diplomatic Council has agreed to the American proposal for joint intervention by Japan and the United States in Siberia, says a Central News dispatch from Tokio under date of July 17. A proclamation will be issued assuring Russia that the Entente has no aggressive designs in intervening in Siberia. It is probable that a relief commission will accompany the joint expedition, the dispatch adds.

A dispatch to The Times from Tokio, dated July 17, quotes a report that the Seiyu-kai Party is yielding, and will accept the Government's proposals regarding intervention. It is added that the Government has forbidden the press to report movements of troops and other material information. A meeting of the Army, Navy, and Finance Ministers was to have been held on July 18 to complete arrangements for financing and provisioning the Japanese forces.

A Peking dispatch of July 17 to The Times says that the character of the contemplated allied action at Vladivostok has caused lively satisfaction there. The Allies, it is believed in Peking, cannot do better for the moment than to aid the Czechoslovaks by occupying Vladivostok and securing their base. Thus supported the Czechs can proceed against the Bolsheviki, knowing that effective reinforcements will be available should the task prove different than anticipated.

General Horvath, recently proclaimed provisional ruler of Siberia, says a Daily Mail dispatch from Harbin dated last Thursday, has sent a reply to the allied Ministers in Peking which disposes effectively of their fears. The Ministers had telegraphed asking him to withdraw his proclamation on the ground that he intended to prevent the progress westward of the Czechoslovaks. The General now assures the Ministers that far from offering obstacles, he wishes to come to an understanding with the Czechs.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Tien-Tsin, dated Saturday, says:

"The decision of the Allies caused politicians opposed to the Cabinet of Count Terauchi, the Japanese Premier, to adopt obstructive tactics and create scenes during the meeting of the Diplomatic Commission, which adjourned after long sessions.

"The Cabinet, however, decided to comply with the American suggestion, which was responsible for accelerating intervention in Russia."

ENGLISH PITY FOR EX-CZAR.

London Paper Denounces His Taking Off as a Cowardly Crime.

LONDON, July 22.—Recent reports and a recogition that probably the former Emperor would suffer a violent death eliminated the element of surprise in the killing of Nicholas Romanoff which, none the less, excites sympathetic references here and has caused some strong denunciation of the perpetrators of the crime.

Nicholas never was a hero in this country, for he had always been regarded as weak and a poor specimen of a sovereign, but it is admitted that he had good intentions which by the tragedy of his weakness he was unable to realize.

The news of his death, which in ordinary times would have filled the newspapers and called for the biggest type, appears in most papers inconspicuously, and, with one or two exceptions, without editorial notice.

"The assassination of Nicholas," says the Daily Telegraph, "was a cowardly crime which all the world will condemn—a vile abuse of power by men menaced by the rising consciousness of the people of Russia. His worst fault was instability of mind and lack of moral resolution."

Recalling his inauguration of The Hague Peace Conferences and the establishment of the Duma, the paper says that it will be considered on all hands that Russia made a greater advance toward the light in his reign than under any or all of the preceding ones.

The Daily Mail also refers to The Hague Conferences and the Duma, and acquits Nicholas of any worse fault than a pitiful weakness. It adds:

"He was a poor little Czar. His life and death alike were pitiful."

UKRAINIANS FOIL GERMANS.

200,000 Strikers Block Attempts to Keep Railroad Traffic Moving.

LONDON, July 22.—A Russian wireless dispatch received here reports that the Ukrainian Railway strike is extending. The dispatch says 200,000 men are out, and that all efforts by the Germans to keep traffic moving have failed.

A German service train from Kiev has been held up and the cars turned over.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—According to a Kiev dispatch received here the first step has been taken in the formation of a Ukrainian army. For the present 5,000 recruits will be raised by conscription of youths born in 1899. Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 25 will be admitted.

The period of service in the infantry and artillery is to be two years and in the other arms of the service three. The levy will occur July 31.

Doesn't Mind ex-Czar's Killing.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—The Politiken's Berlin correspondent says he has learned from a well informed person that Germany does not intend to change her friendly relations with Russia on account of the killing of former Emperor Nicholas. The correspondent adds that no party in Germany entertained any sympathy with Nicholas and that his death must be regarded as purely affecting the Russian people.

W. C. Fitts to Practice Here.

Announcement was made yesterday that William C. Fitts, formerly Attorney General of the State of Alabama and now Assistant Attorney General of the United States, whose resignation becomes effective Aug. 1, will become a member of the law firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, the present members of which are Edmund L. Mooney and Charles T. B. Rowe. Both Mr. Blandy and Mr. Shipman have died.

ALLIES MUST SAVE BRITISH INDUSTRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

phatic in saying that England should not be allowed to shake the structure of her commercial and industrial life in order to provide man power that in both quantity and quality may be better drawn from America. It is clearly bad economy to withdraw old men from useful businesses, to send out boys just over 18, and transfer thousands from indispensable munition making, agriculture, and, most important of all, coal mining, which has suffered most. The strain on the Government might prove too great for it. The present situation is one that again calls attention to the need of extending the principles of unity which has worked so admirably on the military side.

Lost and Found Advertisements in Page 23.

STREET CLEANERS ASK MORE PAY BY AUG. 1

Will Join Federation of Labor or Resign If They Fail to Get It.

Unless action is taken by Aug. 1 on the resolution sent to the Board of Estimate by the United Protective Association of the Department of Street Cleaning demanding an increase in wages, members of the Street Cleaning force announced yesterday they would follow the example of the firemen and join the Federation of Labor as a union. Wholesale resigning from the city's employ was also threatened. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance and Budget, but nothing has been done.

The resolution, which is signed by T. R. Fitzgerald, J. Kusch, and James Farrell, of the Committee on Salaries of the United Protective Association, asks an increase of 20 per cent. in salaries less than $1,000 a year and 10 per cent. for all over $1,000 and less than $2,000 a year. The reasons given for the request are that living costs have increased 100 per cent. and wages increased only 8 cents a day for a sweeper and 38 cents a day for a regular driver. The average yearly expenses for a street cleaner are given as $1,367.20 and the yearly salary $939, leaving a deficit of $428. The resolution also states:

"Some of the working conditions are as follows: A driver does not receive any pay for overtime. He must work an hour or an hour and a half in the Summer time and in the Winter from one to four hours' overtime without compensation. If a sweeper works on Sunday he receives 30 cents an hour and for a weekday 35 cents an hour.

"We pay 3 per cent. of our salary to the pension fund, which is more than any other department pays. The Street Cleaning Department investigated thirty-seven families to ascertain what it cost to live, and found that only eight could live within the salary they received from the department. We have subscribed $300,000 to Liberty bonds; also $3,500 to the Red Cross, and we also gave to the Knights of Columbus. We pay $1 a week for Liberty bonds and 25 cents a month for the Red Cross."

Arnold B. MacStay, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said yesterday he believed the men in his department were entitled to higher pay, and if they could better their conditions by joining any labor body he would consider them well advised to join.

"I have always favored higher wages for the street cleaners," he said, "and as a result of my efforts in their behalf the men received increases on May 1. Sweepers then were raised from $2.75 to $3 a day and drivers from $3 to $3.50. If the city were in a position to pay them more I believe it would."

TELL OF MALVY'S LENIENCY.

Former Subordinates Testify Against Accused Minister.

PARIS, July 22.—Testimony from the heads of the Prefecture and the detective service occupied the Senate at the eighth hearing in the trial of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, today.

The witnesses gave details of Malvy's leniency toward suspects.

Don't weaken the perfection of

Club Cocktails

by diluting them. Stir with big lumps of ice or ice the bottle.

SAVE AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

J. M. Gidding & Co.

864-866-868 Fifth Avenue, AT 59TH ST. N.Y.

Clearaway of Summer Fashions now in progress—

Original prices are being completely disregarded in the desire to clear our wardrobes of Suits—Frocks—Coats—Blouses—Wraps and Hats.

Suits—that sold to $85.....at $45
" " " " $125.....at $55
" " " " $145.....at $65
Dresses—that sold to $50 ....at $25
" " " " $75.....at $35
" " " " $125...at $58
Coats—that sold to $75.....at $55
" " " " $125.....at $45
Skirts—that sold to $18..at $8 to $12
Blouses—that sold to $25.at $6 to $15
Hats—that sold to $35 ..at $5 & $10

Clearance SALE

20% REDUCTIONS

continues this week. Sharply revised prices add a further glamour to our exquisite Summer footgear. Still a wonderful selection among Pumps, Ties and Colonials—White, black, and colors. All the demanded styles for smart Dress and Pastimes.

Elegance Without Extravagance

Livingston, Inc.
4 West Fifty-Seventh

McGibbon & Co.

WILLOW FURNITURE—Genuine reductions of 20%

All remaining pieces—Comprising Settees, Chaise Longues, Arm and Side Chairs, Tables, Desks, Lamps and Book Cases—Natural, Stained or Enameled finish.

IMPORTED PRINTS—Cretonnes, Linen and Chints excellent qualities and charming patterns at much less than usual prices.

REUPHOLSTERING of Furniture at Summer prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

LACE CURTAINS carefully cleaned at moderate prices—Stored free.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets cleaned, repaired and stored.

3 West 37th St. Just off Fifth Ave.

ALIEN METAL FIRMS SEIZED BY PALMER

Concerns Taken Over Furnished Germany with Immense Quantities of Supplies.

CONTROL IN AMERICA ENDS

American Directors Named for Corporations, One of Which Did Business of $70,000,000 a Year.

The huge German interests in the production of metals in this country, which are said by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, to have furnished immense amounts of metals to Germany since August, 1914, and up to the time this country entered the war, have finally been taken over by the United States Government, it was announced yesterday. This was accomplished by the seizure of the property of L. Vogelstein & Co., Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., and some smaller concerns.

These German-owned firms, with other German concerns previously taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, are asserted by Mr. Palmer to have controlled the metal industry in this country. The evidence obtained by Francis P. Garvan, the investigator for the Alien Property Custodian, is said to show that these two and other German firms in this country had much to do with the German declaration of war, by reason of the gigantic quantities of American metals which they piled up in Germany to prepare that country for its onslaught in 1914. These firms have also, it was stated by Mr. Palmer, managed during nearly three years of war to get such vast amounts of metals into Germany as to furnish an important part of the strength which enables the Central Governments to maintain their fighting power. It was also found that stocks of copper had been accumulated to be sold to Germany after the war.

A statement issued by the Alien Property Custodian described in detail the legal advices which had enabled Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., of 61 Broadway, and L. Vogelstein & Co. to masquerade as American firms so successfully that it required months of investigation to prove that their real ownership was in the hands of Germany. The statement issued yesterday said:

"In taking over these and other metal businesses the Alien Property Custodian has smashed for all time the German control of the metal industry in this country."

Last of Big German Interests.

Before the war the greatest of all German possessions outside of Germany was her metal in all parts of the world and more especially in this country and in Australia. The two firms whose seizure was announced yesterday are believed to be the last German interests of any size in any of the countries of the Allies. It has been the policy of the Allies to wipe out these interests so completely that not the smallest part of them will ever again be held by German hands. The official statement of the Alien Property Custodian that German metal control was smashed "for all time" in this country follows the declaration made here a few weeks ago by Premier Hughes of Australia that the great metal industries of Australia had before the war been completely dominated by Germany, but that never again would the minutest interest in them be allowed to pass into the hands of a German or a man of German birth, "though he should be naturalized to the ninth degree." The firms seized here held stock which gave them control or large influence in many other companies.

In spite of the efforts of the British blockade to prevent metals from entering Germany, and in spite of agreements with neutral countries pledging them not to allow metals consigned to them to get into Germany, the Alien Property Custodian found that these firms had done an immense and increasing business since the war began in 1914, and had made enormous profits up to the time that the United States entered the war. It was set forth in the official statement yesterday that the business of the Vogelstein concern during the first three years of the war had averaged $70,000,000 a year.

Claimed American Ownership.

Both of the seized corporations made reports to the Alien Property Custodian asserting that they were American-owned. The official statement sets forth that the representatives of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. in New York had been carrying on their trade in New York as a branch of the German concern, but that in August, 1915, the New York corporation with the same name was organized under the direction of Sullivan & Cromwell of 49 Wall Street, as counsel.

Benno Elkan and Otto Frohnknecht were the representatives of the German concern. They were German subjects at the time the New York corporation was formed, but they had lived in this country for several years, and early in 1917, just before this country entered the war, they took out naturalization papers.

Another scheme attempted with the purpose of effecting an outward Americanization of the company was the now familiar device of merging a corporation with a German name with one with an American name. This was described as follows in the statement from the office of the Alien Property Custodian:

"Among other steps to hide the alien character of the assets of this concern was a purported consolidation of the New York corporation with another corporation called the Pendennis Metals Corporation.

"The Pendennis Corporation was a mere shell, which was organized for the very purpose of consolidating it with Beer, Sondheimer & Co. It had no assets, only $1,000 worth of stock was ever issued, and the stockholders were clerks in the office of the lawyer under whose supervision the consolidation was effected."

Announce American Directors.

Mr. Palmer announced yesterday the appointment of American Directors for the two companies just taken over and for the American Metals Company, in which there was previously a considerable American interest. The assets of L. Vogelstein & Co. at the time it was taken over were upward of $9,000,000, and those of Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., upward of $5,000,000. The workings of these concerns and the plan for their Americanization were set forth in detail as follows in the statement of the Alien Enemy Property Custodian yesterday:

"Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., and L. Vogelstein & Co., Inc., were affiliated with the German Metal Gesellschaft, which for some years had dominated the entire metal market of the world. They dominated the metal market of this country in such a manner that they were enabled to sell copper, aluminium, zinc, and other metals in Germany at a price much lower than the American consumer had to pay.

"The enemy interest in Stallforth & Co. of New York, dealers in silver bullion, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, has also been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. This concern was another link in the chain of the German control of the metal markets of this country. F. Stallforth, the principal stockholder in this company, is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Controlled Leading Concerns.

"With the American Metals Company, the large enemy interest in which has already been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, Beer, Sondheimer & Co. and L. Vogelstein & Co. controlled most of the principal metal and smelting companies of this country, either by complete ownership of stock or by the ownership of enough stock to give them substantial representation of Boards of Directors.

"Beer, Sondheimer & Co. own a one-half interest in the National Zinc Company, the entire stock of the Cuba Copper Company, the Cuba Copper Leasing Company, and the Norfolk Smelting Company, 30,000 shares of the Minerals Separation American Syndicate, Limited.

"Vogelstein & Co. have large holdings in the United States Metal Refining Company and the Kansas Zinc and Smelting Company. Of the 70,000 shares of capital stock of the American Metals Company, 15,180 shares are owned by the Metallbank and M. C. of Frankfurt-am-Main and 18,180 shares by the Metallgesellschaft of the same place.

"The American Metals Company completely owns the following companies: American Zinc and Chemical Company, Langeloth Coal Company, Langeloth Mercantile Company, Langeloth Townsite Company, American Metal Transport Company, Bartlesville Zinc Company, and South American Metal Company. It had large holdings of stock in the following companies: Ohio and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company, Compania Monera de Penoles, South America; Compania de Minerales Y Metales, South America; Compania Metalurgica de Torrean, South America; Compania Minero Palome Y Gabrillas, South America; Compania de Combustibbs Agujita, South America; Fundicion de Guayacan, South America; Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, and Nichols Copper Company.

Big Profits Shown.

"In 1914 the profits of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. were $116,624; in 1915 the profits of this concern jumped to $1,013,676, and in 1916 they reached the large total of $2,000,000. In 1917, after the United States got into the war, the profits of this company dropped to $196,900.

"The profits of L. Vogelstein & Co. since April, 1916, were extremely large, the firm's business for the last three years approximating $70,000,000 a year. Between April and December of 1916 the profits of Vogelstein & Co. amounted to upward of $2,500,000.

"To make these concerns 100 per cent. American, the Alien Property Custodian has appointed as Directors Americans who are well known in the business and financial life of the country.

"The Directors named for Vogelstein & Co. are:

EDWARD M. McILVAIN, former President of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

LOUIS A. WATRES, President of the Scranton Trust Company and former Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

JAMES N. WALLACE, President of the Central Trust Company of New York.

ALFRED H. SMITH, President of the New York Board of Aldermen.

C. C. DANIELS of New York City.

"The Alien Property Custodian will allow Paul L. Vogelstein and Ernest Hethern to act as Directors also. Isidor J. Kresel, 37 Wall Street, New York City, will act as counsel for this company.

"Messrs. Wallace, McIlvain, and Watres will also act as Directors of Beer, Sondheimer & Co., in addition to John P. Greer, 15 Broad Street, New York City, and Ford Huntington, 15 Dey Street, New York City. Benno Elkan and Otto Frohnknecht will act with the above Directors. Joseph E. Davies, former President of the Federal Trade Commission, and Isidor Kresel will act as counsel for this company.

"The Directors whom the Alien Property Custodian has selected to represent the enemy interest in the American Metals Company are:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Former Ambassador to Turkey.

ANDREW W. MALLON of Pittsburgh.

GEORGE McANENY of New York City.

LEWIS L. CLARK of the American National Bank of New York.

E. C. CONVERSE of the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

"John J. Fitzgerald will act as counsel. Mr. Wallace, with Francis P. Garvin, has been chosen by the Alien Property Custodian to act as Directors for Stallforth & Co."

Began Business Here in 1904.

The German firm of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. established an American branch in New York in 1904, the statement continued, which was to control the business of the house in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South and Central America. The branch was managed by Benno Elkan and Otto Prohnknecht, and the German office supplied all the capital. According to a statement by these two men, Mr. Palmer added, the American agency was succeeded in 1915, when it became difficult for it to do business with Europe, by the New York corporation, Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., under the direction of Sullivan & Cromwell as counsel.

The New York concern was capitalized at $1,000,000. In 1916, the record showed, one E. O. Jacobson was engaged to go to Europe to buy from the German owners 3,000 shares of stock. Elkan & Prohnknecht asserted that they paid $240,000 for the shares, paying $151,000 in cash and transferring $50,000 to the German home firm, which they had on deposit, and $39,000 which was on deposit for the German war loan.

The statement asserted that the heads of the American firm stated that Jacobson obtained abroad power of attorney to sell to the American firm 6,095 more shares, which were bought in due course. Conflicting statements were made as to the amount of payment, and the Alien Property Custodian became convinced that the sale of the German-owned stock was "camouflaged." After recounting several details of the transaction as it appeared on its face, he said that it seemed that the German partnership took about $3,000,000 of the American firm's assets and made a present of $1,868,000 to Elkan & Prohnknecht, in addition to giving them a business which made a net profit of $2,000,000 in one year.

Ludwig Vogelstein, the head of L. Vogelstein & Co., is a naturalized American citizen. For many years, according to Mr. Palmer, he represented in this country the German firm of Aaron Hirsch & Sohn of Halberstadt. Up to December, 1916, Aaron Hirsch was a partner in the New York firm, but in April of that year Vogelstein formed a new corporation with $5,000,000 capital.

Vogelstein asserted that his agreements with the German firm were ended when the new partnership was formed, but the Alien Property Custodian declined to accept that statement, contending that the interest of Aaron Hirsch & Sohn had been continued to date, and that, except for Vogelstein's participation in the profits, the assets of the American firm still belonged to the German interests. Mr. Palmer has taken possession of all the $5,000,000 stock, the statement says.

General Pershing Reports 62 Casualties; 5 Commissioned Officers on the Day's List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department today gave out 62 casualties in the American army in France, bringing the total to 10,893. No marine casualties were announced. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 12,778.

The army casualties today included 9 killed in action, 14 died of wounds, 7 died of disease, 3 died of accident or other causes, 12 severely wounded, 16 missing in action, and 1 prisoner. Five commissioned officers are included. They are Lieutenant Leonard C. Hoskins, killed in action; Lieutenant William Hazel Plyler, an aviator, prisoner, and Lieutenants Reginald D. Grout, Daniel Walter Patterson, and William N. Walton, severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 22.	Total.
Killed in action	1,510	9	1,519
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	678	14	692
Died of accident or other causes	543	3	546
Died of disease	1,399	7	1,406
Total deaths	4,421	33	4,454
Wounded	5,817	12	5,829
Missing, including prisoners	593	17	610
Grand total	10,831	62	10,893

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 22.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, were:

KILLED IN ACTION—9.

Lieutenant.

HOSKINS, LEONARD, C.; Daniel F. Hoskins, 620 Washington Av., East Las Vegas, N. M.

Privates.

KOHLMEIER, GEORGE; Henry C. Kohlmeier, R. F. D. 2, Linn, Kan.

MACIEJEWSKI, JOSEPH; Mrs. Josephine Maciejewski, Berlin, Wis.

NOWATNY, JOHN; Albert Nowatny, R. F. D. 2, Wautoma, Wis.

PERRY, CECIL P.; Mrs. Susan Perry, R. F. D. 2, Dublin, Ga.

STEVES, STANLEY; Warren Steves, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

SULLIVAN, P. J.; Mrs. H. Sullivan, 56 East 67th St., New York.

TEAGUE, MARVIN D.; Joshua M. Teague, Gastonia, N. C.

VERDOUKAS, GEORGE J.; John Verdoukas, Plamarion, Greece.

DIED OF WOUNDS—14.

Corporals.

BERGMAN, JOHN J.; Amos J. Bergman, Bancroft, Iowa.

LAUGHLIN, HERMAN R.; Mrs. R. R. Laughlin, Yamhill, Ore.

Cook.

ALBERTS, GEORGE STEPHEN; Michael Alberts, 418 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Privates.

BECKERLE, LOUIS F.; Mrs. Anna Small, 2,318 South 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

BLOTTO, DOMENICK; Louis Spagnole, 3,283 Rittenhouse St., Germantown, Penn.

DOERING, H. F.; Mrs. Lena Doering, 1,840 South 8th St., Sheyboygan, Wis.

GANSKI, E.; Mrs. Ganski, 1,449 West 17th St., Chicago, Ill.

HADFIELD, JOSEPH E.; Mrs. Mary Hadfield, 102 Thomas St., Bristol, R. I.

HICKMAN, CLARENCE M.; Loman Hickman, Flatwood, W. Va.

MURPHY, LEO A.; Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, 616 Stevenson St., Sayre, Penn.

RUGG, JAY; F. A. Rugg, Casselton, N. D.

SPARKS, REESE DEE; George Sparks, Gimlet, Ky.

SZYPERSKI, EDWARD; Frank Szyperski, 375 Olmsted Av., Depew, N. Y.

VILLOTTO, G.; Mrs. Villotto, 70 Mozart St., East Rutherford, N. J.

DIED OF DISEASE—7.

Corporal.

HUTCHINSON, MERLO M.; Milo B. Hutchinson, 238 Rookie Av., Bartlesville, Okla.

Privates.

COOPER, JOHN S.; George W. Cooper, Cassville, Mo.

FOOHEY, JOSEPH F.; John Grourney, 108 10th St., Hoboken, N. J.

McCUE, JOHN; Mrs. Mary McCue, 418 Woodland Av., Columbus, Ohio.

ODELL, K.; G. L. Odell, Buenavista, Ark.

REX, ALBERT S.; Mrs. Emma Rex, 824 Manatuana Av., Philadelphia.

SCHWARTZ, DAVID; Mrs. Lena Schwartz, 74 East 119th St., New York.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—3.

Privates.

MENTE, PAUL GEORGE; Mrs. Sofia Mente, 922 Railroad St., Heidelberg, Penn.

STONE, BYRON E.; Germay L. Stone, R. F. D. 1, Shrewsbury, Mass.

THOMAS, ISAAC; Mrs. Emma Thomas, 411 West 52d St., New York.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—12.

Lieutenants.

GROUT, REGINALD D.; Mrs. Louise Grout, 200 West 86th St., New York.

PATTERSON, DANIEL WALTER; Mrs. Daniel W. Patterson, Northfield, Vt.

WALTON, WILLIAM N.; Mrs. Kate V. Walton, Palatka, Fla.

Corporal.

TOMARGO, RAYMOND ARTHUR; Mrs. Josephine Tomargo, 40 Buffalo Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Privates.

BROWN, GEORGE ALOYSIUS; Charles Brown, 2313 Locust St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FARRELL, F. M.; Mrs. Catherine Farrell, houseboat Gilbert, Stamford, Conn.

KNUTSON, WESLEY S.; Albert Knutson, Curlew, Idaho.

LOVVORN, JESSE R.; Roy Lovvorn, 2,519 Marcus St., St. Louis, Mo.

MAXIMOWICH, TORAS; Miss Ksenia Maximowich, Kredenskoly, Guberni, Brestskano Useada, Wellikortyskoly Wolosti, Russia.

NORVICH, ALEX.; Sylvester Norvich, Dupki Novogorodaki, Russia.

POZY, ROBERT L.; Mrs. Gillie A. Pozy, Grays Chapel, Ala.

TUROVICH, JOHN D.; Miss Mary Ganush, 30 Suffolk St., New York.

MISSING IN ACTION—16.

Privates.

BERGWERK, SAMUEL; Jonas Bergwerk, Lemburg, Austria.

DENNEN, JOSEPH R.; James P. Dennen, 68 Witherspoon St., Princeton, N. J.

DICKEY, WILLIAM ALBERT; Mrs. Margaret Dickey, Mill Hall, Penn.

GOODMAN, HIRAM C.; Walter L. Goodman, Iuka, Miss.

HEUSTON, IRA R.; Mrs. E. Anterline, 149 South Transit St., Lockport, N. Y.

KAPLAN, WILLIAM MILTON; Mrs. Annie Kaplan, 54 East 118th St., New York.

KEISER, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Charles Stoll, 1,141 Intervale Av., New York.

KUEHNLE, JOHN; Michael Kuehnle, 2,104 Vyse Av., New York.

LESLIE, JAMES G.; Mrs. Catherine Leslie, 151 Thompson St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

MORIARITY, BARTHOLOMEW J.; Mrs. Bridget Moriarity, 231 Hamburg St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PENDER, MICHAEL; Mrs. M. Powell, 512 North Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PETTIT, EDWARD M.; Mrs. Anna Griffin, Fort Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

ROTH, DAVID; Jacob Roth, 718 5th St., New York.

SCIME, TOMMASO; Joseph Scime, Lesandre di Rocca, Italy.

SHEREWIFSKI, ALEX.; Joseph Sherewifski, Jewett City, Conn.

TEDESCO, ANDREW J.; Alfred Tedesco, 721 Main St., Winsted, Conn.

PRISONER—1.

Lieutenant.

PLYLER, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. L. Plyler, Kerhsaw, S. C.

PRISONERS.

(Previously reported missing.)

Privates.

THUNE, EDWARD; Fred Thune, 938 Grape St., Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHNSON, FRANK L.; Ira C. Johnson, 12 Huntinghill Av., Middletown, Conn.

AIDS 30,000 SOLDIERS' KIN.

Home Service Section of Red Cross Has to Enlarge Quarters.

The home service section of the Red Cross, which is helping the families who have failed to receive allotments and family allowances from the Government, though their sons are in the service, is now aiding between 25,000 and 30,000 persons, and has been forced by the increase of its work to find larger accommodations in the Grand Central Palace.

Families who are entitled to allowances and assignments of pay from men in uniform or who are entitled to insurance payments should state their cases to the home service section at the Grand Central Palace if they have failed to receive their dues.

The Red Cross announced yesterday that any trained nurse was eligible for service abroad, whether or not she has a relative or husband in the service. The nurses are under army control after they join the Red Cross, and the order that women with relatives must not go to France applies only to women not under army control.

Upton Private Dies of Broken Neck.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., July 22.—Private Albert Friedlander, 29 years old, of 344 West Seventy-second Street, died at the base hospital here tonight. With some companions, Friedlander went to Patchogue yesterday, and in diving in shallow water broke his neck. He was brought here, where he died.

Seek Y. M. C. A. Workers for Italy.

The Y. M. C. A. has issued a special appeal for men, especially to members of the Italo-American Society, to serve in the Italian Army huts. Seventy-five Y. M. C. A. men are now in Italy and 150 more are wanted by September. It was pointed out that this work was important because of its effect in counteracting pro-German propaganda in Italy. The work is open to men above 32, and those accepted will receive two weeks' training at Columbia University. Ernest H. Wilkins, Room 500, 347 Madison Avenue, interviews volunteers.

Lost and Found Advertisements in Page 23.

3 DIE FROM HEAT; MERCURY UP TO 94

Many Prostrations Reported for Hottest July 22 in Weather Bureau's Records.

WARMER TODAY IS FORECAST

Thousands Warned of Hot Spell Seek Cooling Breezes at the Beaches.

Three deaths and many prostrations were caused by the intense heat yesterday which, running up to 94 degrees, sent the day down as the hottest July 22 in the local weather bureau's forty-seven years of tabulation. No let up in the weather was promised last night, the prediction for today being warmer with increased humidity.

Warned by the announcement of the Weather Bureau that the warm spell was here for a stay, thousands of persons last night quit the city in order to get a few hours sleep. Coney Island and other beaches reported an influx of breeze seekers, while the parks were reported crowded with people planning to spend the night there.

The Dead.

ALLEN, ANNIE, 50 years old, 94 Fourth Place, Brooklyn; found dead in bed at her home.

BROWN, ANNA, 9 months old, overcome in home, 22 Beach Lane, Brooklyn.

DELANEY, Mrs. ALICE, 48 years old, 84 Debevoise Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at 538 Porter Avenue.

The Prostrations.

ALPHONSON, JOHN, 42, 92 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 3,910 Fifth Avenue; taken to Norwegian Hospital.

DEVINE, JAMES, 26, of 673 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Roebling and South Fifth Streets; Williamsburg Hospital.

GLOFTER, ROBERT, 15 years old, 1,316 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; overcome at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues; Brooklyn Hospital.

GOLDSTEIN, IDA, 1 East Thirty-third Street; overcome Fulton Street subway station; Volunteer Hospital.

HOEFECKER, HENRY, 48, overcome at 40 Sanford Street, Brooklyn; St. Catherine's Hospital.

KEARNEY, ELIZABETH, 56 years old, 2,062 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn; overcome Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street; Brooklyn Hospital.

KOCH, SAMUEL, 19, of 250 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn; Volunteer Hospital.

McGILL, DOROTHY, 4 years old, 754 Manhattan Avenue; Greenpoint Hospital.

McQUADE, THOMAS, 58 years old, 332 Water Street; overcome at 130 Jane Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SCHULMAN, SAMUEL, 34 years old, 1,546 Park Avenue; overcome Twentieth Street and Second Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

SHERIDAN, FRANK, 27, 334 West Twenty-first Street; St. Laurence Hospital.

One effect of the extreme heat was to overflow hotel roof gardens last night. In order that as many persons as possible might get the benefit of the rooftop wind, dancing was suspended on most of them for the night and tables substituted.

30 HURT IN DERAILMENTS.

Two Suffer Serious Injuries on Brighton Beach Elevated Line.

While firemen were fighting a fire in the ties of the elevated structure of the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at the Avenue H station, Brooklyn, yesterday, one of three cars of a train bound for Coney Island was derailed and dragged seventy feet. Eleven women were injured and two persons were sent to the hospital in a serious condition. Twelve other passengers, bruised by the bumping of the car over the ties, refused medical attention and continued their journey on another train.

Mrs. Rebecca Lezinsky of 1,800 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken to the Coney Island Hospital, and John McArdle of Avenue U, Brooklyn, to the Kings County Hospital. Others injured were Mabel Bobbe, 1,308 Clayton Avenue, the Bronx; Minnie Boyle, 432 West 164th Street; Agnes Foley, 548 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, and Mrs. Elizabeth Roden, 161 West Seventieth Street. They were attended by ambulance surgeons.

The train had halted as the firemen worked and on signal from a fireman the motorman, Hugh O'Donnell, started toward the station, but the cars had moved only a few feet when an axle of the forward truck of the third car broke. Those in the car were hurled to the floor or against the seats as the car plunged over the ties. It stopped at the platform, inclined at a dangerous angle.

Eighteen children, all uninjured except Max De Boier, 4 years old, of 221 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, were taken from the cars by policemen. Traffic was blocked on the line for nearly two hours. The cause of the accident is not known.

Eight persons were injured on a derailed Flushing Avenue trolley car yesterday on the Wallabout Basin Bridge, Hewes Street and Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The channel span of the bridge had opened for a boat and when it closed the rails had not properly joined, it was said, and the car slipped from the tracks.

Several persons were injured last night when a Union Railway trolley car crashed into another car on 145th Street, near Lenox Avenue. Four persons were taken to the St. Lawrence Hospital. They were Mrs. Dorothy Hildreth of 1,491 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx; William Domaso of 239 West 145th Street, Pasquale Ricco of 407 East 116th Street, and William Connolly of 2,532 Seventh Avenue. The motorman said the brakes failed to operate. The windows in both cars were broken and traffic was held up twenty minutes.

ADOPT STANDARD FOR ARMY.

Physical Regulations Will Prevent Numerous Rejections at Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Surgeon General Gorgas of the army announced today that uniform standards of physical examination for the use of all medical officers of the army, as well as of local and medical advisory boards, under the selective service regulations, had been completed and mailed.

"Adherence to the new rules and regulations by the local boards will, it is expected, result in uniform examinations in all parts of the country and should prevent men physically disqualified for military service from being sent to camps," said General Gorgas. "At the same time the new standards will enable local physicians to make examinations with a better understanding of the needs of the army and will clear away misconceptions and misunderstandings which will result in the sending of men to camps who heretofore were rejected.

"The new standards are applicable to the regular army, National Army, and the National Guard. Explicit instructions are given as to what classes of men may be accepted for limited service, as well as what classes may be accepted pending treatment for remediable defects.

"The experience of the past year has enabled the medical authorities to establish standards of examinatibn which will relieve the local boards of considerable doubts as to just what decisions to make in unusual cases. Enough of these cases have been examined to establish a policy in determining their military fitness.

"Heretofore the physical standards of the three armies have differed and instances have been noted where men who have been rejected for service by the recruiting officers of the regular army have been accepted for military service by Draft Board physicians. Under the new standards this will not be possible unless the disqualifying defect be subsequently removed.

"The rule for all three armies is that to make a good soldier a man must be able to see well, have comparatively good hearing, his heart must be able to stand the stress of physical exertion, he must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military manoeuvres, obey commands, and protect himself, and must be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand.

"The exceptions made to the foregoing general rules are in the case of the men accepted for special and limited service."

CAMP UPTON MEN LISTED.

Lieutenant R. D. Grout of New York Also on Casualty Roster.

The casualty list given out by the War Department yesterday contained more names of men of the 77th Division of the National Army, which is the Camp Upton trained unit of New Yorkers. It reported three members of the 307th Infantry—Privates William H. Keiser and David Roth, missing in action, and George Alberts, a cook, dead of wounds. Private William M. Kaplan, missing in action, is also believed to be of the Camp Upton Division.

First Lieutenant Reginald D. Grout, severely wounded, is a graduate of the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp of 1917, and before entering the army lived with his mother in the St. Germaine apartments at 200 West Eighty-sixth Street. Lieutenant Grout went to France about six weeks ago and may be attached to one of the Camp Upton units. He is a brother of Second Lieutenant John Grout of the infantry, who is also in France.

Private David Roth of Company D, 307th Infantry, was drafted last April, and sailed for France a few weeks later. He was a Navy Yard workman. Mr. and Mrs. Roth, his parents, were born in Austria. They live at 718 Fifth Street.

Private William M. Kaplan, according to a telegram received by his parents, who live at 54 East 118th Street, has been missing since June 27. He was drafted last December and arrived in France last April.

Private William H. Keiser was in Company D, 307th Infantry, and went across in April. He is 23 years old, and is the son of Mrs. Emily Keiser of 1,141 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx. A War Department telegram stated he had been missing since June 24.

Private Patrick J. Sullivan, killed in action, has a sister living at 56 East Eighty-seventh Street. At that address it was said that h went to France several months ago.

Private David Schwartz, who died in a hospital in England on June 29, was in the aviation section and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Schwartz of 163 East 122d St. Schwartz would have been 21 years old yesterday.

Corporal Raymond A. Tamargo, severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Mary Tamargo of 40 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn. His mother and two sisters are all Red Cross workers in Brooklyn.

George Alberts, dead of wounds, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Alberts of 418 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn. He was one of the first draft men in his district to waive exemption, and went to Camp Upton last year.

Private Isaac Thomas, reported drowned in yesterday's list, was a soldier of the 351st Colored Infantry. The home of his parents is at 367 West Forty-fifth Street.

Joseph F. Foohey, dead of disease, was a nephew of Joseph F. Growney of 708 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. He was in the Regular Army. A telegram to his uncle stated that he died of heart disease.

Mrs. H. G. Pettit of Oyster Bay received a telegram from the War Department yesterday stating that her nephew, Edward M. Pettit, who was drafted into the army last April, has been missing in action since June 24.

Sergeant Joseph R. Dennen of 68 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, N. J., was captured by the Germans June 4, according to word received by his parents from the War Department. He is mentioned in the latest casualty list as missing in action. He is 27 years old, enlisted with an ambulance corps a year ago last June, and went overseas shortly afterward. He has another brother in the service at Camp Lee, Va.

DENY NEW TRIAL TO MOONEY

Labor Man's Fate Now Rests with Governor of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 22.—The California Supreme Court affirmed its preliminary order today denying a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, now at San Quentin State penitentiary facing execution for participation in the preparedness day bomb explosion here two years ago.

"This action places Mooney's fate squarely up to Governor Stephens," said Attorney McKenzie, who appeared for Mooney.

Appeals for executive clemency for Mooney are now pending before the Governor.

Mooney was sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 23.

TRY GERMAN ON CHARGE OF INCITING NEGROES

Allege He Promised Negro Kingdom and Said Soldiers Would Be Mutilated.

The trial of Max Freudenheim, a German subject, who has lived here for nearly twenty years, and was indicted for attempting to cause mutiny, disloyalty, and insubordination in the colored units of the United States Army and Navy, began yesterday before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal Court. The Government will place on the stand about twenty negroes, who will testify upon the activities of Freudenheim in districts of the city inhabited by negroes.

Assistant United States District Attorney Laurence S. Axman said that the Government would prove that Freudenheim was busy constantly for months as a German agent, and with the insurance business as a cloak, circulated among negroes, telling them that colored soldiers captured by the Germans would be subjected to inhuman treatment, while those who refused to fight and remained in this country would be remembered by the Kaiser and rewarded with a country of their own "after the Kaiser won the war." One of the things the Kaiser would do, Freudenheim said, would be to create a negro kingdom out of part of the United States.

Elizabeth Holmes, a Government witness, testified that she had overheard a conversation between Freudenheim and a negro soldier, who is now in France fighting the Germans.

"I heard that man tell Hixon how the Germans were going to win this war," she said, pointing to the defendant. He told Hixon that if the Germans caught the negro soldiers they would cut off their arms and ears and put out their eyes.

Anna Wurmley said she had several conversations with Freudenheim, to whom she paid insurance premiums for several persons, among them two sailors in the Government service. Once when the German called she said she was reading about the sinking of the Tuscania.

"Did he take the sinking of the ship you refer to as an excuse to talk of the Germans and their prowess?" asked Mr. Axman.

"Yes, sir, he never talked about anything but the war," she replied. "One time he told me that the Germans had a new gas which would travel seven miles, and that when it reached the American trenches it would kill American soldiers as if they were rats. He was talking always about how the Germans were going to win the war. He told me that when the Kaiser won he would remember all the negroes who remained friendly to him and that he would set up a negro kingdom in this country. He said that this was a white man's war, and that we negroes had no business in it."

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

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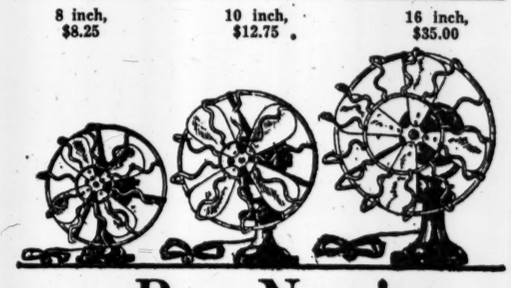

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We Sell An Adjustable Muzzle—Humane—Safe—

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Collars, studded and plain, in genuine leather, black, red, tan, green and combinations. All sizes. 49c to $2.97

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Brushes, 49c to $1.59

Crates, Carriers, and *Sleeping Baskets.*

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Do you want peace with honor? Then buy War Savings Stamps and let your money fight the way to a victorious peace.

Thrift Stamps And War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City and in Hundreds Of Other Places.

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Wash Dishes! Don't

Throw these inexpensive MAPLEWARE LUNCH DISHES away — 41 of them, for a party of six, only 24c a set.

Clean, convenient, won't wilt or leak. Packed in compact carton for autoists, lawn parties, cottage lunches, and all sorts of informal collations.

COMPRISE: 6 dinner plates, handy side dishes, salt & pepper dishes, wood-fibre napkins—12 sanitary maple spoons—2 large salad or vegetable dishes, 2 large meat or sandwich platters—1 fibre table cloth.

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A Blue Transfer

We have provided what are called Blue Will-Take Transfers for the convenience of shoppers who intend to take their parcels home with them. Ask any sales person for one and use it as you shop. Clerks will show you how. And when you have done, take it to the Main Floor Superintendent's desk, under the centre stairway, pay for your purchases and receive them packed in one convenient bundle for carrying.

HEARST TO FIGHT IN THE PRIMARY

Determined to Seek the Nomination for Governor, It Is Announced.

DELEGATES TALK OF SMITH

Tammany Man in the Lead at Saratoga, Where Conference Meets Today.

AT WORK ON PLATFORM

Committee Said to be Accepting for It Many of the Hearst Nostrums.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 22.—Unless something is done quickly to save this unofficial Democratic State Convention from itself it will designate a ticket which, undeservedly, perhaps, but unmistakably, nevertheless, will carry the Tammany tag and adopt a platform that will reek with Hearst nostrums.

William R. Hearst will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor regardless of what the Democratic State Conference which will meet here at noon tomorrow does with regard to candidates. He will have his spokesmen in the conference, but will not abide by its action. This announcement, the first explicit statement as to Mr. Hearst's position was made here this afternoon by L. J. O'Reilly, head of the Board of Water Supply in the Hylan administration and confidential political agent of Mr. Hearst.

Unless something which cannot now be foreseen happens before the Democratic State Conference meets, Alfred E. Smith, President of the New York Board of Aldermen, will head the list of candidates to be recommended to the enrolled Democratic voters in the primaries as designee for the Gubernatorial nomination. Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, it should be said, has not raised a finger to help put "Al" Smith in the running. On the contrary, he seems anxious to keep him in the important position he now occupies in the New York City Government, rather than have him take chances in a fight, first against Hearst, and subsequently in the event of his nomination against a Republican ticket which may be headed by Theodore Roosevelt. But up-State leaders who have been utterly unable to agree among themselves on an up-State candidate have been clamoring on Murphy's doorstep all day for permission to designate "Al" Smith.

Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, a son of the late United States Senator of the same name, who is looming as a power in up-State Democratic politics, it was learned today, has made several trips to Washington during the last three weeks for the purpose of bespeaking an interest in the political situation now in process of formation here on the part of prominent Democratic members of President Wilson's official household, who would be entitled to a hearing in Democratic councils in this State. All these efforts were said to have been without result, so that nothing now remains to do for the Democrats who will assemble tomorrow but to shift for themselves as well as they may and trust to luck for the outcome.

Hearst the Big Problem.

On the eve of the convention Hearst remains a serious problem. There were two ways out of the difficulty arising out of his candidacy. One avenue was intervention on the part of President Wilson in favor of some candidate whom the Federal Administration could consistently support. Even now Murphy would be glad to avail himself of that way out. Another was to leave the selection of a candidate to the up-State Democrats, who almost without exception are opposed to Hearst. Tonight the Tammany chieftain is reduced to the necessity of utilizing that avenue of escape, even though it seems almost certain that it will result in the selection of a candidate for Governor who cannot possibly clear himself of the suspicion that he is "Murphy's man."

The Republicans, when their unofficial convention broke up, left a few scouts on the ground to watch the Democratic event this week. Some of these who have a thoroughly friendly feeling toward Mr. Smith, whom they have learned to like and respect through association with him in the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, express regret at his nomination because they naturally expect that he will go down to defeat. Incidentally they express the opinion that the Wilson Administration is anxious to avoid the issue raised in the Republican Convention last week and is determined not to take a step which might lend anything but a narrow local aspect to the Democratic fight this Fall.

At Work on the Slate.

The Committee of Fifteen, which was instructed by the Committee of Forty-two to submit to the unofficial convention a list of seven candidates whose names remained on its list after five ballots had been taken at a recent meeting in Syracuse, met briefly this afternoon and adjourned until tomorrow morning, on the ground that many delegations who should be heard by the committee had not yet arrived.

It was intended that the Committee of Fifteen should attempt to narrow the choice down to one candidate and recommend his designation as Democratic standard bearer to the State conference. At the meeting this afternoon, however, the question was raised whether the committee had the power to do so under the mandate received from the Committee of Forty-two. It was said tonight that in all probability all the seven names appearing on its list would be submitted and that any further elimination to be done by the Committee of Fifteen will be postponed until after there has been some discussion on the subject or possibly a test ballot in the State conference itself.

This tentative slate was said tonight to reflect the preferences among incoming delegates:

For Governor—ALFRED E. SMITH of New York.

For Lieutenant Governor—No selection.

For State Controller—BIRD S. COLER or Congressman JOHN J. DELANEY, of Kings.

For Attorney General — HARRY C. WALKER of Broome.

For State Treasurer—No selection.

For State Engineer—HENRY R. BEEBE of Oneida.

The Hearst Announcement.

It was after the Committee of Fifteen had met that L. J. O'Reilly made his announcement that Mr. Hearst would make a fight in the Democratic primaries for the nomination for Governor regardless of what was done at the State conference.

"Mr. Hearst will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the primaries," said Mr. O'Reilly. "That is where candidates must be nominated under the law—in the primaries—not here. Mr. Hearst is not finding fault with the attempt of the Democrats to unite on a man at the conference, but will not be bound by what it does. He will loyally support the candidate who wins the primaries."

"Suppose the conference should adopt a platform on which Mr. Hearst would find it impossible to stand," was asked.

"Well," said Mr. O'Reilly, "Mr. Hearst if he is nominated will be the platform. He has advocated a number of reforms with which he has become irrevocably associated in the public mind, such as municipal ownership of public utilities and continued Government control and ultimate Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines."

A small advance guard of Hearst boomers are here tonight, but they are mostly paid employes of Mr. Hearst. Of these, it was said, there will be more on hand tomorrow. But aside from Thomas F. Gilleran and David Hirschfield, Mayor Hylan's Commissioner of Accounts, there is not an outspoken advocate for the nomination of Mr. Hearst with a seat, voice, and vote in the convention on hand tonight. A motor truck bearing three tons of Hearst literature and lithographs, it was reported this afternoon, is on its way to Saratoga, and will probably arrive here tomorrow.

Will Present Hearst's Name.

Mr. Hearst's name will be presented to the State conference either by former Governor Martin H. Glynn or by Nathan Straus. Possibly both will take the floor in the convention to urge his designation. Mr. Straus sent word early today that he would like to be permitted to address the conference. Congressman George R. Lunn of Schenectady, who is one of the candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination whose name was left on the list of the Committee of Forty-two after the elimination ballots had been taken a couple of weeks ago, has also served notice that he desires to talk to the conference. Congressman Lunn, a recent convert from socialism, it is understood, will appear as a pleader for his own nomination, a rather novel undertaking.

Former Ambassador Gerard is making no visible effort to land the designation. A friend of Mr. Gerard, who is on the ground, made this statement tonight, it was thought, with authority: "Mr. Gerard has at no time been a candidate for the nomination. He is not a candidate now. If the conference should reach the conclusion that he is the man to lead the Democratic fight this Fall, Mr. Gerard would probably regard this as an appeal to his patriotism. Mr. Gerard has never said that he would not run against Mr. Hearst in the primaries."

Although the entry of Mr. Hearst as a candidate in the primaries, following Mr. O'Reilly's statement this evening, may be regarded as certain, little is heard of the candidacy of William Church Osborn, although he readily offered his services as a candidate against Hearst at a time when Democrats had more reason than they have today to fear the effects of a fight by Mr. Hearst on their ticket. There is little doubt that Mr. Hearst will have a full ticket in the field, although Mr. O'Reilly, when questioned tonight, professed to have no information on the subject.

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings, who, while not personally favoring the nomination of Mr. Hearst, may have to support him in return for past services, has not as far as is known done anything to boost his stock among incoming delegates. In response to questions as to whether he was for Mr. Hearst Mr. McCooey has declared that "he has no candidate."

That is the attitude Tammany Leader Murphy has taken when confronted by inquisitive newspaper correspondents or Democratic leaders from up-State who have sought to learn where he stands. Those who know him best declare that so far as he is concerned the initiative in naming candidates will be left to the up-State men.

It is likely that there will be a discussion of candidates, possibly an informal ballot to test sentiment, in the convention tomorrow after the keynote speech has been delivered and the standing committees appointed. But if such a vote is taken, Murphy, as head of the Tammany delegation, will arise and declare that the delegation from his political bailiwick has no preference. It is expected that McCooey and the leaders of delegations from other boroughs will follow his example. The uncertainty felt in this regard is due to fear that McCooey may be committed to Hearst, and if the Albany delegation, headed by Patrick E. McCabe, should spring his name as its choice McCooey must be compelled to follow Albany's lead instead of Manhattan's.

May Be a Lively Session.

If anything like that should happen some Democratic leaders are looking for a near-riot in the Convention Hall. There are at least a score of delegates, among these Judge Samuel Seabury and Charles F. Rattigan of Cayuga, who are prepared to rise and flay the former Independence League leader. Thomas Mott Osborne, another outspoken foe of Hearst and what Hearst stands for and Murphy and what Murphy stands for in the public estimation, may be here before the convention goes into session tomorrow. Mr. Rattigan, his former political lieutenant, is making arrangements tonight to supply him with a proxy.

William Church Osborn, too, is expected to have something to say in the event that Hearst's name is presented. He will be here in time for the session tomorrow. It was said tonight that he is determined to remain in the fight and make his way into the primaries over the head of the conference if necessary.

The Committee on Platform is at work tonight on a tentative draft which will be offered to the convention tomorrow. It will contain a strong indorsement of the Wilson Administration, a municipal ownership plank, and possibly a plank dealing in some fashion which has not been revealed with the question of Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, a home rule plank, a recommendation that the United States Senate adopt the Federal suffrage amendment, a plank pledging the party in the event of a Democratic victory to the enactment of a minimum wage and an eight-hour working day law, as well as a law extending protective labor law provisions to industries and pursuits within the enlarged sphere of women's work in wartime.

Fred B. Lynch, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, appeared in the lobby of the Grand Union Hotel tonight.

"Is your presence here an indication that the Federal Administration is taking an interest in the party situation in this State?" he was asked.

"I am not here officially or politically. I am just here enjoying a day off," said Mr. Lynch. "Who is going to be designated?"

When told that it looked like "Al" Smith, Mr. Lynch said:

"I have heard a lot of Hearst talk since I got here."

"Could the Federal Administration look with equanimity upon the nomination of Hearst?" Mr. Lynch was asked.

"I am sure I don't know," was his reply.

"Could the national organization of the Democratic Party?" he was asked.

"We look upon this as merely a Democratic row in New York State," was his reply.

It was said tonight that in all probability the Democratic State platform would come out flatly against ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment and in favor of a referendum on a proposal for a "dry" amendment to the State Constitution.

Edward P. Doyle, representing the Real Estate Board of New York City, is here to urge the adoption of a plank providing for a tax on personal property with a view to a reduction in the heavy real estate taxes in municipalities throughout the State.

The delegations have been very slow in coming in. Although the convention will meet at noon tomorrow few delegates aside from the leaders had reached the city at a late hour this evening.

A score or so of women delegates are on hand. There will be about 150 women in the convention. Most of the New York City districts have at least one woman delegate or alternate, some having two. Altogether there will be 480 delegates and an equal number of alternates.

The conference program calls for an opening session, beginning at noon, when the keynote speech is to be delivered by ex-Judge Joseph Augustus Kellogg of Glens Falls as temporary Chairman. His selection was ratified tonight at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee. After the standing committees have been appointed, it is planned to receive the report of the Committee of Fifteen, of which William H. Kelly, the Democratic leader of Onondaga County, is Chairman, embodying the list of candidates which emerged from the balloting in the Committee of Forty-two and to have a general discussion on this topic with a view to feeling out the sentiment among the delegates. An adjournment will then be taken probably until Wednesday morning when permanent organization will be effected, the report of the Committee on Resolutions received, the platform adopted, and, as the final act of the conference, formal action taken on candidates.

The candidates whose names are embodied in the report to be submitted are William Church Osborn, Mayor Harry C. Walker of Binghamton, Alfred E. Smith, James W. Gerard, Congressman George R. Lunn, Charles B. Alexander, and William H. Edwards.

After informally discussing candidates it is intended to have the report sent back to the Committee of Fifteen and have that body meet tomorrow night and attempt a further process of elimination, based on what has been said on the floor of the conference. That this second elimination session will narrow the choice down to "Al" Smith, is regarded tonight as a foregone conclusion.

MAY NOT NAME DUJAT.

Marriage Complication Upsets Queens Democratic Slate.

Complications in connection with the marriage of County Clerk Alexander Dujat of Queens, who is serving the last year of his first term as County Clerk, may affect his renomination by the Democratic organization. Dujat's renomination was considered a foregone conclusion up to several days ago, but when Democratic leaders left for Saratoga yesterday it was said that their plans had been upset and that they could not tell what they would do until after they had conferred at Saratoga.

Another event that complicated the situation in Queens, as far as the contest for County Clerk was concerned, was the announcement by Republican leaders that their candidate for the office would be Mrs. Clara D. Rogers of Richmond Hill, who has been the leader of the woman suffragists of the country.

COLONEL DECLINES TO ENTER THE RACE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

he may remain in the hospital for another two weeks, his headquarters were reopened at the Murray Hill Hotel and his political manager, Theodore Douglas Robinson, appeared on the scene for a short time. There was no activity about the headquarters. The Attorney General, it was declared, would continue his fight on the Governor right up to the primaries.

It was evident yesterday that the Lewis managers did not show the same confidence they had before the Saratoga convention. The action of the Lewis backers, including William Barnes, ex-Senator Brackett, and others, in suddenly throwing their candidate over in favor of Roosevelt after they had urged the Attorney General to make the fight was not relished by Mr. Lewis's close friends.

Governor Whitman invaded "the enemy's country" last night, choosing as the scene for his first campaign speech Warburton Hall, Yonkers. Whether it was the warm weather that kept down the attendance or some other reason, the hall, which seated 800 persons, contained hardly more than 200.

No reference was made by the Governor to the liquor question and he made his appeal for the suffrage of the Republicans for his record as a "War Governor." He said that the only business that confronted the country was the winning of the war and that all else was but secondary. No man had a right to make his campaign on patriotism, the Governor said, but he should devote his cause to the winning of the war.

The other speakers were Everett Addoms, Frederick E. Weeks, who is opposing the Republican organization for Surrogate, and the Rev. Francis T. Brown, rector of St. Andrew's Church.

ROOSEVELTS IN HOSPITALS.

Major Theodore Operated On and Archie Is Convalescent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, who was wounded in the leg, was brought to a hospital in Paris and operated on today. The wound is not dangerous.

Archie Roosevelt still is in a Paris hospital recovering from a wound received several months ago.

GENEVA, July 22.—The American Red Cross here was officially notified today from Berlin of the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 20, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.32 cents per pound.—Advt.

Lost and Found Advertisements in Page 23.

Order in Advance

The acceptance of unsold copies of The New York Times from newsdealers has been discontinued, by direction of the War Industries Board, in order that newsprint paper may be conserved.

Readers are requested to co-operate with newsdealers in the adjustment of their orders to sales by instructing newsdealers to deliver The Times to homes or offices or hold a copy at a stand.

In these days of inspiring fighting by American soldiers in France, no one wants to miss a single issue of a newspaper. The newsdealer to whom a standing order is given for The New York Times will see that you do not fail to receive The Times every day.

The New York Times

OSBORN CANDIDATE TO THE END, HE SAYS

Will Run for Nomination No Matter Who Is Indorsed by Democratic Conference.

SWANN NOT MAKING A FIGHT

Security League Requests Indorsement of Program for Election of a Loyalty Congress.

William Church Osborn, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, announced yesterday that he would not attend the Democratic unofficial convention at Saratoga, but would remain at his home at Garrison, N. Y. No matter who the conference decides to indorse, Mr. Osborn will be a candidate for the nomination in the Democratic primary. Mr. Osborn does not believe that the action of the conference, if it names a candidate, is legal under the direct primary law, and he is willing to make his fight before the enrolled voters. Mr. Osborn entered the fight for the express purpose of defeating William R. Hearst, who he believes has the backing of Tammany Hall.

District Attorney Swann denied yesterday the rumor that he had sent Alfred J. Talley, Chief Assistant District Attorney, to Saratoga to represent him at the conference. Mr. Talley, he said, was not at Saratoga to represent him or any other candidate, but was only on his vacation. The District Attorney, when asked if he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination, said that he stood by his previous statement that he would be glad to be a candidate if the convention named him, but that he was making no fight.

Charles D. Orth, Chairman of the National Security League's Congressional Campaign Committee, sent a telegram yesterday to Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, requesting him to urge the party conference at Saratoga to take action in support of the league's campaign for the election to Congress this Fall of men of demonstrated loyalty and ability. The telegram read:

We beg to request that you present the following message to your convention:

"The movement inaugurated by the National Security League for the election of a Congress composed of men not only of undoubted loyalty but conspicuous for their ability has met with universal approval, as shown by resolutions adopted by organizations and editorial indorsement throughout the country. Believing that it is the part of wisdom for all political parties to recognize the existence of this sentiment, we urge upon you to ask that your convention take steps toward securing the nomination of men who can properly face the tremendous internal and international problems which will come before the next Congress. The National Security League believes that there are many men in the present Congress who do not measure up to the high standard of vision, balanced judgment, sound common sense, and broad general experience which characterises the statesman. It is necessary also that provision be made to defeat the anti-war Socialists in the districts which they threaten to capture. This can only be done by fusion between the Democratic and the Republican parties in such districts. That a genuine demand for such fusion exists is indicated by the newspapers of New York City, who hope that the Democratic Party will rise to its duty and opportunity by nominating the best men that can be found in the party, without regard to strictly political claims or former political activities, and that it will also indorse and authorise the plan for fusion candidates in the districts threatened by the anti-war Socialists."

Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, who was at one time a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, came out yesterday with the proposal that the following be the only platform of the Democracy of the State of New York:

Whereas, The German Empire, in the thirst for the mastery of the world, wages brutal and devastating war upon the United States of America, which the latter exhausted all honorable means to avoid.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the usual political and economic issues which engage the voters' attention must be suspended during the almost overpowering exaction of such war.

Resolved, That there is an imperative demand for the honest, hearty, and efficient support by all good and loyal citizens of President Wilson, the constitutional Chief Executive and the constitutional Commander in Chief of the armies and navies of the nation in the prosecution of this war, to such victory as will insure enduring peace to all civilized nations.

Resolved, That the candidates for public office, fully and sincerely meeting this test, can alone hope for the approval of the voters.

The Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association through its President, Morris Adler, sent a telegram last night to Chairman Harris of the Democratic State Committee, urging the selection of William R. Hearst as the Democratic candidate. After stating that certain "interests" had tried to defeat Mayor Hylan last year, the telegram says:

"Do not be misled by the men who call themselves Democrats, but who speak only for their masters who are opposed to the nomination of a man who has stood for the people. William Randolph Hearst's record in support of municipal ownership, woman suffrage, against the gas trust, the New York Central Railroad monopoly, the electric light trust, the food profiteers, against raising the price of ice, milk, and other necessaries of life, and against those who have been preying upon the farmer, compelling the farmer to sell his farm products at their prices, should be sufficient to commend your support for his nomination for Governor.

"William Randolph Hearst's loyal support of President Wilson and the Administration's policies has brought down upon his head almost the universal condemnation of the New York City newspapers which are controlled by these same interests.

"You, Sir, have a duty to perform as State Chairman, and that is to give to the people of this State your sincere support and aid in designating a man for Governor who, when elected, will stand by the people of the State, as Mayor Hylan has done in the City of New York."

FUEL OFFICIALS SEE PORT.

Dr. Garfield and Party Inspect Its Coal Facilities.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, and a party of twenty leading officers of the Fuel and Railroad Administration spent more than ten hours yesterday in inspecting New York Harbor and its coal facilities on a New York Central tug under the guidance of Alfred H. Smith, the Eastern Director of Railroads. Starting at West Forty-third Street the tug steamed up the North River to Undercliff, then south along the Jersey shore to Bayonne, N. J., through Kill von Kull and Arthur Kull to Perth Amboy on Raritan Bay. The return was made around Staten Island and up the East River.

Mr. Smith explained the transport facilities to Dr. Garfield and the coal experts of the party. The Fuel Administrator discussed the subject of coal distribution for the coming Winter at length in all its aspects. He also examined the facilities that have been provided for bunkering ocean steamships to prevent the delay that occurred last Winter.

DENOUNCES SINN FEINERS.

Ireland Must Set Aside Domestic Grievances Now, Says Lord French.

LONDON, July 22.—The Government is now considering the development of Ireland's mineral resources and the improvement of the country's wonderful natural facilities on the west coast for the construction of harbors and shipbuilding, said Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, speaking at Rockingham, near Boyle, today.

Viscount French remarked that the country had escaped the ravages of war and was enjoying abnormal privileges as regards trade. He denounced the "wild and seditious speeches made in various parts of the country and the scandalous literature by which ignorant people are inclined to be sorely misled."

The Lord Lieutenant said he would not deny that the country had certain grievances and that means had not yet been found to satisfy the just aspirations of either the north or south of Ireland or to harmonize conflicting claims.

"But who could think of domestic grievances when the world's enemy is at the gates?" he asked.

Some Germans Against War Loan.

The Berlin Vorwärts, organ of the pro-Government Socialists, reports, with a show of indignation, that the Frankfurt-on-the-Main group of the Independent Social Democratic Party, the anti-Kaiser Socialists, has resolved to expell two members for having subscribed to the last German War Loan.

INDIANS' WOODCRAFT OUTWITS GERMANS

Scouts, Fired On, Swim Under Water and on Rising Camouflage Faces with Clay.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 22, (Associated Press.)—The American Indians in France quickly adjusted themselves to the conditions of the country. They soon became just as cunning as in their native Western haunts. This is illustrated by an incident which occurred when the Germans were withdrawing across the Marne. Indian scouts, with Americans, were sent over the river to ascertain the German movements and other details.

At one crossing three Indians improvised a raft and chained it to the north side of the Marne. They hid the raft and then started on an exploring expedition. The Germans discovered the strange footprints on the river bank and came upon the raft. They awaited the Indians' return, but after reconnoitring the Indians approached their hidden raft cautiously, and scenting trouble, made a hasty retreat.

The Germans realised that these strange Redmen were not of their kind and must therefore be an enemy and began firing. The Indians ran through the woods like deer and finally struck for the water in an endeavor to reach the south side.

These Indians, reared along the rivers, swim like Hawaiians and are able to remain below the surface for a long time. The Germans saw splashes in the water and began firing. The Indians dived and swam downstream under water. When they came to the surface for air they brought up a handful of clay which they had grabbed from the river bottom and with this they camouflaged their hands and faces while on the surface for a brief breathing spell.

Finally the Indians reached the south bank far below the Germans, the current assisting them very materially. Then they crawled back and peered through the bushes and watched the Germans seeking the bronzed figures who apparently had been drowned. The Germans, thoroughly angered, shot the raft to pieces.

STRIKE SCORED IN SENATE.

Thomas Says Cessation of Work Gives Aid to Enemy.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The semi-weekly meeting of Congress today held the Senate in session forty minutes and the House four.

An address praising the conduct of the American troops in France was delivered by Senator Lewis of Illinois.

Senator Thomas of Colorado urged immediate action to have Congress fix wages and prevent strikes.

Referring to reports that 31,000 persons are on strike in New England and about 7,000 in New Jersey, while the Allies are securing triumph on the battlefield, and while a submarine is operating off the Atlantic coast, Senator Thomas declared that the strikers were failing to their duty and were giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

"It is profiteering in the worse sense; securing more money from the Government and suspending production," said he.

AIR RAID ON PARIS FAILS.

First Daylight Attempt Since September, 1914, Is Abortive.

PARIS, July 22.—A German airplane made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the region of Paris today. It was driven off by the French anti-aircraft fire.

This was the first attempt to raid Paris by daylight since the German taubes flew over the city in September, 1914.

The raider apparently started out about 8 o'clock this morning. At that hour a German machine crossed the lines. It seemed to be making for the Paris region, but turned back when the barrage fire was opened. Further barrage firing was heard at 11 o'clock, and it was in this burst of shells from French anti-aircraft pieces that the German attempt was finally frustrated.

Missing Balloon Turns Up.

CHATHAM, Mass., July 22.—A dirigible balloon which has been missing from the naval aviation station here since Friday landed at Summerside, N. S., according to word received here tonight. Its three occupants were reported safe.

HANAN

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES

An opportunity to secure some unusual bargains from many lines of our seasonable goods.

AT ALL STORES

516 Fifth Ave., cor. 43rd St. | 419 Broadway, cor. Canal St.
411 Fifth Ave., at 37th St. | 297 Broadway, at Duane St.
Broadway, cor. 31st St. | Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
Broadway, cor. 38th St. | 35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty St.
1095 Broadway, at 23rd St. | 438 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Buy War Savings Stamps and back up the boys over there.

Good Shoes are an economy.

SHOES

The House of Kuppenheimer

And Our Own Make

Suits for Men

IN A GREAT WAR-TIME SALE

At Next Season's Wholesale

$22.50 and $25.00 Suits, now..$17.50
$28.00 and $30.00 Suits, now..$23.50
$32.50 and $35.00 Suits, now..$27.50

AND Suits of very coolest and airiest featherweight fabrics in choice Summer colorings and smart models, specially priced in accordance with our "War-Time Small Profit Policy."

Kupp-Air-o-Weave Suits....	$15.00 to $28.00
Tropical Worsteds.....	17.50 to 28.00
Silk Suits and Flannels.....	22.50 to 35.00
Cool Cloths and Mohairs....	12.50 to 20.00
Genuine Palm Beaches.....	10.00 to 15.00

Brill Brothers

The Kuppenheimer House in New York.

1456 Broadway | Broadway at 49th Street | 44 E. 14th St.
279 Broadway | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn | 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3d Avenue

Use The Dictaphone Instead

Taking dictation in a note-book wears away the minutes as well as the pencils. The method of writing each letter twice—once in shorthand, again on the typewriter—certainly goes hard in an office where help shortage has been made still more acute by summer vacations.

The Dictaphone does away with the worn-out pencils and the minutes wasted in taking and waiting to take dictation. If two out of every six stenographers in your office are away on vacations, the remaining four will easily take care of all the daily mail with the aid of The Dictaphone.

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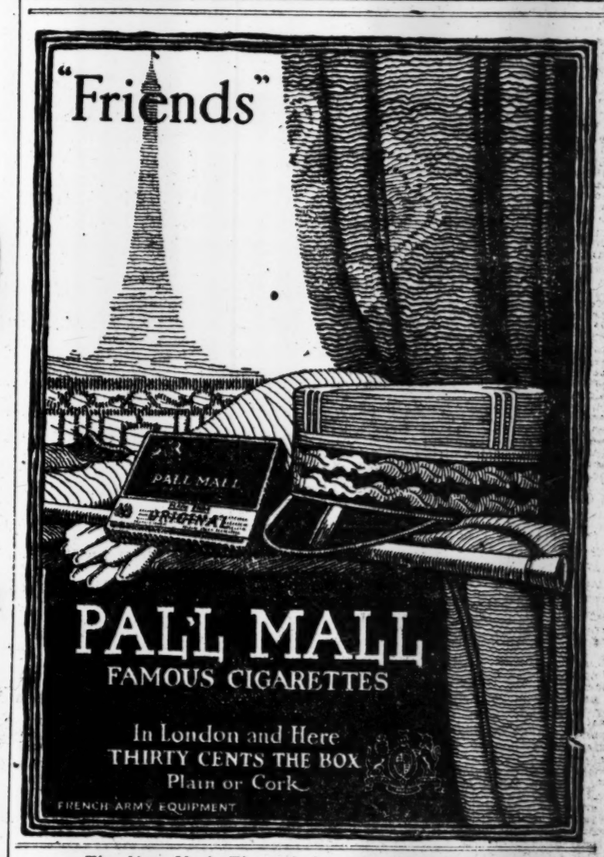

The New York Times Index perpetuates the news of today. A Master-Key to all newspapers. Only newspaper reference published in the United States. 1913-1918 issues still available. Send for a copy for examination.

ACCUSE 17 OF FRAUD IN ARMY CONTRACTS

Attorney General Orders Arrest of Men Prominent in Raincoat Industry.

SAY OFFICERS ARE INVOLVED

Other Arrests Expected in Case Said to Deal with Contracts Exceeding $5,000,000 in Value.

Attorney General Gregory ordered the arrest last night of seventeen men, all of them well known in the raincoat industry, who are charged with bribery, fraud, or conspiracy in connection with war contracts given to these men for the manufacture of rubber garments for American soldiers now in France or training for the overseas service in this country. At present the companies whose officers or employes are among those arrested last night by agents of the Department of Justice have on their books Government contracts valued at more than $5,000,000.

The investigation, which resulted in the arrest of the seventeen men and which will probably be followed within the next few hours by the arrest of others who are believed to have been concerned in the alleged defrauding of the Government, has been under way for several weeks and came to a head late yesterday afternoon, when word came from Attorney General Gregory to arrest the following persons:

CLAMON, POLLY, Manchester Waterproof Coat Company, 821 Broadway.

COHEN, RALPH, President of the Yorkshire Manufacturing Company of 88 University Place.

FRIED, LOUIS, manufacturer of raincoats at 43 East 12th St.

GOULD, FELIX, manufacturing clothier of 7 Madison Av.

HALPERN, ISIDORE M., the National Cement Co., 54 West 13th St.

HALPERN, SAMUEL, Interborough Raincoat Company, 681 Broadway.

HARRIS, SIMON, Harris Raincoat House, 1,115 Broadway.

LESSER, MORRIS, Lesser & Stenge, 37 East 20th St.

PINES, JOSEPH, Pines Rubber Company, 148 39th St., Brooklyn.

PLOTTEL, BENJAMIN, Plottel Raincoat Co., 153 West 27th St.

PLOTTEL, CHARLES, Plottel Raincoat Co., 153 West 27th St.

ROSENTHAL, RALPH, Hanauer & Rosenthal, 245 7th Av.

SYDEMAN, JOSEPH, Sydeman Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

SYDEMAN, WILLIAM, Sydeman Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

WOOD, JOSEPH, Sydeman Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

YOLLIN, H., Eureka Rubber Manufacturing Co., College Point, L. I.

ZITTEL, ARTHUR, Automobile Raincoat Co., Inc., 21 Washington Place.

General Pershing Complains.

The arrests were due in part to reports that came back from France in the form of protests from General John J. Pershing, the Commander in Chief of the Overseas Forces, who in blunt soldierly fashion informed the Government that the raincoats being shipped to France for the men of his command were in numberless instances made of "rotten" materials and were unfit for the purposes intended. He informed the Quartermaster's Corps in no uncertain termss that he wanted no more coats of the inferior kind, concerning which he protested, shipped across the Atlantic for the men who are fighting under his command.

A rumor that in addition to the men who are said to have acted as agents or manufacturers, there are concerned in the alleged frauds a number of officers of the army, was current last night. Most of these officers are said to be of the lower grades in rank, with only a few of the grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. No general officers are accused. The navy is said not to be involved, owing to the fact that long before this country entered the war Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, took measures to make the "bartering of contracts," so far as the navy was concerned, practically impossible.

Direct bribery of officers in the army or of civilians in the employ of the Government whose duties had to do with the letting of contracts or the inspecting of the goods after the contracts were let and were in process of fulfillment is charged against some of the men taken into custody last night. In some instances, it is charged, those under arrest include men who resorted to the intimidation of both military and civilian inspectors in their efforts to defraud the Government.

Contracts for Million Raincoats.

The men now in arrest had contracts for the manufacture of approximately 1,062,000 raincoats, and as the Government is paying an average of $5 a coat to the makers this means that the sum involved was about $5,310,000. This refers only to the contracts now being filled and not to the thousands of inferior coats which General Pershing has charged were shipped across the Atlantic for the use of the men in the French trenches.

The contract which the Harris Raincoat Company now has on its books calls for 192,000 garments, that of the Pines Rubber Company for 169,000, that of Hanauer & Rosenthal is for 150,000, the Lesser & Stenge contract calls for 120,000, that of the Manchester Waterproof Coat Company for 96,000, the Interborough Raincoat Company has an order for 95,000, the Plottel Raincoat Company for 75,000, the Yorkshire Manufacturing Company for 55,000, while the Sydeman Rubber Company and the Automobile Raincoat Company and Louis Fried have contracts for 30,000 coats each. The National Cement Company has a contract for the manufacture of waterproofing materials, while the Eureka Company has only recently been organized and the value of its contract was not disclosed last night.

Houston Thompson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, came to New York yesterday to direct the work of the Department of Justice agents in rounding up the men in this part of the country who are alleged to be concerned in the frauds. Mr. Thompson said last night that he was not then in a position to go into details concerning the various phases of the question, but he did say that the Government was going to act without gloves, and that it would not stop until every person who had guilty knowledge of what had been going on was brought to the bar of justice.

Gregory Denounced System.

The story of the alleged frauds, which culminated last night in the arrest of New York manufacturers and agents, dates back to the issuance of a statement by Attorney General Gregory last April, in which he condemned the system which he described as "the bartering of Government contracts," and cited decisions of the United States Supreme Court upon the evils of the so-called "contingent fee system," which date back as far as the civil war.

As a result of the statement issued by the Attorney General, it was said last night, that a number of responsible manufacturers communicated with Mr. Gregory and told him that despite the fact they had made repeated efforts to procure contracts for the manufacture of supplies for the Government, they had never been able to get any of the contracts. They said they had been mysteriously approached by so-called commission agents, sometimes through anonymous telephone calls, and that in every instance they were informed that "in order to work for the United States Government it would be necessary for them to get in touch with certain intermediaries."

In every instance the claim put forth by these alleged go-betweens was their alleged ability to corrupt persons holding responsible Government positions, of whose favors they said they had a monopoly. It was even stated by them that certain funds, which amounted to nothing more than corruption funds, had been placed in their hands in the form of commissions.

"Their apparently wild tales about their ability to use such commissions illegally," a Government official said last night, "became more believeable when the Department of Justice compared the various reports and found them pointing to the same individuals although received from independent sources. These reports agreed even to the details of the methods that were to be employed."

Nationwide Raid Carried Out.

This same official pointed out that several weeks ago a nationwide raid was carried out by Department of Justice agents, with the result that the papers of hundreds of concerns in cities in every part of the country came under Government inspection. It also became known last night, and for the first time, that several weeks previous to the raid referred to a secret raid was made by the Department of Justice on particular corporations and individuals against whom suspicion was directed.

This secret raid resulted in the seizure of papers of the greatest importance in the present case and disclosed a trail which started in Philadelphia and led to Boston, and from Boston to New York. The New York end of the trail proved to have been cleverly "camouflaged," and it was said last night that "in New York the plan of the contingent fee men was so skillfully played that Government officials were driven to the utmost in order to get at the secret of the situation."

The Department of Justice investigation disclosed that of a number of contractors who had submitted bids for raincoats to be delivered to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, the low bidders did not get any contracts.

Upon further investigation the officials of the Department of Justice found that statements had been made that one reason among others why none of the low bidders had received contracts was because they "were not financially strong enough" to guarantee the Government in the present emergency. The investigation proved that these charges were false. It was said last night that the records showed that some of the low bidders who were turned down had successfully completed contracts awarded during the first part of this country's participation in the war.

Fail to Get Any Contracts.

The concerns and individuals from whom the low bids had been received, but who failed to get any contracts, made every effort to find out what was at the bottom of the matter. They failed to get any satisfaction from certain officials of the Government, it is said. This was the situation when these contractors began to receive the mysterious communications informing them that "certain parties" were in a position "to direct them to persons who were in a position to get them some Government business," as an official of the Government expressed it last night.

These calls were followed up, and in one instance it was officially stated last night, led to an interview with Felix Gould, who is alleged by the Government to have stated that he was in touch with certain officers in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington and that he met these officers on numerous occasions in New York, and that it was in his power to get contracts for raincoats to any number. Gould, however, is alleged to have insisted that a corporation should be formed and that he, Gould, should be a secret party in the corporation, the purpose being twofold, first to avoid Section 3,737 of the Revised Statutes, which forbids the transfer of a Government contract or any interest therein, and, secondly, that while his name should not appear he should nevertheless receive a percentage of the profits. In making these propositions Gould, it was said tonight, was advised by counsel.

The investigation further disclosed that the men who were in the plot to defraud the Government on numerous occasions sought to intimidate inspectors who were charged with seeing to it that the Government got what it contracted for.

Only one of the men arrested yesterday was arraigned before a United States Commissioner. That was Joseph Pines of the Pines Rubber Company. He was held in $5,000 bail. The other men under arrest will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building this morning.

President Saves Deserter's Life.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Wilson today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed by court-martial upon Private Albert E. Beauregard of Company H, 16th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, who was charged with deserting in the face of the enemy.

ITALY HAILS CONGRESSMEN.

Enthusiasm Over the Visit of American Representatives.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—The whole of Italy, not only the authorities but the people at large, has received with most enthusiastic greetings the American Congressional party, which, instead of visiting France and England first, as most commissions do, came direct to Italy. This very much flattered the Italians, who are most sensitive to any tribute of homage paid to their country. Ambassador Page, explaining this to the Congressmen, said:

"Both Italians and Americans love their countries so intensely that when they speak of them their voice changes like that of a man speaking of his sweetheart."

Besides, the Congressional party is the first American commission, with the exception of the Red Cross, which has visited Italy since the beginning of the war with the object of studying war at close range.

Judge Tillman expressed deep gratification at the warm reception accorded to the party everywhere, saying that on many occasions, although he and his companions and the Italians whom they met could not speak each other's language, still they felt that they were among brothers animated by the same ideals, fighting for the same aspirations, wishing the same organization of the world on a basis of law, justice, and fraternity. The party has received many felicitations both from the civil and military authorities.

The following message from Mr. Tillman, Chairman of the party, to the Italian people, is published in all the Rome papers:

"Stand by your guns. Hurl back the invader from your sacred soil. Fight for a strong allied peace, and after the war let Italy, France, England, and all the other allies form a league enforcing universal peace, never again allowing the world to be bathed in the blood of the brave to forward the ambitious designs of a war lord seeking the military domination of the people of the earth."

ROME, July 21.—American representatives visiting Europe were received today by Ambassador Page and were entertained by Colonel H. C. Buckey, military attaché at the Embassy. They will leave for the Italian front on Monday night. The Congressional party includes John N. Tillman, T. H. Caraway, C. C. Dowell, B. E. Sweet, J. E. Elston, W. M. Chandler, J. B. Thompson, G. M. Young, L. C. Cramton, M. C. Kelly, and D. H. Kincheloe.

SWISS GIVE UP DESERTERS.

Surrender of Men to Germany Causes Widespread Protest.

The surrender of four deserters to the German Government by the Swiss authorities at Otterbach, on May 17, has aroused considerable indignation in Switzerland, and a number of newspapers demand that the matter be taken up by the Federal Council.

In reporting a discussion of the affair that took place in the Basle Cantonal Council, the Berner Tagwacht of June 14 referred to the case as "a scandal" that "is bound to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man." To make matters worse, one of the men delivered into the clutches of the German Army was a Frenchman, who, after having been a prisoner of war in Germany, had sought refuge in Switzerland. It appears the Swiss border officials had offered to let him escape to France, but he refused to do so, saying he no longer had any relatives there and preferred to live with a relative residing in Chavorney, in the Canton of Vaud.

Policemen Confess to Silk Thefts.

Pleas from two Paterson patrolmen and a brother of one of the men, who are charged with stealing silks and other merchandise from freight cars, were taken in the United States District Court in Newark yesterday. Aquilla Pryce, one of the patrolmen, and his brother, Le Roy, pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence by Judge Thomas C. Haight. Paul Adams, the other policeman, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial. The Judge will not impose sentences on the Pryces until after Adams is tried.

Lost and Found Advertisements in Page 23.

TOLISHUS CASE TAKEN UP.

New Grand Jury Hears Evidence in Case Against Syracuse Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 22.—When the new Federal Grand Jury met today to consider the charge of sedition against John A. Tolishus, formerly managing clerk in the law offices of Lieut. Gov. Schoenck and George H. Bond, Judge Ray excused sixteen of the panel of thirty-six talesmen. All but two of the jurors are from the city, including several well-known business men.

No direct reference to the Tolishus case was made by Judge Ray in his address to the jury, but he urged its members to do their duty both to the Government and to accused persons coming before them. Seventeen of the thirty witnesses subpoenaed were examined and adjournment taken until tomorrow morning.

United States Attorney Lucey of Ogdensburg, arrived this afternoon and is watching the case closely. It is being handled by Assistant United States Attorney Jeremiah W. Davern, who represented the Government several weeks ago before the Grand Jury which first voted an indictment against Tolishus and then reconsidered its action.

GERMAN COUNT FINED.

Karl Bothmer Wrote Insulting Letters to Bavarian War Minister.

Because he wrote insulting letters to the Bavarian Minister of War and to the Censorship Bureau of the Bavarian War Ministry in July, 1917, Count Karl Bothmer, a prominent Pan German and publisher of the Munich political weekly, Die Wirklichkeit, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay fines totaling $300, according to a semi-official dispatch sent out from Munich on June 7 and found in copies of German papers reaching New York.

The Count wrote the letters in question in protest against the preventive censorship instituted by the Bavarian Ministry of War.

COLORED NURSES FOR ARMY

Will be Assigned to Camps Where Negroes Are Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Orders were issued today by the War Department to the office of the Surgeon General which will enable colored nurses who have been registered by the American Red Cross Society to render service for their own race in the army. The nurses will be assigned to the base hospitals now established at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. At these camps a total of about 38,000 colored troops are stationed.

General Pershing has been asked by cable whether the services of colored nurses can be utilized to advantage among the American Expeditionary Forces.

R. H. MACY & CO. WIN POINT.

Court Sustains Demurrer in the Victor Suit.

R. H. Macy & Co. won a point yesterday in the fight against the Victor Talking Machine Company and its agents for triple damages amounting to $570,000 for alleged violation of the Sherman law in seeking to limit the supply and to fix the prices of its talking machines and records. In its answer to the suit the Victor Company asked that the action be dismissed because the Clayton act, which it is alleged was also violated, was unconstitutional by reason of exceptions in favor of horticultural, agricultural, and labor organizations, and that the provisions of the law said to be violated could not become effective until after the Federal Trade Commission had exercised its jurisdiction.

The plaintiff demurred to the answer, and Federal Judge Knox sustained the demurrer in a long opinion, in which he said that the Federal Trade Commission only served as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the remedy could not be applied by the courts.

GOODYEAR CO. IS ACCUSED.

Tire and Rubber Co. Charged with Misleading the Public.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Attempts to mislead the public in its nation-wide advertising of "service stations" were charged by the Federal Trade Commission today in a complaint against the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. The complaint alleges that the stations are not maintained by the defendant, but that the services and conveniences extended to motor car owners are dependent on the individual willingness and ability of the dealers, and furthermore, that such service is commonly furnished by dealers regardless of the makes of tires used by their customers.

Unfair methods of competition also were charged against the company, including maintenance of standard resale prices, arbitrary control over the business of dealers through threat of price discrimination and allowance of wholesale prices to users of many trucks on conditions that a fixed percentage, usually 90 per cent. of a concern's monthly requirements, be filled with Goodyear tires and supplies.

Three other companies also were charged today by the commission with price maintenance and refusal to sell to dealers who fail to observe such resale prices. They are the Auto-Strop Safety Razor Company, New York; Krypfok Sales Company, New York, and the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, Detroit.

TO HONOR CUBAN DOCTOR.

Merchants Will Give Luncheon for Head of Trademark Bureau.

Dr. Mirio Diaz Yrizar of Cuba will be the guest of honor at a luncheon today given by the Merchants' Association at the Bankers' Club. Dr. Yrizar is Director of the International American Bureau for the Protection of Trademarks, and he has come to this country to meet trademark experts here. The bureau is to have its headquarters in Havana, where the Cuban Government has set aside a piece of ground for an international building, and voted $35,000 to start the project.

Dr. Yrizar, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said yesterday that the plan for protecting trademarks in all North and South American countries was the result of Elihu Root's work at the International Convention in Buenos Aires in 1910, that the standardization of trademarks was the first step in the work, and that the protection of patents would follow.

"The matter of trademarked articles in Latin America has caused great trouble to business men and has long offered a wide field for unscrupulous adventurers by methods closely resembling blackmail," Dr. Yrizar said, who is a lawyer and has specialized on trademark law. "Patents and copyrights come under the same head, and efforts are being made by the new bureau to correct evils that have grown up in pirating the good names of reliable manufactured articles."

Spank Culprits in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 22.—Judge Jacob S. Ruskin has decided to send no more bad boys to institutions unless such punishment seems unavoidable, and will substitute public spankings in court. Today four youngsters from New York City were arraigned before him in the Children's Court for stealing a bicycle. He discharged them and ordered the mother of one of them to spank them all before the court. Only the howls of the youngsters could be heard for some minutes, for she was impartial in her administration.

American Prisoners Traced.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Names of three additional Americans who are prisoners in Germany were received today by the War Department. They are Lieutenant Aviator Henry Joseph Leavitt, Royal Flying Corps, address unknown, and Privates Albert Brook, Princeton, N. J., and Harry K. James, Bristol, R. I. The camps in which the men were in were not named.

Charlton and Cinnerholm, Airmen.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 22.—Lieutenant Donald H. Charlton of Sulphur Springs, Ohio, and Lieutenant F. E. Cinnerholm of Schenectady, N. Y., were instantly killed at Taliaferro Field here today when their airplane fell.

CUTS PRICES ON HIDES.

Reduction of 7 to 8 Cents a Pound Made by War Industries Board.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—New maximum prices on hides for three months beginning Aug. 1, announced today by the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, provide for an average reduction of from 7 to 8 cents per pound from the old prices.

Packer hides range from 24 cents to 30 cents a pound, according to the weight of the steer, and country hides from 21 cents to 22 cents. All country hides are to be bought and sold on a selected basis.

"These readjustments of maximum fixed prices," said the board's announcement, "will more nearly equalize the actual market conditions as reflected in prices of country hides and need not affect the prices of cattle. There have been widespread complaints that the small hide producer has been unable, owing to marketing conditions, to obtain a fair price for his hides. The War Industries Board has, therefore, under consideration the appointment by permit of hide dealers similar to the system adopted in wool."

BOY CORPORAL OUT OF ARMY

Big Enough to be Promoted, but Too Young to Fight.

Fred Meissner, Jr., 16 years old, for whom the police have been searching since he disappeared last January from his home at 713 Park Avenue, Hoboken, returned home yesterday with an honorable discharge from the United States Army. When he left home he went to Paterson, N. J., gave his name as Patton and his age as 19, and joined the army.

He was sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, and after a few months' service was made a Corporal. When circulars bearing his picture, which had been sent out by the Hoboken police, reached Fort Bliss the commandant there telegraphed for more information and identified the boy. His officers said that he had made a good soldier. His father was born in Germany, and, although he has lived here several years, has not been naturalized.

War Savings Set New Record.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Treasury receipts from sales of war savings and thrift stamps last week reached the new record of $33,630,000. Total sales for the first seventeen banking days in July were $187,850,000.

TRUSTEES
A NEW LAW
Now Authorizes You to Invest in Our
GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
Any Amount—Netting
5%
Send for Pamphlet Giving Copy of Gilchrist Bill No. 71
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

News articles are never lost. A chronological summary, with date, page and column as published in The New York Times, can be found in The New York Times Index. Copy sent on approval.—Advt.

During July and August the Store will be closed all day on Saturdays

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Special Values are now obtainable in

Men's Sack Suits

(suitable for all-season wear) which have been re-priced at

$22.50 & $26.50

and in

Men's Two-piece Summer Suits

(made of light-weight washable fabrics)

at **$9.75**

Size ranges in all of these Suits are incomplete.

An Important Clearance Sale of Men's Low Shoes

at **$5.50** per pair

offers extraordinarily good value in a number of smart styles which have been leaders this season, but are now marked (irrespective of former prices) at this low figure because of incomplete sizes.

(The above Sales are in progress on the Sixth Floor)

Palm Beach Suits
Refreshingly Cool

Men's Palm Beach Clothes spring into popularity!—So pronounced are they in style—so uniformly tailored—so refreshingly cool—so washable and so enduring.

There is no substitute for these styles—they are original genuine Palm Beach weaves—simulating nothing else—the inimitable, sanitary porous, fabric; equal only to the made-to-measure in line and finish, but the weave is unique in its supremacy.

What is your preference?
A colorless or colorful in tone—You can have either a natural flat or a tannish brown specked with tan, or a cool gray.

Will they tub? Yes, equal to your shirts, and non-shrinkable—made to fit, to wear, not cleanse but literally tub.

Character: Patch Pockets, Smoked Tone, Pearl Buttons, Skeleton Back, Double Fronts, Cuffless Sleeves and Cuff Trousers

Prices **$10.50** **$13.50**

Palm Beach — REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE — THE GENUINE CLOTH — MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.
Check the Label
Conserving the Nation's Wool

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue (FIFTH FLOOR) *34th Street*

Custom Tailoring Section

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
NEW YORK

Gimbels Fourth Floor

Commencing This Morning, We Offer, for a Special Limited Period Only

Men's Blue Serge Suits
Tailored to Order
$37.50

The Price for These Suits at Present Is $50
Next Fall We Believe the Cost Must Be $60

Tailored by skilled workmen trained to discover and embody individual's ideas.

One, two or three button coats may be had—according to particular taste of each person.

Serge of splendid quality and workmanship certain enough for the most discriminating.

Extra Trousers May Be Had for $10.50

Add 10% for Tailoring Size 44 or Over

It is a foregone conclusion that no man can have too many blue serge suits—nor is his wardrobe all inclusive until he has one. This opportunity, of a consequence, should appeal to every man whose taste leans to made-to-measure clothing.

MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor.

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Av.

Keeping Cool

is comparatively simple. Just have a dress as light as this one. Voile with crisp, white organdie collar and cuff, trimmed with dainty pastel embroidery, $9.95.

The dress illustrated is gray, but there are many pretty, summery colors as well as the practical dark ones. Main Floor.

BOOLMINGDALES, 59TH ST.

Resinol
will help to relieve that Skin Trouble

Pack up some Resinol Ointment in his "old kit bag." Nothing is too good for him, and he will need it "over there" where exposure, vermin, contagions, and the exigencies of a soldier's life cause all sorts of skin irritation, inflammation, sore feet and suffering.

Resinol Ointment stops itching almost instantly. It heals little sores before they can become big ones. It assures skin comfort.

For sale by all dealers.

Tel. Melrose 2282-3—Bedford 9600.
—Local & Long Distance—

Trucking

We have the largest fleet of heavy motor trucks in New York City for heavy hauling. Seven Large Warehouses for

Storage

Near All Freight Terminals. Within free lighterage limits.

CALLAN BROS.
Motor Truck Contractors
Gen. Office, Yards and Docks, 134-135th Sts., Mott Haven Canal.

TIRES

30 x 3	Non-skid	$9.11
30 x 3½	"	12.87
32 x 3½	"	15.52
34 x 3½	"	16.73
31 x 4	"	19.57
32 x 4	"	20.25
33 x 4	"	20.97
34 x 4	"	22.45
35 x 4	"	22.93
32 x 4½	"	29.58
34 x 4½	"	24.45
35 x 4½	"	25.40
36 x 4½	"	27.93
37 x 4½	"	28.65
35 x 5	"	31.80
37 x 5	"	34.65

Plain Tread Tires Much Less.

Any Size Inner **TUBES $4.09** the Pair

We offer only new, standard make tires, with mileage guaranteed in writing. See these tires yourself, or mail check or M. O. You run no risk, for you may return any unused tires within 30 days and we will refund your money at once.

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
789 7th Av., bet. 51st & 52d Sts., N. Y.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS

DETROIT

TRIMO
PIPE WRENCHES AND TRIMO MONKEY
WRENCHES
WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS
Made on Honor—Fully Guaranteed
Sold at about the price of others
Wood handles in 6 to 14 inch, inclusive, Steel handles in all sizes
NEW YORK OFFICE
TRIMONT MFG. CO. 248 CANAL ST.

BUGS!! BUGS!!

Get a jar of my Imported Insect Powder, or have me call to do the work. Satisfactory results guaranteed.

CHARLES ORTNER,
Fumigator & Exterminator,
310 West 125th St., N. Y.
Phone 6904 Morningside.

ARROW
FORM-FIT
COLLARS
ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

INVALIDS' CHAIRS
WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES.
SARGENT CO. 132 E. 23rd St. New York.
Southwest Cor. 23rd St. & Lexington Av.

THE BANKS AND WAR FINANCE.

About one-third of the Liberty Loan Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness are owned by the banks. The details of the banks' burdens are given in an article in The Annalist this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PLOTTED TO INVADE CANADA AND MEXICO

Government Charges Strensch with Plan to Form Army of 300,000 German Reservists.

WOMAN GAVE INFORMATION

Project Aimed to Keep Canadian Soldiers at Home and to Involve United States and Mexico in War.

The secrecy which has surrounded the case of Dr. Friedrich August Richard von Strensch, who was arrested by the Department of Justice last week, was dropped yesterday when it was announced that Strensch had been concerned in a plot which involved the invasion of Canada and Mexico by German reservists in this country. The invasion of Canada had for its purpose the keeping of Canadian soldiers at home to fight the Germans on Canadian soil, while the Mexican part of the plot was for the purpose of involving this country in a war with Mexico which would necessitate the keeping on this side of the water several hundred thousand American soldiers who otherwise would be available for European service.

Strensch, who is an elderly man, is said to be highly connected in Germany, and, although he has long made America his home, he remains loyal to the Kaiser and the Prussian cause. He was arrested on a Presidential warrant last week while at lunch in a restaurant in Columbus Circle. He is now locked up in the Raymond Street Jail pending Federal action. It was pointed out yesterday that the offense charged against von Strensch involves not only an armed attack on an ally of this country, but also an attack on the United States through Mexico. Much of the information which the Government has concerning the activities of von Strensch is said to have been given to Chief Charles F. DeWoody of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation by a woman. This woman was under examination in Chief DeWoody's office yesterday afternoon. Her name was withheld by the authorities.

It was recalled yesterday that a woman, known in private life as the Countess von Scheele, and to the stage as Mme. Alexandrica Viarda, was taken into custody last week by the Department of Justice. She is not the woman who conferred with Chief De Wood yesterday. The Countess, it was said, was a friend of Dr. Strensch, but whether or not she was associated with him in any of his alleged activities was not divulged.

Plot Formed Early in War.

The Government is known to be in possession of a mass of written data in the case which was seized last week. This data includes letters said to have been written to von Strensch by a woman who is known to the authorities. Other documents are said to have corroborated statements made in the letters, one of them to the effect that 150,000 German reservists were to be sent into Canada and about the same number into Mexico. The letters show that the plot was hatched in the first month of the war. Whether or not the conspiracy was still entertained after this country entered the struggle is a question which the Federal authorities are said to be investigating.

In one letter written to von Strensch in November, 1915, the writer said:

I am thinking over the situation in New York and wondering why you and the 150,000 men do not go into Quebec and prevent Canada from sending more men overseas.

One suggestion was for a considerable force of reservists to cross into Canada at a point near Buffalo and to make a stand at Fort Erie or Bridgetown in Canada. A second letter, written subsequent to the one quoted, referred to 25,000 men who could be quietly assembled on the border and added that in the event the movement succeeded the Canadians would have to use a large force of their men to guard Quebec. In still another of the letters a certain "Captain B." was referred to. Whether this reference was to Boy-Ed, the former Naval Attaché in Washington, is not known.

Tried to Smuggle Gun Secrets.

"I am anxiously waiting to hear of Capt. B.'s trip to Portland," said still another letter, while another, written in 1916, said that a large number of German reservists were ready and willing to "do his duty" whenever called upon. In another of the von Strensch letters, the writer made reference to what was termed the "appalling unpreparedness of the United States," and added that in the event this country entered the war the only way it could get an army was to compel men to enlist for a period of four years.

One of the more recent activities of von Strensch, and this may refer to a time subsequently to the declaration of war against Germany, is said to have been an effort on his part to smuggle into Germany the details of a gun which has been developed by the Ordnance Department. The plot which involved the transmission of the information concerning the gun was frustrated.

In another document which figures in the case the Federal agents found more evidence of the fact that the Germans began placing their spies in American munition plants within the first weeks of the war. This is indicated in a letter which, in part, reads:

There is a German at the "M." Hotel who claims to be a Russian, but who is really a German. He is at the Curtiss plant.

In another document the writer said he was "anxiously waiting to hear what Captain B. has to say about getting soldiers into Mexico to help them (the Mexicans) fight the United States."

Three enemy aliens who term themselves "internationalists" were arrested in the Union Hill section of New Jersey yesterday and brought to New York and arraigned before Captain Roger B. Hull, U. S. A., of the Enemy Alien Bureau. The men are Germans, and all came to this country since the beginning of the war by way of South America. The prisoners gave their names as Otto Splecker, who is said to be known as Johann von Dieker; Albert Wrede, who is said to have posed as Johann von der Feld, and Wilhelm Kruger. The men gave their occupation as seamen. They are said to have been living together at 132 East Eighty-fifth Street. All are held in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, pending further investigation by the Department of Justice.

Another alien taken into custody yesterday gave his name as Paul Togen. He was born in Berlin in 1878 and is also held pending further investigation. Arthur Steller, lessee and manager of the Oriental Hotel at Kingston, N. Y., was brought to New York yesterday by an agent of the Naval Intelligence Service, who charged him with making seditious utterances. Bernard Ziemer, who is said to have been employed at the Hotel Gerard in this city, was arrested yesterday charged with making seditious statements. Ten more enemy alien milk wagon drivers were rounded up yesterday, making fourteen arrested since last Friday. The men have been employed in the barred zones and all are held for further examination by the officials of the Enemy Alien Bureau.

Major Hoyer Upton's Chief of Staff.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., July 22.—Major William E. Hoyer has been appointed Chief of Staff of this cantonment. He has been acting as Assistant Chief of Staff and was previously personnel officer of the camp and commander of the 1st Company, Depot Brigade. He served with the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., from 1900 to 1907, when he was commissioned a Lieutenant of the 26th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, which was formed from Company B of the 8th Infantry, known as the Washington Grays.

AVIATOR SEEKS AID FOR STEAMER

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

part of the Aministration's canal system. Government operation of this waterway has been under consideration by the War, Navy, and Commerce Departments and the Railroad Administration for some time, and plans to take it over have been hastened by the appearance of the submarine.

The canal is owned by the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company. It has a depth of twenty-five feet, permitting the movement of large coal vessels, not only protecting them from attack, but also shortening their journey and saving them from the risks of storms in rounding Nantucket Shoals and beating up the Massachusetts coast.

The Railroad Administration only recently took over the Delaware and Raritan Canal, another link in the chain of inland waterways, which officials eventually hope will connect Boston with Beaufort, N. C. Authority to take over the Chespeake and Delaware Canal, another part of the inland route, has already been given to the Railroad Administration and condemnation proceedings have been started by the Department of Justice.

Chairman Small, of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, with Representative Moore of Pennsylvania today conferred with Secretary Redfield and officials of the Railroad Administration to urge quick action in the case of the Cape Cod Canal, because of the menace to shipping from submarines.

Cost $12,000,000 to Build.

The Cape Cod Canal, connecting Buzzard's Bay with Barnstable Bay, was completed in 1914 at a cost of $12,000,000. The canal saves shipping en route from Long Island Sound to Boston and other New England points, the distance through Vineyard Haven Sound, Nantucket Sound and around Cape Cod, a distance of seventy miles.

The canal, from shore to shore, is eight miles long, but the entire channel excavated from thirty-feet depth in either bay is thirteen miles. It is twenty-five feet in depth at mean low water and 100 feet wide at the bottom, the sides having a slope of 1 in 3 where the banks were of sand. The canal is practically straight, with but a single turn, and the entrance at Barnstable Bay is protected by a breakwater 3,000 feet in length.

The project for a canal across the sandy isthmus between Barnstable Bay and Buzzard's Bay was agitated as early as 1607, and in 1776 General Washington caused an inquiry to be made as to moving troops across this point so as to avoid the enemy and save the hazardous voyage around Cape Cod.

SAY AVIATORS FOUND BOMBS FAILED IN TEST

Experts at Boston Declare Instructions Were Not to Overhaul or Try to Improve Mechanism.

BOSTON, July 22.—An investigation was started today to determine why bombs carried by naval aviators failed to explode when dropped on or about the German submarine which attacked the tug Perth Amboy and her barges off Cape Cod yesterday. Experts at the headquarters of the First Naval District here said the bombs were provided to the different naval districts with explicit instructions that the mechanism must not be overhauled or any effort made to improve it. The supposition was that they had been officially tested. It was reported that some of the aviators had said that some of the bombs had failed in tests.

Eyewitnesses of the attack, however, declare that the only fliers who went to the rescue were two aviation students learning to fly at the Chatham Training Grounds, and that they carried nothing but sandbags used in practice. These youths took the air on their own responsibility, it is declared, and hit the mark with their sacks of gravel. The submarine, however, was preparing to submerge and make her getaway.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the district, refused to comment on the report that the bombs dropped by the airmen yesterday were "duds." In regard to the attack, he said:

"I want to correct the impression given currency by certain published stories that the Chatham air craft were late in getting to the scene of the attack or were not otherwise promptly on the job. Such stories I know to be a misrepresentation of the facts. They were there and dropped two bombs, the explosion of either one of which might have been effective in destroying the hostile craft.

"The whole occurrence from a strategic point of view impresses me as little short of ridiculous. I gave the German Government credit for having more sense than to waste good ammunition on a couple of scows worth hardly more than the ammunition that sank them, and believe the whole performance due to a desire to impress the American public with the nearness of the German operations and to excite pacifists, whom they think so numerous in this country, to renewed activities to end the war. It was more or less in the nature of a 'circus stunt' done also to impress the German people with the idea that the submarine warfare is being carried to the very shores of America, and that the campaign of frightfulness is being waged relentlessly.

"Incidentally, if the German seafighters are of the impression that this kind of four-flush tactics will terrify the American people they have still a lot to learn of the sentiment of this country. Such foolish and futile demonstrations have quite the opposite effect, for they assure the people rather than terrify them."

No further reports from the submarine were received today, although a vigilant watch was kept for her along the coast by naval patrol boats and a squadron of hydroaeroplanes.

Though the port of Boston was not closed today, merchant ships and other unprotected craft were warned of the danger of leaving the harbor. The submarine was headed south when last seen yesterday, but naval authorities expressed the opinion that the boat might bob up again off the New England coast and were prepared for any eventuality.

Reports to the headquarters of the First Naval District here indicated the presence of the submarine in this vicinity since Saturday. Captain Orrin Bartlett of Plymouth reported that about dusk Saturday night he sighted the periscope of a submarine four miles off the port of Plymouth. He said he was in a motor boat and close enough to the periscope positively to identify it as a part of a submersible. His report placed the submarine well within Massachusetts Bay. Other reports of the presence of the undersea boat have also been received, but not in all cases have they been of a conclusive nature.

TRANSPORT SAW U-BOAT 100 MILES OFF COAST

Stayed Four Minutes in Full View Last Wednesday and Then Disappeared.

It became known yesterday that a U-boat, supposed to be the one which sank the coal barges on Sunday near Cape Cod, had been sighted late on Wednesday 100 miles southeast of Fire Island by an American transport and a tanker. An officer of the transport said it was nearly dusk when the submarine appeared about three miles to starboard fully above the surface and heading toward the entrance to New York Harbor. The officer on the bridge thought at first that it was an American submarine, because the undersea craft seemed to be going along as tranquilly as if it was bound to its home base.

Suddenly he saw the tanker which was on the starboard side ahead of the U-boat make a sweep across the bows of the transport and zig-zag wildly. At the same time the officer on the tanker wirelessed in code: "Look out for the U-boat."

Before the transport could be manoeuvred and the stern gun trained on the enemy craft it had disappeared, after being in full view of both vessels for four minutes. Naval officers and shipmasters said that the commander of the German submarine was apparently new to his business, or he would not have wasted ammunition on empty coal barges when there were plenty of big steamships going in and out of American ports.

Sunday's attack did not scare any transports or supply ships from putting to sea, and more vessels left Atlantic ports yesterday for Europe and South America than on any other day during the last two weeks.

Numbers of destroyers, patrol boats and submarine chasers are out along the coast from Portland, Me., to Hatteras, searching for the U-boat. They are assisted by airplanes, seaplanes and dirigibles, called "Blimps" by the navy, which are the most serviceable because they can come down within ten feet of the water and hover like an albatross searching for fish.

The Navy Department believes there is a supply ship somewhere off the coast which gives information of the movements of transports and steamships from American ports as well as providing petrol or foodstuffs to the U-boats. A steamship flying the Spanish flag was caught by the British Navy acting in this capacity for the German submarines off the Azores and Canary Islands last March.

TOW PERTH AMBOY INTO PORT.

Vessels at Vineyard Haven Salute Battle-Scarred Tug.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 22.—The battle-scarred tug Perth Amboy, victim of the attack by a German submarine off Nauset Harbor yesterday, was towed into this port for repairs today by the tug Lehigh. Other vessels in the harbor saluted Captain J. H. Tapley and his tug with the prolonged blowing of whistles and the soundings of gongs. Little damage was done the tug below the water line, and her engine is in good order. The upper structure, however, was badly burned and riddled by shells from the deck guns of the submersible. After preliminary reparirs here the tug will be taken to a shipyard for a thorough overhauling.

ORLEANS, Mass., July 22.—Efforts were made by a wrecking fleet to raise the three barges sunk by the U-boat near here yesterday and to salvage a fourth barge damaged by shell fire from the submersible. Captain Charles Ainslee, commander of the barge Lansford, who was wounded in both arms by fragments of shells, was resting comfortably today. His wounds, while painful, are not serious. Other members of the crew and their families who passed the night here were none the worse for their experience.

CAPTAIN SAW BARGE SUNK.

Was Only a Few Rods Away When Shell Hit It.

Special to The New York Times.

ORLEANS, Mass., July 22.—Joseph J. Bereira, Captain of Barge 740, was sitting, tipped back in his chair on the deck of his boat talking with his wife when the barge Lansford shook suddenly and took a half dive.

"Submarines!" yelled Captain Bereira and made a dash for the dory. He was only half dressed and his wife was lightly clad. They had with them their daughter, Mamie, 11, and a nephew, John Leighton, 14 years old. These constituted the crew.

"I had the dory half way to the water," Captain Bereira said, "when a shell exploded in front of us and drenched us with spray. We lowered the small boat and rowed like mad for the shore. Bits of shrapnel burst all around, and when we had pulled a few rods a shot struck the barge, her boiler exploded, and she sank in two minutes. About a half mile from shore the motorboat Ina came out and towed us in safely. I saw another shot strike Barge 796, and I think her boiler exploded also for she sank quickly. Airplanes were hovering about, but I didn't see any bombs dropped."

DESTROYER SINKS U-BOAT.

British Announce the Marne's Victory Over German Warship.

LONDON, July 22.—The British destroyer Marne has sunk a German submarine, says an official statement issued today by the British Admiralty.

The Admiralty statement follows:

"The same day that the German troops were driven back across the Marne by the allied armies a German submarine was sunk by the British torpedo boat destroyer Marne."

THINK MINE SANK SAN DIEGO

Naval Officers Hold Theory That It Was Laid by a Neutral Ship.

Naval officers in this port said yesterday that in their opinion the United States armored cruiser San Diego was sunk by a mine last Friday, in spite of the appearance of the U-boat off Cape Cod Sunday. They did not think that the submarine laid the mines off Fire Island, but believed that it was done by a cargo boat flying a neutral flag. Steamships had been captured off the River Mersey in England and the entrance to Kigstown Harbor, Ireland, flying Norwegian and Swedish flags with their holds ostensibly full of fish under which a number of mines were found concealed.

Two of the men whose names appear in the official list of missing from the San Diego are now known to have been saved. One of them was Alexander Horton Loper of Rosedale, L. I., 20 years old, a second class seaman on the lost warship. Henry Herbert Law, 19 years old, also mentioned among the missing, is at home with his mother at White Plains. He was in the water three hours after the San Diego sank and was picked up by an oil tanker and landed at Hoboken. Navy officers said yesterday that as the official records came in the loss on the San Diego grew smaller.

ON TRIAL IN SWINDLE.

Carpenter Says He Didn't Know "Money Printers" Were Frauds.

John Markewisi, a carpenter of 234 East Sixty-third Street, who is alleged to have manufactured "money-making boxes," was placed on trial yesterday in General Sessions on a charge of conspiracy to commit grand larceny. The District Attorney said that the boxes were advertised to print new money from plain paper.

Assistant District Attorney A. I. Rorke told of an organized conspiracy to get the savings of Polish immigrants. On Dec. 21, he said, Michael Wadowski and his wife, Caroline, of East Twenty-fourth Street, gave up $3,020 for a bundle of paper from a "money box." Mr. Rorke exhibited one of the boxes, made of polished wood.

"Batteries, buzzers, and green lights and other things were inserted in the boxes to impress intended victims," said Mr. Rorke. Four persons have pleaded guilty in the same case. Markewisi contends that he made the boxes to order and did not know how they were to be used.

IGNORE THE KAISER IN CHOOSING A KING

Action of Lithuanians Will Not Be Recognized, German Official Organ Says.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the selection of Duke William of Urach as sovereign of Lithuania, under the title of King Medove, has aroused strong criticism in Germany.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, according to the dispatch, says that the selection was made by the State Council without asking the permission of Germany and points out that the independence of Lithuania was accepted by Germany only on condition that the creation of a monarchy should be effected according to the wishes of Germany.

The newspaper, which is the official Government organ, adds that Germany will not allow Lithuania to come to any decision on the crown independently of Germany.

GUILTY OF SCALDING NIECE.

Mrs. Grant Sentenced to Prison Term for Cruelty to Child.

Mrs. Mary Grant of 291 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, found guilty of assault in the second degree for having poured scalding water on Helen Mullin, 15 years old, her niece, was committed to the penitentiary today by Judge McDermott, in the County Court, in Brooklyn, for a term of from three months to three years.

"Had the jury not recommended mercy in your case," said Judge McDermott, "I would send you away to Sing Sing for two years and a half. But their plea has saved you from that punishment. The crime of which you stand convicted is the cruelest of which I have heard during my experience as Judge in this court. And that you were guilty I have not the slightest doubt."

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"France Aroused"
Jo Davidson's Statue for the Battlefield of the Marne
Photo by Maurice Goldberg

FRANCE!

A GENERATION ago France gave to America Bartholdi's heroic Statue of Liberty to stand as the emblem of Freedom at the gateway of the New World. Now, in turn, Americans are giving to the sister republic Jo Davidson's colossal statue of "France Aroused" (shown on this page), to be placed on the Battlefield of the Marne to commemorate forever the heroic stand for Liberty made by France.

In France to-day the fate of the world hangs in the balance. Not only is this the most important crisis in the world's career, but it is, as well, the most interesting moment in all history. The war is the dominating topic in the August *Everybody's*. Between the covers of this one magazine, diplomat, story-teller, war correspondent, poet, photographer and artist present such a graphic picture of the Great War as at last will satisfy you.

Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, tells the story of the things he saw during the Huns' enslaving of that tragic land. It reads as though written with a pen of flame dipped in blood. Mr. Whitlock's story is sent from his post abroad direct to the State Department at Washington, from which it is forwarded to *Everybody's* for exclusive publication. It is the most important literary contribution of the war and the most sensational document in modern history.

Raemaekers is the greatest cartoonist of them all. His "No Annexation or Indemnities —Only This!" grimmest flight of his genius, is reproduced in colors.

Herbert Corey's "Just Boys" is in striking contrast to all that is horrible—the most heart-warming and intimate account of our boys "over there."

Edwin Balmer opens the August *Everybody's* with "Out of the Deep"—a story of poignant sweetness, in which the sailor hero makes love to his sweetheart amid the tumult of a crashing sea-fight.

"Over the Edge, 6,000 Feet Up" almost stops the action of your heart with the risks taken hourly by the military observers who go aloft.

Donn Byrne has produced in "Patrick Leary's Son," a smashing tale of quiet valor, in which a prize-fight is the preliminary to the Great Fight, that will thrill every man who has ever seen a boxing-glove.

Edgar Wallace contributes another rattling "Tam o' the Scoots" story, called "The Gentlemen from Indiana." You can guess what that might mean, but no one could guess what happens next without reading Wallace's latest romance of the air.

Caroline Avis, in "There Are No More Cripples!" vies with wonderful photographs in presenting to you an article, at once charming and comforting, about the men maimed in war.

Howard Wheeler, Editor of *Everybody's*, writes another heart-moving episode of his recent visit to the fighting-line. It is called "The Tears of Rheims."

Arthur Somers Roche set for himself, in "The Eyes of the Blind," what seemed a pace too fast to keep up; but it was not. The second instalment of this great German spy story keeps your heart jumping and your mind guessing through every paragraph.

There have been mentioned above less than half the features that bring the August issue to the high-water mark in magazine-making. Get to-day your copy of the

AUGUST

Everybody's

Now on sale—all news-stands
Price 20 Cents

MT. VERNON FAVORS BAN UPON HEARST

Mass Meeting of Citizens Calls for Banishment of His Papers.

STANDS BY THE ALDERMEN

Resolutions Call on All Citizens to Suppress Any Propaganda Antagonistic to Government.

An enthusiastic loyalty meeting was held last night by the citizens of Mount Vernon, and more than 1,000 of them crowded into the auditorium of the Mount Vernon High School in spite of the warm weather and listened to a long list of speakers. At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this mass meeting, representing the people of Mount Vernon.

"First, that in these days of great personal sacrifice, when our loyal soldiers and sailors are so valiantly struggling to uphold the principles of liberty and equality established by the founders of our Government, it is the manifest duty of all the people to show fealty and allegiance by their conduct and speech and to refrain from doing any act or making any utterance that shall in any way impede or disparage the work of our Government or dampen the enthusiasm of those who represent us in the conduct of the war now being successfully waged.

"Second, that we heartily indorse and approve the policy of our Board of Aldermen and the executives and administrative officers of our city government in taking action in the Council Chamber and in court to cause the banishment from Mount Vernon of the Hearst and German language newspapers which have been guilty of utterances both disloyal and disparaging to our Government.

"Third—That we call upon all citizens and residents to obey the letter of the existing newspaper ordinance and all further ordinances that may be passed by our Board of Aldermen tending to keep our city free from the sale or circulation therein of any disloyal, seditious, or disparaging publications.

"Fourth—That we call on all citizens to suppress any propaganda, even by the spoken word, antagonistic to our Government or its conduct of the war, or disrespectful to the flag of the United States."

The Chairman of the meeting was R. Ross Reilly and the other speakers were Mayor Edward F. Brush, ex-Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, Alderman William G. Dawson, father of the anti-disloyal ordinance; Alderman Ranson Caygill, seconder of the ordinance; Mrs. Robert McVickar, Chairman of the Mount Vernon Branch of the Red Cross; ex-Mayor E. Mortimer Harrison of Montclair, Stanley Johnson and Alfred E. Henderson, members of the National Security League; J. Henry Esser, Corporation Counsel of Mount Vernon; the Rev. Otho F. Bartholow, pastor of the First Methodist Church; William Gallagher, Robert Jennings, and Lieutenant Boynton of Nutley, N. J. Mabel McKinley Baer and Theodore Van Yorx sang songs.

Dr. Bartholow said the Hearst newspapers were in the habit of publishing a few loyal editorials and then a "bad one." He said that it was a most insidious way of camouflaging disloyalty, and recalled that the assassin of the late President McKinley gleaned his ideas from a disloyal press.

"Hearst claims he is a Democrat," the preacher continued. "He is not a Democrat. He is Hearst. Hearst claims that he is an American. He is not an American. He is Hearst."

"The worst thing that can be done to the Hearst newspapers is to take real concrete municipal action," said Mr. Johnson, another of the speakers. "You have done it. It only needs deeds of courage as shown by your young Alderman to stamp out the disloyal press. When the next election comes around the men whom William Randolph Hearst has supported are going to be put where he is today."

Ex-Mayor Harrison said that Mount Vernon was a pioneer in the action taken by the citizens, whom he congratulated. He commended it for being the only locality that has actually mentioned the name of the Hearst newspapers in taking action to bar the disloyal press from the community.

PACKERS GET HUGE ORDER.

99,560,000 Pounds Bacon and 134,000,000 Pounds Canned Meat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—All records were broken today when the largest single order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the world was placed with the Chicago packers by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. The order calls for 99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meat for our troops overseas.

Louis F. Swift said the order will take the bacon from approximately 1,900,000 hogs. The deliveries will be completed in six months. Mr. Swift said: "At the current prices on the day last week when the purchase was made, the packers would pay the livestock producers about $80,000,000 for the necessary hogs and over $50,000,000 for about 900,000 cattle required. The cattle will cost us twice as much and the hogs two and one-half times as much as in the pre-war period.

"The whole order will be made up before the first of the year, despite the fact that even before this purchase one-fourth of the packers' facilities has been devoted to filling military demands.

"In order to get out the canned goods the packers will find it necessary to employ night and day shifts of canners. Notwithstanding the fact that the products are being rushed forward thus hurriedly not a single complaint has been received on meats delivered to the armies abroad.

"The five packers are now killing about 360,000 hogs weekly to keep abreast of martial and domestic needs."

HINTS AT ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

Dr. Ferrero Says War's End Will Bring Change in Government.

"The great aim of Italy is to preserve her integrity among the nations, but when the war is over and victory has been achieved, then there must come a change in the form of government, very possibly the abolition of Kings." Such was the statement of Dr. Felice Ferrero, head of the Italian Information Bureau in this country, who lectured in the School of Journalism at Columbia University yesterday afternoon.

To the criticism that Italy is more interested in the changing of boundary lines than some of the Allies, Dr. Ferrero answered that the Italians are fighting for democracy, and that the only way to make a lasting peace is to force the enemy to accept the theories and practices of the Allies, and that to permit people to determine for themselves how they shall be governed means to some extent to readjust territorial boundaries.

"The Jugoslavs and Italians," said the lecturer, "have already made a pact whereby Italy is to have a sphere along the Eastern Adriatic. The Serbs have agreed to this, and that the two countries shall protect their own nationals in the land of each in their language and customs. To have this slight readjustment, which will mean a secure frontier, and to live in peace and amity with her neighbors is the aim of Italy in this great struggle."

WANT WARBURG TO STAY.

Chicago Bankers Fear His Loss to the Federal Reserve System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Chicago bankers are taking considerable interest in the possible retirement of Paul Warburg from the Federal Reserve Board. They are urging that he be reappointed, asserting that it would be unfortunate if he should be permitted to retire.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, said local bankers were very much concerned, and that he had also received letters from bankers outside Chicago. He added:

"Mr. Warburg has demonstrated his capability in the organization of the Federal Reserve system, the interpretations he has made of the law, and the knowledge he has shown of banking. He is sound and has wide information on banking conditions and practices, both in this country and abroad. His usefulness and desirability as a member of the board are unquestioned, and it would be a positive loss for him to be permitted to retire."

E. D. Hurlbut, President of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, has seriously interested himself in Mr. Warburg's behalf, and said today:

"The term of Mr. Warburg expires, I believe, about the middle of August, and it is very important to the commercial interests of the country, as well as to the banking interests, that he be reappointed.

"It is no reflection on the other members of the Federal Reserve Board to say that Mr. Warburg is the greatest authority we have in Washington on international banking."

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said:

"Mr. Warburg has high character and fine banking intelligence. The fact that he was born in Germany has not interfered with his loyalty to this country and his banking associations have been of such a high character that it is not conceivable his influence could be directed in any other way than that would be regarded by bankers as wholly trustworthy. I believe there is no one in Washington better qualified for membership on the Reserve Board, and I certainly trust he will remain."

There was a rumor here late this afternoon that Mr. Warburg had seen President Wilson and agreed to remain on the board in the event Secretary McAdoo should wish him to continue.

BOYS EXCEED BISHOP'S PAY.

"Street Outcasts" Thriving by Munition Work in England.

LONDON, June 30.—Some of the 8,000 boys employed in war work in the Woolwich Arsenal near London earn twice as much as the salary of the Bishop Suffragan of Woolwich. The Bishop, W. W. Hough, recently pointed this out in an address, and said that a year ago some of these boys were street outcasts.

"They are earning far too much money," he said. "They easily get into bad company and many of them go to the devil as fast as they can."

ST. PAUL IS PARTLY RAISED FROM MUD

Twenty-one Steel Cables Pull Sunken Ship's Hull to River's Surface.

MAY COMPLETE JOB TODAY

American Liner Has Been Resting on Bed of the Hudson Since April 25.

After making exhaustive preparations lasting more than six weeks, twenty-one engines on Pier 61, North River, started yesterday to haul on twenty-one steel cable tenfold tackles made fast to twenty-one concrete blocks, weighing nine tons each, embedded in a trench between Piers 61 and 60, in a united effort to raise the former American liner St. Paul to an even keel.

The steamship capsized as she neared Pier 62 on April 25 last returning light from the Robins Dry Dock, and has been resting on her beam ends in the mud ever since. At 2 o'clock everything was ready. Naval officers with the officials of the International Mercantile Marine, including General Superintendent Wright, Marine Superintendent Captain Allan Luckhurst and Lieut. Commander Arthur R. Mills, U. S. N. R., who formerly commanded the St. Paul, were all waiting on the pier.

When the whistle blew for the engines to heave, the pumps on the wrecking tugs worked at full pressure, and sucked the water out of the hold of the St. Paul in tons.

A trench had been dug fifty feet deep just by the keel of the ship, so that she would slide off the mud when the cables started to take the weight. Leading over twenty-one uprights clamped to the side of the St. Paul the tackles passed to the cables leading from the anchors at Pier 60, and stood the strain well. There appeared to be an even strain on each of the twenty-one tackles, except the foremost one near the shore, which carried away with a loud report fifteen minutes after the hauling started. Just after 3 o'clock there was a cheer from the hands on the wrecking tugs as the St. Paul commenced to lift from her bed of mud with a lingering moaning sound.

By 4 o'clock the vessel had risen 45 degrees from her former position, and the port rail of the main deck was just discernible above water. At 5 o'clock the men stopped, as it was necessary to shift the tackles to get a fresh purchase before hauling again. Captain Luckhurst said he thought, unless something unforeseen occurred, that the St. Paul would be afloat this morning. He did not believe any of the gear would have shifted, and she will be taken to the Robins Dry Dock for repairs and refitting. Commander Mills remained on board one of the wrecking tugs watching the operations all afternoon. The raising of the St. Paul is the biggest operation of its kind that has ever taken place in New York Harbor.

ORDERS HOSPITAL REPORT.

Fight of Women Doctors to Gain Control Reaches Board of Regents.

The fight of the alumnae of the New York Medical College and Hospital to gain control of the Women's Hospital at 19 West 101st Street was again brought before the State Board of Regents at a meeting in Albany yesterday. After hearing the argument of Senator A. W. Burlingame, Jr., of Brooklyn, representing the Alumnae Association, the Regents ordered the Board of Trustees of the hospital to submit at once a detailed report of the institution's financial condition to the Alumnae Association.

On June 6 last the Regents had ordered such a report, and Dr. William Dieffenbach, for the hospital Trustees, said yesterday a statement had been drawn up but had been mislaid by the secretary of the Trustees. The Regents then ordered the Trustees to submit all its books and records to the board in Albany without further delay.

Dr. A. S. Boyce of 21 West 121st Street, for the Alumnae Association, said the women physicians had met with marked success in their effort to raise $50,000 to maintain the Women's Hospital, but they would be unable to proceed further until the Trustees' financial statement had been made public.

Since general medical colleges now admit women as students, the New York Medical College, long maintained exclusively for women, is no longer needed and has been closed, but the alumnae are anxious to control the Women's Hospital and keep it going as a quasi-public institution. It has a capacity of more than 100 beds, and the women will offer it to the Government for war needs.

PLACATE NEWARK WORKERS

Gitchell Promises Inquiry as Machinists Threaten New Strike.

An investigation into the labor troubles which caused the machinists' strike in Newark and suburbs last Wednesday was begun yesterday by Major B. H. Gitchell. All the strikers returned to work yesterday, fulfilling their promise to Major Gitchell, who is acting for the War Department. He will be in Newark several days collecting evidence from both sides.

There was talk of renewing the strike at several factories when the men learned that the places of some of the strikers had been filled and that they would not be re-employed. It was reported at union headquarters that the workers in the Splitdorf Electrical Company's plant were on the point of going out again because of alleged discrimination. On the advice of Major Gitchell, Harvey W. Brown, Business Agent of the union, went to the plant and persuaded the machinists to remain at work. He told them that the cases of alleged discrimination would be investigated.

MITCHEL'S TASTE RAN TO ADVENTURE

Would Have Been South American Diamond Miner but for Ill Health.

STORY OF WILDERNESS TRIP

Necessity for Protection in Jungle Made Late Mayor a Finished Pistol and Rifle Shot.

When Major John Purroy Mitchel, former Mayor of New York, lost his life on the aviation field at Lake Charles, La., on July 6, it was recalled that he had suffered during periods of his official career from a form of headaches that were peculiar because of their severity, of which he and his physicians sought to account for by attributing them to effects resulting from jungle fever with which he had been stricken while on a trip to British Guiana, fifteen years ago. The official report of the investigation of his death shows that this old complaint that no part in the cause of the accident, as had ben supposed before the facts were fully known, but mention of it revives something of interest concerning his South American trip as related by Mr. Mitchel himself.

At the time he went to British Guiana, in 1903, he was 24 years old, and had been admitted to the bar less than two years, but in those early days and in going through with his expedition under difficulties and many hardships he displayed self reliance and personal courage that came to be such a distinguishing feature of his public life.

Mr. Mitchel said his interest in rifle and revolver, in the use of which he became an expert, originated from his experiences during the journey, and this, too, had much to do with his general advocacy of military and physical training, although he had from his boyhood liked athletics, and during and following his college days he had hunted and fished as his most frequent form of outdoor recreation. In fact, after he became a lawyer he tried to combine his professional work with as much outdoor life as possible, and for a considerable period his activities were placed in the South American mining fields, and he had no thought of or desire, apparently, for a career of either law, public life or politics in New York, which finally, however, led him to the Mayor's chair in the City Hall.

"I really had hopes of being a diamond miner," admitted Mr. Mitchel, discussing in the first year of his Mayoralty administration the object of his trip to British Guiana, with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. He did secure an interest in a mine there, and for six months or more he was actively engaged in it, some part of the time as an actual miner.

The law firm of Mullan & Mitchel, of which the present Supreme Court Justice George V. Mullan was the senior member, had among their clients R. R. Fogel of 177 Broadway, who had some interest in a diamond mine in British Guiana, and it became necessary for the firm to send some reliable and capable person to the field to look after that interest. Mitchel volunteered to undertake the work. He chose as his only white companion for the trip Richard Davenport, a North Woods guide, with whom he had hunted deer in the Adirondacks.

They had to go far in the interior, and when they had passed Demerara or Georgetown and were in the jungle regions there were desertions from the squad of porters until the two white men were left practically stranded in an unhealthy country. Their two guides remained faithful, however, and these were sent back to get helpers for the remainder of the journey, which Mitchel was determined to continue.

While waiting for this assistance it appears that Mitchel and Davenport had to protect themselves from night attacks from bad natives, who sought to rob them, and failing in this tried to murder them. Arrows were shot into the camp frequently, and it became necessary for the two men to take turns at guarding themselves each night. Being well armed with rifles and revolvers Mitchel and Davenport managed to scare their assailants when they approached, but what effect their fire had upon the casualty list of the attackers they never knew, as the natives seldom showed themselves in the open.

When the guides returned with additional helpers they went onward. But it seems that in the haste made by the guides to get sufficient men to act as porters they had not been careful in getting good men.

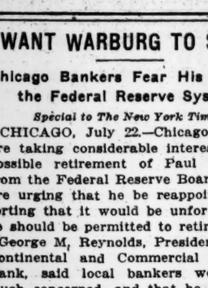
"Incidents happened on that journey that soon convinced Davenport and me," said the Mayor, "that we would not be much better off to trust ourselves to the care of our assistants than to the natives we had left. It was necessary for either Davenport or me to watch these porters always. Being outside the active jurisdiction of the British authorities, they would have had no scruples in attacking us and getting away with whatever of value we had, but for our watchfulness. We had searched each of the men and had confiscated everything they had which resembled a weapon.

"One night I was awakened by a noise from the rear of my little dog tent. With my revolver, which I always carried in the bosom of my hunting shirt, whether awake or sleeping, I crawled out of the front opening and circled to the rear, to find one of the porters cutting a hole in the canvas. I had my pistol pressed against his head before he was aware I had left the tent."

Mitchel and Davenport tied this fellow and kept him a prisoner until dawn, when they showed him to the others and warned them that similar treachery would mean severe punishment. Then the offender was sent back alone over the trail. There was no further trouble from their followers.

Mr. Mitchel, on reaching the mine and executing his mission, became interested in the project and purchased an interest. He remained at the mine more than six months and would have continued for an indefinite time, but for illness. His health became so bad from the effects of the fever that he finally decided to accept the advice of a physician and return, and subsequently he sold his interest in the mine.

The Mayor had a target range on his country place at Croton, N. Y., where he and his friends often went for rifle and revolver practice. But the fact that the Mayor had long been a good shot and was a marksman was not generally known until an attempt had been made on his life while he was Mayor. Then it became public that the Mayor had carried a revolver for his own protection, and the presence of the weapon in his pocket was disclosed as the Mayor walked beside his assailant, Michael P. Mahoney, across City Hall Park to a police station.



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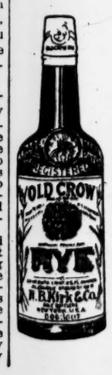

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BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

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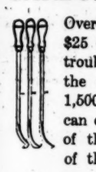
ECONOMIZE

The duty of every true American is to economize but to do so without retarding the progress of the country and in a way that will lend a helping hand to our boys at the front.

What better way than to help make your auto supplies go a little further than you ordinarily would figure? The following supplies are suggested in this special sale with the hope that the accessory buying public will do their bit in conservation.

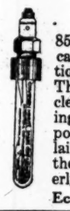
CARBON SCRAPERS



Overhauling costs run from $25 to $250. 90% of the trouble is carbon. By using the carbon scrapers every 1,500 to 2,000 miles, you can eliminate the necessity of the greater percentage of these overhauling jobs.

Economy Sale Price **40c.**

SPARK PLUG CLEANERS



85% of all spark plugs discarded are in perfect condition, lacking only cleaning. This is a device that will clean perfectly without taking them apart, eliminating possibilities of breaking porcelain and not being able to put the spark plugs together properly.

Economy Sale Price **75c**

BULB CASES

40% of all the electrical bulbs for automobiles are broken before they are used through carelessness in handling. There is a wood bulb case strongly made that will protect your bulb.

Price, **49c** each

RELINERS

Many automobile casings are thrown in the scrap heap when if a reliner were used they would give in some cases hundreds of miles of additional service. The mileage saved represents five times the cost of the reliner. All carefully made to shape of inside of tire. Leading tire manufacturers are now advocating their use.

30x3	$1.80	33x4	$3.10
30x3½	2.00	34x4	3.15
32x3½	2.15	35x4½	3.65

Other sizes in proportion.

BLOWOUT PATCHES

Ofttimes the fabric of a tire is bruised and broken by backing into the curb, striking a sharp stone, which, if not taken care of, means total destruction of the tire. Blowout patches that will reinforce the bruised portion and add a long life to a tire from 35c up, depending on the size.

Economy Sale Price **35c** Up

EFFICIENCY GAS

The preparation that will reduce consumption by 20% and increase the power by 20%. We have only a limited amount of this liquid left. One gallon is sufficient to mix with many gallons of gasoline.

$1 PerHalfGallon

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TIRES and TUBES

Only a rich man can afford to buy supposedly "seconds." Cheap, inferior grades made up to sell at second prices are the kind the owner of an automobile that cannot afford to get stuck buys. Remember that if a manufacturer who knows what enters into the manufacture of a tire cannot afford to guarantee the tire you cannot afford to buy it. Our casings are the highest grade at the lowest possible price. We sell tires by the mile. We guarantee that the cost per mile will not exceed a certain sum. You cannot lose. We sell you more miles per dollar than any other legitimate company and back our tire with resources exceeding $1,000,000. We make good our guarantee in 20 branches distributed in seventeen of the leading cities of the United States, regardless of the branch in which you may have made your purchase. The guarantee is good in any of our branches.

30x3	$12.15	31x4	$24.20	64x4	$26.45
30x3½	15.75	32x4	24.70	34x4½	35.65
32x3½	18.50	33x4	25.80	35x4½	37.25
35x5	42.50	37x5	45.05	36x4½	37.90

GUARANTEED 4000 MILES

TUBES

30x3	$2.75	34x4	$3.95
33x4	3.85	32x3½	3.45

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

PISTON RINGS

Because a car lacks power after having given good service is no reason why you should feel that you need a new car. Try a complete set of ever tight piston rings and watch the increase in power.

We Have—
ALL MAKES—
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So inexpensive, of such vital importance no car owner should be without one. It eliminates expensive repair jobs when your sole trouble is a 75c recharging job.

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Springs, shackle bolts, bearings, etc., are worn out from lack of lubrication. Many a dollar may be saved in repair bills if a little grease were used. JUMBO GREASE GUN makes all parts easily accessible.

Economy Sale Price **$1.25**

PLASTIC CEMENT

Used freely on cuts it will prevent blowouts, sand blisters, and preserve the life of tire.

Economy Sale Price **18c** Per Can

EVER-TIGHT & STICK-FAST PATCH GUM

A semicuring gum that does not require vulcanizing. We recommend it for small holes and punctures in inner tubes, not exceeding 5-16 of an inch. Makes a permanent and secure repair and vulcanizes itself by the heat of tire.

45c & 85c Per Can

TIRE-PRESSURE GAUGE

A scientific study of the cause of blowouts of tires made by tire manufacturers shows that insufficient air was carried in a majority of cases. Inflate your tire with its full capacity. We recommend either the Schrader or the Twitchell Gauge.

GET ACCUSTOMED TO THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH WE SERVE YOU. REGARDLESS OF WHAT YOUR NEED MAY BE WE ARE SURE TO HAVE IT. THE LOW COST WILL SURPRISE YOU.

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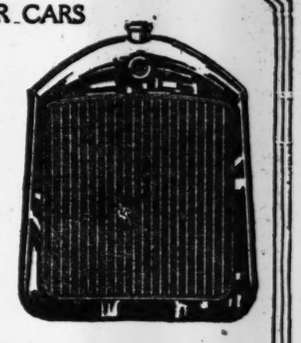

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Thoroughly Modern
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THE *radiators* on all three models of the new Series 19 Studebaker Motor Cars are of tubular construction—each one different in design and extremely pleasing in appearance. Careful study and investigation has proved it impossible to obtain better radiator construction, either in durability or cooling properties.

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Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates $70 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly; $17.50 per week and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
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Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.

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TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day.
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MANHATTAN SQUARE HOTEL
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Absolutely fireproof; facing Manhattan Square Park. Half block entrance from Central Park. The most ideal location in New York.
Leases Now Being Made for the Coming Season.
Furnished or unfurnished apartments. A few choice rooms and apartments at moderate prices for the summer season. Excellent Restaurant.
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GEORGE W. O'HARE, Manager.

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Central Park West—74th & 75th Sts.
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Especially attractive during the Summer months. Appeals to fathers, mothers and children.
ON LEASE
Suites in any arrangement desired, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Please write for Illustrated Booklet.
Ownership Management:
EDMUND M. BRENNAN.

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30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
Special Summer Rates.
Large airy rooms with bath and shower.
Permanent and transient guests.
M. E. SNIFFEN, Prop.

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A LUXURIOUS *Residential* HOTEL, affording the exclusiveness of a private residence. Opposite the *Metropolitan Club* and the *Fifth Avenue Entrance* to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period.
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NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL.
European and American Plan.
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2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th St.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 day.
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 day.

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Leases Now Being Made for Fall and Winter Season.
Furnished and Unfurnished Apartments.

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'FRIENDLY ENEMIES' IS AN INSTANT HIT

A Novel War Play Centering in the Loyalties of Americanized Germans.

LOUIS MANN VS. S. BERNARD

Character Comedy and Patriotic Drama Hold a Sweltering House Spellbound.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES, a comedy in three acts, by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman. At the Hudson Theatre.

Walter Stuart.....Felix Krembs
Nora.....Natalie Manning
Marie Pfeifer.....Mathilde Cottrelly
June Block.....Regina Wallace
Karl Pfeifer.....Louis Mann
Henry Block.....Sam Bernard
William Pfeifer.....Richard Barbee

Our American part in the war was approached from a novel point of view last night at the Hudson—novel and quite profoundly interesting. Our preoccupation with the plottings of the enemy within our gates has been so insistent that we have forgotten the millions of Americans of German birth who are no less loyal than we others are.

In "Friendly Enemies" Louis Mann appears as pro-German and Sam Bernard as his lifelong comrade who has seen the light. The earlier scenes overflow with the comedy of their bickering and wrangling about the war. It came like a breeze of Spring out of the well remembered days of Weber and Fields—with this difference, that beneath the thrust and parry of wit and the slapstick of burly repartee there was always an underlying purpose.

Then it transpired that the son of the pro-German had secretly gone rfom college to Plattsburg, and drama intervened. The family of Herr Louis Mann was torn asunder. Then came the news that his transport had been sunk by plotters to whose fund the father had contributed, and in one stroke the old man was reborn an American.

An audience that had braved the mid-Summer heat sat sweltering, but spellbound, until almost midnight and gave the play a reception which carried every hope that when the Summer of 1919 is upon us "Friendly Enemies" will still be here.

The play would be a notable success if only from the fact that it presents two of our most popular comedians at their maturest and happiest, both as laugh-makers and as artists. Sam Bernard is the practical man of affairs, who cherishes a wholesome memory of why he left Germany, and who sees the Prussia of today without blinkers.

Louis Mann is of the more dogmatic and sentimental type, and judges of the German character always by his own heart and the hearts of those he loves in the Fatherland. It cannot be said that either is a highly realistic characterization. Both are at bottom their old familiar selves whom we have so long loved and laughed with.

The scenes of their verbal slapstick have the joyous exaggeration of a cartoon by Briggs. But they have also the deep humanity and realistic truthfulness of spirit—an infinitely rarer and more precious thing than the most scrupulously detailed characterization.

In the earlier scenes Mr. Bernard, standing for loyal Americanism against his hyphenate crony, has all the best of it, and he is a gay, inspiring presence throughout. But as the comedy develops into drama Mr. Mann reveals abilities which we have all along suspected in him, but which have never before reached such heights. As husband, as father, and as patriot he stands deserted and alone. Time and again he strikes notes of pathos, of longing, and of heartbreak, that suggest Warfield at his best.

As dramatic literature the play may, perhaps, not win any high rank. It is comedy-drama of the older sort, verging always toward farce on the one side and melodrama on the other. Like most of our native drama, it is not what is called a "written" play. But it has the rarer virtues of broaching a new, vital, and timely subject, and of handling it throughout in a spirit that is wholesome and invigorating. Among the many plays touching upon our part in the war it stands quite alone.

Not the least diverting feature of the occasion was the joint or hyphenate curtain speech made by Messrs. Mann and Bernard. Even here Mr. Mann was the serious one, dwelling on the genius of A. H. Woods as a producing manager and on the lesson which the play conveyed for "certain parts" of our variously populated country. Mr. Bernard made a jocular and comradely allusion to friendly enmities within the cast.

"In all our six months of association in the piece," he said, "I have not had one word with my old pal. I have had all of them."

BARNES AMUSES AT PALACE.

Irene Franklin and Burton Green Are Also Welcomed.

Irene Franklin and Burton Green, who are on the point of leaving these shores to entertain the soldiers, are making a reputedly farewell appearance at the Palace this week. Miss Franklin sings the same numbers which made up her program at the same theatre a few weeks ago, the best of which is a new chorus girl number entitled "You're Only Passing Through." The vivacious Anna Wheaton, accompanied on the piano by Harry Carroll, also sang her way into favor. She is present for a second week.

The amusing T. Roy Barnes, back to vaudeville after several unfortunate encounters with the regular stage, is also on the program, as is Andrew Mack, singing and telling a tale or two. Kalmar and Brown repeat their ingenious "Nursery Land," and a monkey called Tarzan proved to have enough tricks in his repertory to keep the audience guessing.

Fete to Help Crippled Children.

A musical and lawn festa for the benefit of the After Care Home for Crippled Children at Second and Avery Avenues, Long Branch, N. J., will be held at the Hollywood Hotel, Long Branch, next Friday evening. The home cares for the children who have been treated for infantile paralysis and other serious diseases in two of the city's largest hospitals. The patrons of the fête are Miss Matilda Danziger, President of the home; Mrs. Charles Wimpfheimer, Mrs. Abram Elkus, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Offenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kahnweiler, Dr. and Mrs Alfred Strouse, Dr. and Mrs. Morris Manges, Dr. and Mrs. Leo Mayer, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Heas, Dr. James Chasey, Mayor John W. Flock of Long Branch, Dr. and Mrs. Seymour Oppenheimer, Dr. and Mrs. Fred H. Albee, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Slack, Mrs. Belle De Rivera, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Grant.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lionel Barrymore, after a season on tour in "The Copperhead," will be seen in Ibsen's play, "An Enemy of the People." John D. Williams has obtained the acting rights to William Archer's translation of the piece.

"Eyes of Youth," after a season at the Maxine Elliott, was transferred last night to the Thirty-ninth Street. It will continue at the latter house indefinitely.

Peggy Wood last night resumed her original role in "Maytime" at the Broadhurst.

Charles Angelo has been engaged for "The Blue Pearl," to be seen at the Longacre in two weeks.

"Rock-a-Bye" has entered upon its final two weeks at the Astor Theatre, and an attempt is being made to find another New York theatre for the piece. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, in "Keep Her Smiling," will be seen at the Astor during the week of Aug. 5.

Whitford Kane and the Neighborhood Players will be seen in two plays before the sailors at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station tonight. They will act "Lonesome Like" and "A Night at an Inn."

EXPLAIN RECEIVERSHIP PLEA

Officers Aver Hanford Has No Connection with Steam Company.

Officers of the New York Steam Company united in a statement yesterday relative to the application for a receiver for the company which made made some time ago and denied last week by Justice Pendleton.

"The application for the appointment of a receiver of the property of the New York Steam Company," said the statement, "was made by Robert G. Hanford, who claimed to be interested in the steam company as a stockholder. Mr. Hanford's interest in the stock of the steam company merely consisted of an option to purchase from the Andrews Institute for Girls certain shares of the stock of the steam company owned by the institute. Although this option was granted to Hanford in October, 1914, Hanford has never been able to and never has exercised the option which expired by limitation on July 1, 1918, and therefore under the ruling of Justice Pendleton he cannot renew his application for a receiver. Hanford now has no connection whatsoever with the steam company, either direct or indirect.

"The charges made by Hanford against the officers of the company of wastes, mismanagement, and neglect of duty were utterly unfounded, and were vigorously and in detail, denied. Like all public utilities the New York Steam Company has suffered from conditions growing out of the war, as a result of which the cost of all materials used and all labor employed by the company has very greatly increased, while corresponding increases of rates can be obtained only after long delays and within decided limits. Owing to these temporary conditions the company has not been able to consumate plans laid out some time ago for the refunding of its maturing obligations, but the institutions interested in the company and which are the holders of these obligations are prepared to and will meet any extraordinary requirements of the company that may arise under present conditions.

"During the last few years the business of the company has been more than doubled and its facilities for rendering effective service to its patrons vastly increased. The company will continue its business as heretofore and with the purpose and in the hope of still greater betterments to its service."

COMES TO AID OF FARMERS.

Finance Corporation to Help Banks Where Droughts Caused Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Finance Corporation made a special announcement today in response to complaints from drought-stricken regions of the Southwest and West, that advances will be allowed to banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system and also to nonmembers banks that have made loans to cattle men and farmers. Notices to this effect were telegraphed today to the Federal Reserve Banks at Minneapolis, Dallas, and Kansas City, and these were requested to notify the banks of their districts. Governor Harding, for the War Finance Corporation, issued the following statement tonight in explanation of the matter:

"The Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation announced today that, at the suggestion of Secretary McAdoo, it had wired the Federal Reserve Banks of Dallas, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, requesting them to notify the banks and trust companies in their respective districts, nonmembers as well as members of the Federal Reserve system, of the willingness of the War Finance Corporation to make advances under Section 7 of the War Finance Corporation act to banks and trust companies which had made loans to farmers and cattle men.

"It is hoped that this measure will enable these institutions to extend credit freely both to farmers and cattle men whenever necessary to insure the preservation of these essential industries in localities where droughts have seriously impaired their productivity. Under the terms of the War Finance Corporation act, these advances are limited to 75 per cent. of the amount of the loans made by the borrowing institution, or to 100 per cent. in case the borrowing institution itself furnishes additional collateral to the extent of 33 per cent. of the advance.

"Such advances will be made by the War Finance Corporation, upon written application through the several Federal Reserve Banks, acting as its finance agents, but only after consideration of their recommendations, upon the promissory note of the borrowing institution secured by the obligations of the farmers and cattle men to which loans have been made by the borrowing institution, together with any security taken for such obligations."

HARDEN DEFENDS BELGIUM.

Answers Hertling on "Question of Decency, Morality, and Honor."

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—"This is a question of decency, morality, and honor," says Maximilian Harden, in discussing in Die Zukunft the recent statement made by Chancellor von Hertling concerning Belgium.

"Can a country be regarded as an independent State which is only to be returned to the owners when negotiations with twenty other States have reached a favorable conclusion? Can a country be regarded as independent which, before its return, must undertake to adapt its policy and economy, and consequently its entire State life, to the will of an enemy power still ruling its soil; which must guarantee that power against British, French, and American thirst for revenge, and must even be friends of that power and grant it privileged confidence * * *?

"International law forbids Germany to retain even one pebble of Belgian streets and commands Germany to restore Belgium to the conditions before invasion. Is Belgium, as a Chancellor, a State Secretary, and an Ambassador have confessed, an innocent victim of German self-defense? Then we have to ask its forgiveness and not force conditions upon it. This is a question of the decency, morality, and honor of a nation."

INSURANCE AGENTS ESCAPE.

Provost General Crowder Decides Their Occupation Is Productive.

Life insurance agents are not engaged in nonproductive occupation and are not subject to the Work or Fight law, according to a ruling of Provost General Crowder which he embodied in a recent letter to Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The letter is in reply to an inquiry from the company, and states:

"You are advised that registrants engaged as insurance agents are not included within the regulations providing for the withdrawal of deferred classification and the cancellation of order numbers of certain registrants engaged in nonproductive occupations. The persons to whom these regulations apply are defined in Section 121K Selective Service Regulations, and insurance agents are not within such definition."

WILL DIFFUSE OUR IDEALS.

Four Minute Men Open Campaign Among Citizens of Enemy Nations.

To spread American ideals among the subjects of the oppressed nationalities of the Central Powers, and to make them feel the spirit of citizenship in this country although they are technically enemy aliens, is the purpose of a campaign which the Four Minute Men have begun among the Poles, Roumanians, Serbians, and Bohemians.

Speakers are to be sent among them to talk to them in their own language. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Four Minute Men, Forty-fourth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, at which the preliminaries were outlined. This afternoon another meeting will be held at the same place, to work out the details. Mr. Joseph P. Thomas, of the Four Minute Men, is in charge.

GUARDING A BALLOON ON SCOUT DUTY

Typical Scene Behind Our Lines When a "Sausage" Goes Up to Watch the Foe.

BOCHE AIRMAN HEADS FOR IT

Then the Anti-Aircraft Guns Get Busy and Sometimes They Score a Direct Hit.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 25.—It is a great game, this world war in which America is getting ready to play the decisive part. Hidden in its bigness are stories of adventure and daring and bravery, each one of which is a story worth the telling over and over if there were not so many other stories that for the moment look bigger. For instance—

The scene is the headquarters of an American unit. It is what war's ravages have left of an ancestral château with all its past grandeur and present pathos. Grouped about the big house are a dozen or more stables and barns and outhouses, each of which now harbors Americans busily engaged in thwarting the sworn purpose of the Hun to carry his hatred and hating into the capital of France. Talking to one of our Generals, I am standing by the side of an old stone fence watching a herd of cows chewing their cud, while a few kilometers away the boom of the guns is constant. The day is beautiful, with here and there a patch of white clouds floating lazily across the heavens. Were it not for the never-ending boom and the ugly shell holes here and there the scene would be peaceful.

And then from behind a clump of trees rises slowly a complicated looking shape which shows itself soon to be one of our observation balloons. As the cable unwinds slowly from a windlass on the back end of a motor truck the sausage goes up and up and up while from the depending basket two young officers who a little more than a year ago were students at Columbia University wave a greeting to their General. Up and up they go at the end of their tether, and while they are going up and up a soldier arranges a field telephone with a little box on which rests a pad of paper on which he is to write the message from the sausage telling of what the two observers can see behind the German lines. Finally the cable stops paying out and the sausage stands still. There it is, the favorite target of German airmen and a prize for enemy artillery. Around the waist of each of the observers is tied a rope which is fastened to a parachute which they will use if a boche airman's incendiary bullet hits their big bag. Then we hear the telephone man talking and see him busily writing, and we turn away, as it seems that the observers have settled down to their allotted five hours' stunt.

Suddenly the sharp whistle of the M. P. guard sounds. It means "under cover." The General and I move quickly under the lee of a low-hanging tree and just then there were many muffled explosions. We knew which way to look, and far up in the air could be seen myriad puffs of white smoke, looking for all the world like so many cotton balls as the shrapnel burst in a line which played tag with a graceful white buglike thing which was a boche avion on its way to shoot down our balloon. The sound of those bursting shells was mixed with the whirr of the motor of the windlass as it hauled the balloon downward.

The shrapnel burst and burst, tracing a white line around the German flyer. For a moment he was lost behind a cloud and then there went up a shout from a hundred or more officers watching. I looked and strained my eyes, and shooting down along the under edge of the cloud was a mass of smoke and flame. Our gunners had bagged their game. The smoking avion traced a line downward toward the German lines. We walked into the General's office as a Lieutenant was taking down a message from an airport to the effect that the German machine had fallen in flames three kilometers behind our lines and the aviator had been burned to death before he reached the earth.

And then the windlass creaked and I saw the balloon come up from behind the trees again, its rudders flapping in the breeze like elephant's ears, going again on its dangerous but valuable mission. Perhaps the next time, which would come within an hour or so, the boche flyer would get close before our gunners saw him—and then perhaps he wouldn't. It was all just one little sideplay in the great game of nations.

WAR WORK RISK OF WOMEN.

Committee of Experts Organized to Investigate the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The creation of a committee of experts to investigate the special hazards which war industry offers women was announced today by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Women in Industry Service of the Department of Labor.

The committee will visit various centres where women have been drawn into industries at work on war contracts. Hazards, such as the use of industrial poisons, will be inquired into with reference to their effects upon the health of the women employed.

The committee will first visit Niagara Falls, with a view to learning whether the chemical industries there offer such dangers to the health of women that their employment should be prohibited.

Those invited to serve on the committee are Lieut. Col. Harry E. Mock, Surgeon General's Office, Chairman; Captain Austin D. Reiley, Ordnance Department, Secretary; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Miss Mary Anderson, Women in Industry Service; Commander Donald Riley, Navy Department; John Vogt, New York State Department of Labor; Dr. Richard M. Pearse, National Research Council; Captain Bradley, Gas Defense Service; Miss Nellie Swartz, New York State Department of Labor; Dr. J. W. Schereschewesky, United States Public Health Service.

BROWN ADDS TO DEFENSE.

Suspended Director Files Supplemental Answer to Charges.

Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, who was suspended by Health Commissioner Copeland on charges of neglect of duty and inefficiency, yesterday sent to the Health Commissioner a supplemental answer to the charges against him. Regarding the charge that he had delegated too much authority to subordinates, Mr. Brown, in the supplemental answer, said:

"If, upon all the uncontradicted and contradictable proof submitted upon this hearing, the Board of Health can discover in any form of my distribution of duties or delegation of authority anything else than conformity with a deliberate policy which I adopted as that best calculated to obtain the results of which Commissioner Copeland declared himself proud, and which I openly announced and applied without the slightest audible disapproval of any of my successive official superiors, I am at a loss to imagine upon what ground it can do so. I am equally at a loss to foresee upon what ground Commissioner Copeland, my fourth disciplinary superior, under whom I have never performed a single moment of official work, can justify the imposition of punishment or penalty upon me for such a policy, except upon the dangerous principle, subversive of all justice and destructive of all efficiency and initiative, that the officer who inaugurates for the improvement of the public service a policy agreeable to his present superior does so at the risk of being suddenly turned into a culprit according to the variations of judgment of each successive chief."

HOLD FRISIA PASSENGERS.

Immigration Officials Detain Eighteen for Examination.

When the Dutch steamship Frisia arrived at her pier yesterday with 280 passengers for the East Indies by way of the Pacific eighteen were detained by the immigration authorities for examination. All letters, papers, and books were taken in charge by the Customs Intelligence Bureau, including a bag from the United States Consulate in Rotterdam to the State Department.

Among the cabin passengers from Rotterdam were three Dutch priests of the Roman Catholic order of the Mission of Scheut on their way to Tibet. They are the Rev. Father L. Geisler, the Rev. Father F. Franken, and the Rev. Father M. Boetz. They will spend a few days with their mission near Osining before starting West. After crossing the Pacific the missionaries will land at Shanghai and proceed up the Yang-tse as far as Tan-Su, where they will stop at a Tibetan monastery to learn the language, and then cross the Himalaya Mountains on ponies into Tibet. The journey will take about three months. There were also ten nuns from Maastricht, Holland, on their way to take charge of a hospital in Batavia.

WARNS AGAINST STRANGERS

War Department Forbids Soldiers to Correspond with Them.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The danger of valuable military information being communicated to the enemy and the necessity of closing every possible gate against enemy propaganda were the explanations given at the War Department today for an order forbidding all officers and men from entering into correspondence with strangers in response to advertisements or other invitations.

"Efforts are constantly being made by strangers," the order declares, "to find soldiers with whom they may correspond, in most cases innocently enough, but the opportunity which might be offered to a wholesale propaganda by well organized groups of enemy sympathisers is obvious."

NEW IRISH PLOT EVIDENCE.

Correspondence with Persons Here Shows Munition Plans.

LONDON, July 22.—The Dublin correspondent of The Daily News says that a considerable quantity of what the Government regards as useful and additional evidence of a German-Irish plot has just come to hand in the form of extracts from censored private correspondence between persons in Ireland and in America.

Some of the detailed information as to times, places, and quantities of munitions to be landed is understood to be remarkable.

WEST WEARS WAR GOWNS.

Mrs. Hall Declares Sunbonnets and Simple Dresses Are Popular.

The women of the West are showing far greater patriotism in foregoing extravagant dressing, according to Mrs. Justine J. Hall, a designer of women's dresses in Indianapolis, who is here looking over the market, than the women of the East. Mrs. Hall expressed surprise that the New York women had not adopted the wartime economy in clothes, and pointed out that the Western women were doing everything possible to save, that they are dressing only in one-piece frocks, and are only wearing hats when they have to.

"I have seen nothing but stunning gowns here, and even factory girls are wearing dresses more stylish than you see among the best-dressed women in Indiana," said Mrs. Hall. "Not only do they continue to be smart, but the styles seem to change quite as rapidly as heretofore, which, at such a time, means undue extravagance.

"The old-fashioned Mother Hubbard cut on more severe lines is going to be the most popular dress in the Middle West this Summer. The spirit of the women in wanting to adopt simple clothes is splendid. As for millinery, there will be very little except straw sailors, which will be worn when out in the sun. I was in one town in Kentucky on my way East, and nearly all the women who wore headgear at all wore sunbonnets.

"It is going to be very unpopular to be stylish until after the war, I believe, despite the fact that my profession is designing women's clothes, and my business must suffer thereby."

NOTE THE NAME

CELESTINS

VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

ANNOUNCEMENT

is made to the patrons of this famous Mineral Water that it is being imported as usual and can be readily obtained through the regular channels.

CELESTINS CELESTINS

PRESIDENT DEPLORES MOB SPIRIT IN WAR

Concerned Over Lawlessness and Expects to Take Moral Measures to End It.

WILL ISSUE PUBLIC APPEAL

Affected Territory Is Mainly the Northwestern, Southern, and Southwestern States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Wilson has become concerned over what is described in official circles as "the rise in the mob spirit" in the United States, and expects to take moral measures to end it. The "mob spirit," officials say, is finding expression mainly in the Northwest and in Texas, Oklahoma and some other States of that general geographical section.

It is understood that within the next few days President Wilson will issue a public appeal to patriotic Americans to refrain from violence against persons whose apparent or suspected attitude toward the war has brought them into disfavor in the communities in which they live.

Many complaints are being received by the Government concerning ill-treatment of persons of German names and others who are connected with organizations under suspicion of being lukewarm to American participation in the war. It is claimed that some of those who have been ill-used have had no other charge brought against them than that they are of German birth or descent. In the Northwestern States particularly, it is alleged, deportations have been resorted to and the option has been given to persons connected with various organizations of quitting the communities in which they live or resigning from these organizations.

The German propagandists are spreading the argument that the claim of President Wilson that the United States is in this war for the cause of freedom and humanity is disproved by the harsh and illegal treatment accorded citizens who are guilty of nothing more than of having German names. It is partly to counteract the effect of this propaganda, but mainly to bring about an ending to the illegal actions complained of that the President will issue his appeal.

O'NEIL CASE GOES TO JURY.

Ordered by Court to Seal Verdict If One Is Reached.

When the trial of ex-State Boxing Commissioner Frank S. O'Neil, Lieutenant Oswald Simpson of the National Army, and Samuel Reichbank, charged with conspiring to fraudulently procure the release from service or transfer to other branches of the services of drafted soldiers, was resumed yesterday morning lawyers for the defense announced that they would rest their cases without calling any witnesses. Neither did they put any of the defendants on the stand. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for O'Neil; John H. Boyle, counsel for Lieutenant Simpson, and Cesare Barra, lawyer for Reichbank, made motions to have the charges dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence to substantiate the charges made by the Government. Judge Martin T. Manton denied all motions, after which Assistant United States District Attorney George M. Curtis, Jr., called Sigmund Moreal as a witness in rebuttal.

Mr. Littleton in his plea for O'Neil contended that O'Neil violated no law in accepting retainers from relatives of drafted men to present appeals to the District Draft Board for exemption, but added that O'Neil showed very poor judgment in accepting such cases. Judge Manton's charge to the jury lasted about half an hour. The jury retired at 4 o'clock and at 6 o'clock Judge Manton directed that if a verdict was reached it was to be sealed and would be opened in court at 10 o'clock this morning.

MANY CANADIANS DESERT.

Farmers in Quebec District Charge $10 for Helping Them to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, July 22.—The local military and police authorities are hot on the trail of a number of farmers and others of the district who are making quite a revenue by assisting men in various units stationed in Quebec and district to get away when they desert. The regular tariff for this service is $10.

A Dominion police official, whose name is known all over the Province, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, that the conditions "were awful." Men took to the woods and disappeared as if by magic though the authorities were putting forth every effort to retake them.

From members of one unit now at Valcartier recruited largely from men from the United States and from Ontario and Western Canada, it is stated on responsible authority that in the last three weeks there have been no fewer than fifty deserters.

One of the leading members of the staff at headquarters said today that it was impossible for those who remained in Canada to escape. Many had gone to the Far North and engaged themselves in lumber camps. They, however, would be reached eventually.

Innumerable incidents are related of the experiences of the deserters who have been caught. An officer who is a French Canadian and a native of the Quebec district, said that two of the men of his own company who deserted engaged themselves as farmhands. It happened that the farmer was the officer's father, and he promptly handed them over to the authorities.

One deserter managed to cross the border, only to be picked up a few days later by the United States Army authorities. He was duly drafted into an American unit not far from the border. Finding that he had jumped from the frying pan into the fire, as far as strictness of discipline was concerned, he deserted anew, crossed over into Canada, gave himself up, and is now on his way overseas.

ATTACKS WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

Member of Bellevue Staff Drenched with Contents of Bottle.

Sarah Levine, 28 years old, of 8 East Ninth Street, was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, charged with assault yesterday after she had thrown the contents of a bottle, which the police believe to have been spirits of camphor, on Dr. Blanche Norton of Bellevue Hospital, as the woman physician was leaving that institution. Miss Levine and Dr. Norton refused to comment on the incident.

Persons who seized the woman when she threw the bottle say she had been walking up and down outside Bellevue Hospital all afternoon. When the physician came out, it is alleged, the woman threw the contents of the bottle at her.

Run Away to Enlist.

Four boys led by Johnny Burke, 14 years old, of 282 East Forty-seventh Street, started for Canada last night in a stolen automobile to become aviators in the Royal Flying Corps, but their trip ended at Tarrytown, when they collided with another automobile. A woman who was injured in the collision was taken to a hospital. The owner of the car was William Bellenberg of Flushing, L. I. The boys took it from a stand at the Grand Central Palace. All the boys were held for the Children's Court on charges of juvenile delinquency.

Mexican Bandits Seize Americans.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, July 22.—Two Americans have been captured by Mexican bandits, headed by Felipe Muosquiz, and are being held for ransom in the Sierra Mountains, it was made known here today. One of them is Naw Malone, foreman of the Pedra De Blanca ranch, for whom $5,000 is asked, and the other is Samuel Barksdale, taken at Hacienda San Miguel, forty-five miles from Las Vacas. Mexican troops are pursuing the bandits.

ARMENIANS HOLDING TURKS.

Situation in Caucasus Is Described in Cablegram as Hopeful.

BOSTON, July 22.—A cablegram received today from Boghos Nubam, President of the Armenian national delegation, at Hennebok, Armenia, indicates a continuance of Armenian resistance to Turkish troops in the Caucasus.

The cablegram says that Nubam has received from Enseli a telegram to the effect that the situation in the Caucasus is hopeful. It quotes this telegram as saying that General Bicharakoff is proceeding to the assistance of Armenian forces at Hadjikhateli in the hope of capturing Elisbapol and effecting a junction between Armenian detachments now fighting on three separate fronts.

Roosevelt Favors Jewish Legion.

In a letter to Jacob de Haas, Executive Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, made public yesterday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said he wished the society "all luck in the movement to enlist that Jewish Legion for the war against Turkey, one of the features of which is the recovery of Palestine for the Jews."

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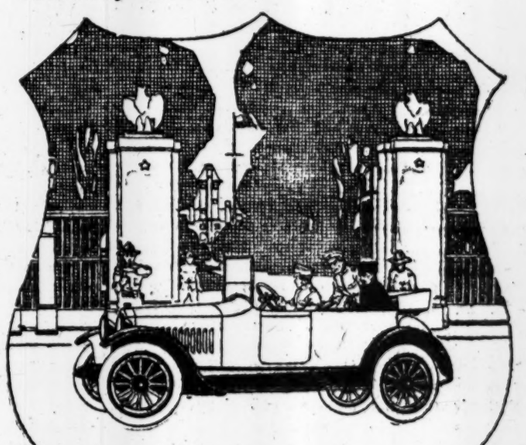

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STANDARDIZING WAGES.

The British press condemns the munitions workers' proposed strike against the plan of standardizing wages, which, it also is announced, is to be established throughout the United States on the first of next month. In ordinary times it is no reproach that labor in any country seeks the highest wages to be obtained anywhere. In war times it is different with both labor and capital. Everybody denounces profiteering by capital, and all sorts of restrictions are imposed, with general approval. Taxes discriminate against excessive profits, and materials are rationed so that capital finds its activities restricted. There have been some protests that capital was being too hardly treated for the public interest, but there has been scant attention even to them. Now it is time to consider labor profiteering, which can be made plain by the British example.

England has been generous in its treatment of labor. Wages in England have risen faster than the cost of living, and food has been cheapened by subsidizing its import and distribution. The British Government is spending hundreds of millions of tax money in reducing the price of bread alone. Now British labor demands more, not from employers but from the Government—that is, from the general citizenship. Also the demand is not made through patriotic trade unions, but through strikes with a distinct Bolshevist flavor. The cable reports that the syndicalists are active, thinking that their opportunity has arrived to nationalize industry under cover of the war. There is more of politics than of economics in that proposal. Regardless of what may be thought of the proposal intrinsically, it is apparent that it is not pressed on its merits when it is brought forward during the country's embarrassment by a foreign war, and to hinder the execution of a proposal adopted without thought of discrimination against labor, and with sole thought of the common welfare. The Government wishes to enforce the payment of a standard wage, reached by negotiation. For that purpose it has put what is called an embargo on labor. That is to say, labor is not allowed to shop around for the highest wage to be had anywhere. Some trades had overbid others, and there has been alternately a surplus and a deficiency of laborers.

The dispute has nothing to do with overworking or underpaying labor. The grievance alleged is that Government has no right to limit the employment of labor in any shop or trade, and has nothing to do with the payment of wages above the standard. The strikers complain that the proposal is about the same as industrial conscription, and against that all labor in international organizations is set in opposition. The situation is so serious that the Ministry on Sunday night issued a formal statement:

> The Ministry cannot carry on the supply of munitions to the troops without the embargo in cases where its need has been shown and without reasonable power to distribute skilled labor according to vital war needs.

The threatened strike, it had been pointed out, "was not an ordinary "trade dispute, but an attempt to "overthrow the policy of the State at "a time of national danger."

Perhaps more strikers are out in this country than threaten to go out in England. In ten industrial centres in two States 31,000 workers on war work are idle. Perhaps the worst single strike in principle, if not in numbers involved, is in the electric industry at Lynn, where the men stopped without the presentation of grievances. Whatever the grievance, a strike in that manner is not to be condoned. In the shoe trade a war bonus of 20 per cent. was reported yesterday to all but the strikers; that is to say, to about three times as many as struck. This inflamed condition of labor exists before the enforcement of the plan that labor must be recruited through the Government, with certain exceptions, small establishments being perhaps the chief. The interpretation of that is that labor shall not seek more than the standard wage, and that employers shall be restricted in paying more than the standard. Thus labor is experiencing what capital long ago discovered—that the fixing of a prescribed rate of payment amounts to the establishing of both a maximum and a minimum in the same figures, whether the enactment be in one form or the other.

Labor has long sought the establishment of a standard wage without the fixing of a standard return for the wage. Now labor makes a grievance of the fact that it is held as a maximum to the standard which it sought. The War Labor Policies Board announced yesterday that it is seeking to establish for the nation the same standards that have been set in specific trades by labor bargains, but solely as a war measure. Trades will not be allowed to compete with one another for workmen, and nonwar businesses will not be allowed to overbid employers on war work. Wage bargains hereafter are to be tripartite, alike in England and the United States. No longer will labor bargain alternately with employers and with Government. Government takes both workers and employers into the original conference, and will enforce the agreement thus reached. The question recurs in this country as in England—will labor abide by its bargains?

ALASKA'S DEVELOPMENT.

Alaska has not been forgotten or neglected by the Government at Washington. This is shown in a long letter from Secretary REDFIELD of the Department of Commerce to Governor RIGGS concerning plans for development of the Territory's resources. It was not foreseen when $7,200,000 was paid for Alaska in 1867 that we should ever receive from her soil and waters in one year nearly fourteen times the purchase price. The latest available reports point to imports of $81,875,000 from the Territory in the ten months ending with last April, and only $14,500,000 of this total was gold. Other leading products were fish and copper.

The Government's aim is, first, to make the Territorial waters safe for navigation. New vessels for survey, lighthouse, and fisheries work have been built or purchased. There will be more lights along the coast, with a new central station, and probably a small shipyard for construction and repairs. As fish are a very large part of the exported output, much attention will be given to development of the fisheries. The number of experts employed to give instruction in curing and packing is to be doubled, and salmon streams will be improved by removal of obstructions. Twenty of them will be guarded by watchmen in motor boats. A special investigation of streams, to promote conservation of the supply, is now in progress. At some point on the coast the department hopes to establish a fisheries experiment station. Private hatcheries may be acquired and operated by the Government. "With proper publicity and instruction," Secretary REDFIELD says, "the herring industry can be "made to rival that of Norway and "Scotland," and the department is committed to this task. By-products of the sealing industry, wasted until a short time ago, are now saved by the department, which converts them into oil and fertilizer.

The Government's plans promise a steady increase of the Territory's exported food products. Large additions will be seen when the new railway makes enormous deposits of coal accessible. In the near future our imports from Alaska may rise to $200,000,000 a year, a quite satisfactory return for an original investment of $7,200,000.

ARTLESSNESS AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

Novices cannot be expected to play the political game skillfully; and there is an artlessness about certain "messages" of certain woman delegates to the Republican unofficial State Convention, a beautiful ingenuousness that amuses the reader and makes him forgive the senders. Thus the Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party tells Colonel ROOSEVELT that

> the women in this State are sincerely behind Governor WHITMAN, and regret to see your name used by the Wadsworth-Barnes-Brown group.

Another woman delegate thinks that Mr. ROOSEVELT "should know that "the Whitman sentiment among wo"men is very real and strong, and "that Senator WADSWORTH, WILLIAM "BARNES, and ELON BROWN can never "command the allegiance of the wo"men voters." Here we find the woman suffragists falling into two errors. First, "the women," the Republican women, are represented as having a political solidarity, bound to surge to the polls in one great wave of sex. Second, able and distinguished Republicans who have been guilty of opposing woman suffrage are to be tabooed politically by the united Republican women.

The enthusiasm of these female partisans of Governor WHITMAN is out of all proportion to their discretion. "The women" are not "behind Governor WHITMAN." Presumably they are divided as to candidates much as the Republican men are. If Mr. ROOSEVELT consents to run, these women champions of the Governor will quickly see the tenuity of their confident assertions. Made by men, such messages to Mr. ROOSEVELT would be an impertinence. Made by feminists, they merely show the 'prentice hand.

Far different is the case of Mr. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, likewise Superintendent of the Morals, Habits, and Laws of the State, Director General of Prohibition and of Governor WHITMAN'S canvass. The opponents of Governor WHITMAN want a popular referendum on prohibition. Mr. ANDERSON won't trust the people to decide for themselves whether the State shall be Dry or Wet. They might decide wrong, from his point of view. Besides, what business is it of the people, anyway? He, as the head and front and membership of the Anti-Saloon League, which acts as if it were a separate and supreme branch of the State Government, knows what is best for the people. He and the Whitmanians dodged the prohibition question at Saratoga. Therefore, he calmly accuses the anti-Whitmanians of dodging, and, in a moment of delightful megalomania, ventures to send advice and directions to Mr. ROOSEVELT; tells him:

> The Church and moral forces * * * are in favor of, and, utterly regardless of who may oppose him, will support to the end, Governor CHARLES S. WHITMAN, because his consistent constructive record upon State issues involving the liquor question, and his open, fearless advocacy of ratification of the national prohibition amendment as a part of his unassailable war record, have constituted a binding moral obligation upon the moral forces to keep faith with the man who for two years has uncompromisingly fought their battles.

Excellent ironist! All the Republicans who have the misfortune to disagree with Mr. ANDERSON are foes of righteousness and sons of Belial; and he is "in a position to say that your "real friends hope that you will not "jeopardize your worldwide influ"ence" by opposing virtue, temperance, and everything that is true, beautiful, and good, in short, Mr. WHITMAN and the Anti-Saloon League.

One would almost believe that, having annihilated Mr. BRYAN as the Short, not the Codlin, of prohibition, the worthy General Superintendent of everything and everybody was about to annihilate Mr. ROOSEVELT. "BUCHANAN," Old Hickory is said to have remarked once upon a time, "I once "knew a man who got rich by mind"ing his own business."

POLISH TROOPS IN RUSSIA.

In the announcement that Polish troops have made their way across a good part of Southern Russia and have joined the Czechoslovaks there is one more token of the vitality of the new Panslavism which the Germans have unwillingly conjured up to take the place of the old. Panslavism, as the nineteenth century knew it, meant the liberation of the smaller Slav nations by Russia, whose motives and intentions were not wholly free from suspicion. Panslavism, as it is working today, includes the liberation of Russia by the smaller Slav nations, and a liberation which means what it says.

Today Serbians are in the allied army at Mourmansk, Poles and Czechoslovaks are withstanding the Germans in Eastern Russia and Siberia. Here are the first military fruits of the alliance of Poles, Czechoslovaks, and Jugoslavs, which has had such a powerful effect in hastening the disintegration of Austria and promoting the cause of small nationalities throughout Europe. The Polish force in question was part of the Second Army Corps, organized last year within the Russian lines by Polish troops who had fought in the old Russian Army. This Second Corps, under General MICHAELIS, like the First Corps, under General DOWBOR-MUSNICKI, was formed by the Polish National Committee, with the somewhat grudging assent of the Kerensky Government. The primary purpose was to fight for Poland.

When the Bolsheviki came into power and the Russian front collapsed, the Poles were left in a difficult position. Russian Bolsheviki attempted to carry the working-class revolution into Poland, clashed with some of DOWBOR-MUSNICKI'S troops, and gave it up. But the incident created an unpleasant after-effect; those were the days when people were taking Bolshevist talk of the worldwide social revolution seriously, so in February last DOWBOR-MUSNICKI came to terms with the Germans and formed an alliance by which he was to hold part of their eastern front.

As PILSUDSKI and the Polish Legions, organized within the German lines in 1916, had previously learned, DOWBOR-MUSNICKI and his men soon found that it was impossible to fight for the freedom of Poland on the side of the Germans. Like PILSUDSKI, DOWBOR-MUSNICKI was surrounded by a superior force, forced to surrender, and interned. So ended for the time being the First Polish Army Corps. But the Second, under MICHAELIS, had either better luck or a more alert commander. It withdrew into the Ukraine, and presently was attacked by German troops. After a five days' fight, lack of munitions brought about the breaking up of part of the Polish force, but the rest held together and started eastward. It was joined, meanwhile, by the remnants of still another Polish army, which had found that co-operation with the Central Powers was incompatible with the fight for Polish freedom. Austria, ever kind to the Poles of her dominion before the war, had raised Polish Legions among her own subjects, with an eye to utilizing the awakened national spirit for her own purposes. But just as the Poles in the Reichsrat came to realize that the "Austrian solution" of the Polish question was intended to benefit Austria only, and neither Germany nor Poland, so the Polish-Austrian Legions learned. Several thousand of them, under Colonel HALLER, cut their way out of the Bukowina after hard fighting and joined MICHAELIS.

Just where this army has come into contact with the Czechoslovaks is uncertain as yet. The scanty information received by Polish authorities here does not indicate that their troops have got very far east, and Samara on the Volga is the furthest west at which Czechoslovak troops have been reported. There may be rearguards even further west, however, for after all they were all slowly moving eastward when attacked by the Bolsheviki. At any rate, this means that the forces in Southeastern Russia which are irreconcilably anti-German have received a strong increment of trained troops; which from a purely military point of view is of material value. Morally and politically it is worth still more. It is a reminder of the advantages which the smaller Slav nations have won and are likely to win to still greater extent by loyal co-operation. It will bring good cheer to Czechs and Jugoslavs, waiting in bitter hatred of the Hapsburgs for the aid from outside which will enable them to rise; and it should bring good cheer in Poland. The political manoeuvres of Polish parties have been extremely devious in the last three years—not unreasonably so, for Poles had little reason to trust any of the three empires which had dismembered the country, and they very quickly received a warning last Winter that NIKOLAI LENINE would be no better neighbor than NIKOLAI ROMANOFF. It at last seems to be growing clear to all parties that victory over the Central Powers is the first condition of national freedom and unity. The soldiers learned this more rapidly than the statesmen, but the statesmen are learning it now. Meanwhile, as this army is fighting the Germans in Russia, the new Polish army raised in America, Canada, and the Argentine is going into action in France. Its presence there is a visible monument to Mr. PADEREWSKI and his colleagues in the American branch of the Polish National Committee; a monument still more valuable, however, is the spirit of sound understanding, of steadfast loyalty to the Allies and the other Slav nations, which was so brilliantly expressed by Mr. PADEREWSKI at the Bastile Day mass meeting and which American Poles have done much to spread among their fellow-countrymen in Europe.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE PLATINUM.

For war purposes the United States must possess or control every ounce of platinum in the country, because, as Representative HENRY T. RAINEY of Illinois pointed out in his illuminating speech in the House recently, "explosives cannot be manufactured "without the use of sulphuric and "nitric acids, and sulphuric and ni"tric acids cannot be manufactured "without ample supplies of plati"num." Platinum is also essential for the manufacture of ignition points in airplanes; and guns cannot be made without the use of pyrometers, and in turn pyrometers cannot be made without platinum. A pyrometer is an instrument for measuring very high degrees of temperature.

All this being so, no patriotic makers of, or dealers in, articles of luxury into which platinum enters, only because it has become more expensive than gold, would stand in the path of action by Congress to give the War Department control of the available supply of platinum in this country.

About 50 per cent. of this supply the manufacturing jewelers, the jewelry dealers, and owners of ornaments set in platinum, most of them women, recently possessed. Upon the appeal of the War Industries Board the manufacturing jewelers turned over to the Government about 10 per cent. of their stock, and by two commandeering orders the board obtained additions of platinum, later releasing to the jewelers 25 per cent. of the amount surrendered, on the plea that the jewelry industry was so important and employed so many people that its supply of the metal was being too much curtailed. The argument was plausible, and it is true that, unless white gold should be substituted as a setting for ornaments, the jewelry trade would be embarrassed by further commandeering of platinum.

We have said that patriotic makers of and dealers in articles of luxury into which platinum enters will not obstruct action by Congress to supply the War Department with as much of that metal as it requires to carry on the war. But of course the extent of the need must be understood that sacrifices shall be made. The Government has enough platinum to provide ammunition, guns, airplane accessories, &c., for 2,000,000 men; but if reinforcements are called for to win the war, as now seems inevitable, the Government must have more and more platinum. It could obtain a fraction of this metal from owners of jewelry throughout the country, to whom the Women's National League for the Conservation of Platinum is appealing. Would the men of the jewelry trade be less patriotic when the question was one of winning the war by yielding their store for the manufacture of munitions which American reinforcements in France must have to join the fighting line? We are confident that the jewelers would prove as patriotic in the hour of need as the women of the country.

Germany now has its hands on the greater part of the world's store of platinum, which is to be found in the Ural Mountains. Colombia, which German propaganda is seeking to influence, produces 10 per cent. of the whole; the United States only 1 per cent. Iridium and palladium must not be forgotten; they occur with platinum and are used in hardening it. The jewelers, manufacturers and dealers, can get along without platinum, if necessary, though some of their artisans would have to seek other work; but the American Army cannot fight without platinum.

BELGIUM'S INDEPENDENCE.

Various nations have declared their own independence and have made it good by force of arms. Belgium is the only nation whose independence was declared by signatories representing the world, and who are now sustaining their declaration by force of arms used for others than themselves, with one exception. Even in that unworthy exception the light is dawning. The irrepressible HARDEN, in Die Zukunft, says:

> International law forbids Germany to retain even one pebble of Belgian streets, and commands Germany to restore Belgium to the conditions before invasion. Is Belgium, as a Chancellor, a State Secretary, and an Ambassador have confessed, an innocent victim of German self-defense? Then we have to ask its forgiveness and not force conditions upon it. This is a question of the decency, morality, and honor of a nation.

More than that could hardly be asked from any German. Less than that will not be accepted from the Kaiser, all his Generals, and the rest of Junkerdom in arms. However interests may divide the Entente now or hereafter, the irreducible minimum of their demands unanimously, yesterday, today and forever, is reparation for Belgium. On Belgium's fête day Mr. BALFOUR said that could not be left to Germany's word. There must be guarantees.

While Germany's word is worthless, the word of the Entente is above price, and it is pledged to Belgium in a manner that cannot be recalled, forgotten or mistaken. There can be not even discussion of any other term of peace until this minimum first step is taken by Germany. Soldiers and statesmen of all countries have said it, but none better than Major MANNING, the fighting parson of Trinity. In his sermon on Sunday he said:

> There is not an American living today who is willing to talk or even think about peace until every Prussian has been driven out of Belgium. If there is any man or woman in this land who wants to talk about peace before that is accomplished he is not an American. He is a creature without the spirit of honor, without the sense of justice, without the soul of a true man.

Germany would do well to understand that to be our minimum, and that we shall ask more the longer the least we will take is withheld.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Americans Talk English.

Although the Iowa Legislature recently passed a law of what seemed to be of remarkable rigor in regard to the use of the German language in that State, its Governor, for reasons which the Iowa papers at hand do not explain, has issued an interpretation of the law that makes it of little or no practical utility. He says, for instance, that, instead of enforcing to the letter the section which prohibits the holding of church services in German, it will be sufficient if each sermon or other address to the congregations be first delivered in English. After that, for the benefit of people who do not understand that language, whatever has been said may be repeated in German.

As no provision is made for assuring that the translation is correct, and that nothing of propaganda is added, it is evident that this, so far as church services go, nullifies the law, and does so in spite of the fact that Governor HARDING declares that, though auditors may depart, if they choose, after hearing the English version, they may not be allowed to enter only in time to hear the German one. That restriction is rather more amusing than important.

Whether or not the use of the German language in public should be banned in Iowa or elsewhere in this country is a question still open to discussion, and one doesn't have to be disloyal to doubt the efficacy of doing it, for those who want to talk German here will certainly do it in private, if not in public, and it is the private, rather than the public, use that is dangerous. It is true, however, just as the National Security League contends, that it is the duty of every American citizen to learn the English language within a very few years after arriving here, and only in rare cases are there any except poor excuses for not doing it. As the President of the league writes: "It is the duty of every citizen to know the English tongue. To refuse to learn it is to fling defiance at the nation. To neglect to learn it is voluntarily to remain unfit for the duties of American citizenship."

Clans and colonies are out of place in the United States. Every one of them is a peril to its institutions, and nothing would tend more to abolish them than a nation-wide requirement that every immigrant who comes here shall within a reasonable number of years—which is not a large number—become fairly competent to speak, read, and write the one language which is the language of the country.

His Deserts, Indeed, Were Great.

All of us who have kept ourselves free from the reprehensible prejudice against Germany and the Germans which is now so lamentably prevalent in this country will share in sincere sympathy the grief and disappointment that will be felt in the Fatherland when it becomes known there that it was but a poor bag the U-boat commander made off Cape Cod. To risk all he did in those dangerous waters and then to get only a tug and a few stone-laden barges—that truly was a crushing blow for a man of noble intentions, as is the master of every German submarine!

Well informed as he must be about American customs, either from personal knowledge or from members of his crew who have lived here, he had the best of reasons for believing, when he saw the tug and its tow, that the barges carried a Sunday school picnic, or even for hoping that among them was one loaded as are those sent out by St. John's Guild. Had that been the case, he could have sent to the bottom a large number of women and children, and he would have earned almost as much glory and appreciation at home as is accorded to brother heroes who sink British hospital ships and drown wounded soldiers and their Red Cross nurses.

As it is, he has wasted at least three perfectly good torpedoes and a large number of shells, and for what? One hand of an Austrian-born sailor blown off and the Captain of the tugboat sent on a vacation for a few weeks till his scratches are healed! That submarine commander was the victim of a deception characteristically American. He did his best, but will he be decorated and fêted, as was the luckier, though not more patriotic, colleague in the same service who destroyed the Lusitania? No, he is more likely to be reproved severely by his superiors and to have his whole career ruined.

Tears will come to the eyes of every true friend of the Germans as he thinks of this good man's hard lot. He meant so well and accomplished so little!

Children Need Assistance.

Attention is deserved by the appeal now making by the Friends of Musicians in France, an American organization that has interested itself in the fate of a class of French children whose present condition is particularly precarious because the war has deprived their parents of all opportunity for earning their living in the only way they know. These are the offspring of musicians—people in most cases of earnings not large in the best of times and now almost without occupation except when their services are demanded at benefit performances in which they are expected to assist without remuneration.

As was told in an affecting article printed in THE TIMES on Sunday, the effort of the Friends of Musicians in France is to raise here funds to provide for the maintenance of these children outside of Paris and in towns where their nerves will not be under constant strains which they are temperamentally unfit to bear. Homes in safer and quieter parts of the country have been found for them, but it takes money to keep them there, and unless more of it can be found they will all have to be returned to the capital, adding to the difficulties of parents for whom, in existing conditions, it is more than difficult to take care of themselves.

The names of the officers and more active members of the organization making the appeal for contributions are such as to give assurance that any money sent to JAMES M. BECK, the Treasurer, will be wisely and honestly used.

Mr. Osborn Strong Up-State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The candidacy of William Church Osborn has made a strong appeal to independent Democrats of the Wilson type, for it points the way by which the Democratic Party may be rescued from the sinister and abhorrent forces which have in the recent past led it to disgrace under the leadership of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Osborn's candidacy, if he is nominated in the primaries, will make the party worthy of the noble leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Osborn's candidacy has aroused intense enthusiasm up-State, because for the first time since Mr. Murphy's rise to power in the Democratic councils a Democratic candidate for Governor has had the courage to name him and challenge his leadership. The Democratic atmosphere has been cleared as by a thunderclap. It makes us think of the days when Grover Cleveland defied Senator Grady and Mr. Croker and gained votes by doing it.

CHESTER C. PLATT.

Ithaca, July 20, 1918.

The Bells of Bruges and Antwerp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recalling particularly Longfellow's "Belfry of Bruges" and Victor Hugo's "Lines written upon a Flemish windowpane," describing the Mechlin bell music, and D. G. Rossetti's verses on the carillon at Antwerp, I think many of your readers may be interested in a letter which I have just received from the well-known bell founder, E. Denison Taylor, of Loughborough, England. Mr. Taylor writes:

"Mr. William Wooding Starmer has sent me a letter in which he says that he has received information from some one who has been in Malines the whole time of the German occupation that the Germans have taken away the carillon—and that Cardinal Mercier wrote a vehement protest which was read in all the churches.

"If this is so it is very sad—and I am afraid there is very little hope for the bells of Bruges and Antwerp."

WILLIAM GORHAM RICE.

Albany, July 19, 1918.

OUT IN NEW ENGLAND.

Suburban trolley whizzing by
Brought this quick vision to mine eye:—
A pillared porch, all covered o'er
With vines that crimson blossoms bore,
And in its shadowy recess
A woman, clad in careless dress,
Who rocked and rocked in dumb distress.

The rippling brook that passed the door
Was strewn with petals, like the floor
At some high temple feast of yore.
The meadows stretched on every hand—
The green, green meadows—and the land
Was bathed in sunlight to the brim.

The vestal votaries of the Sun—
The daisies—danced with swaying limb
And drowsy heads in unison,
Drunk with the choral of the hymn
And with the wine of light poured free
On rippling brook and field and tree.

And in the shadowy recess
The woman rocked in careless dress,
Wide-eyed, white-lipped, in dumb distress.

The vision vanished as it came,
Swift as a flashing sword of flame;
And rolling thunder from afar
Brought back to me the voice of War.

M. E. BUHLER.

THE FEDERAL PRINCIPLE THREATENED.

America's Most Valuable Contribution to Government Attacked by the Suffragists and Prohibitionists.

By PROFESSOR GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inter arma silent leges is probably more true of the present war than of any other in which we have been engaged. This fact, it is likely, accounts in large extent for the other—that the constitutional aspect of the proposed national amendments for woman's suffrage and for prohibition, and their effect on the character of our government, have been entirely overlooked in their discussion. I, at least, had seen no full and adequate statement of what they mean in these respects until the letter of Elliot Tuckerman appeared in your issue of July 14. For myself I cannot see how any thoughtful student of the cash can fail to agree with him when he says that these amendments work a revolution in our ideas of government and change its fundamental principle.

The fundamental principle of Federal government—unity in things that are common, diversity in things that are locally different—renders possible for a vast territory a central government that is real and strong within and without, while allowing without danger full and free scope to local differences of condition, advancement, and need. It is the peculiar glory of the United States to have demonstrated this possibility for the first time in history. The bane of great empires has been local differences of condition and civilization which, under a unitary government, they have thought it necessary to crush and destroy. They have themselves in the process been broken and destroyed. The one great contribution of the United States to practical government in the world has been to show that strong government is possible for a great empire with the freest existence of local diversities. It would be a tragic pity if the American people should lose an understanding of their own Government and forget its greatest service to mankind just at the moment when it seems that Federal government may receive a worldwide extension in the reorganization of the British Empire, and possibly even in a league of nations for permanent peace. For our form of government would be adopted in these cases because of the very principle we are proposing to violate.

It is no argument in favor of the present proposals that once before in a period of similar centralizing tendency we committed the same error in the amendment which attempted to make negro suffrage compulsory. That was a worse error than either of the amendments now before us, because it forced upon one section of the country legislation in defiance of local conditions, conditions in which the rest of the country had no share—the extreme mistake which Federal government is intended to prevent. The effect would have been likely to be far more disastrous than it has been, if ways had not been found to nullify locally the oppressive legislation.

I say legislation advisedly, for these amendments are legislation, and not germane to constitutions. One sign that we are in danger of losing our understanding of what Federal government really is is the fact that in so many parts of the country the distinction seems already lost between the fields of constitutional provision and legislative act. If we do not check ourselves in time, we are likely to fill our National Constitution as full of legislative enactments as the Constitution of Oklahoma.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.

Newport, Vt., July 19, 1918.

RUSSIAN SAVIORS.

Difficulty of Choosing America's Aids Among the Exiles Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been intimated in the newspapers from time to time that Russians now in this country will in part make up the American commission which it is now well understood is to be sent to save Russia. Recent events have made it most desirable that the utmost care should be exercised in selecting these Russians; otherwise the whole plan may be jeopardized.

For instance, M. Alexander Bublikoff is a wealthy Russian of the highest standing, a Liberal, now a fugitive in America. When he arrived here he publicly and since then has privately claimed for himself the honor of having arrested the Czar Nicholas at the outbreak of the revolution. M. Bublikoff might naturally seem to Americans an ideal person to include in the commission. But what would be the effect on the minds of his late associates, men like Professor Milukoff, who have remained in Russia through the dangers and horrors of Bolshevism, to find among the newly arrived saviors of their country this former associate, fresh from the luxury of his New York hotel, who boasts of having arrested the Czar, but apparently regarded himself as under no obligation for the prisoner's safety after that?

M. Dimitri A. Sememoffski, another eminent Russian now here, has claimed the honor of having assisted in the arrest, but fled from Russia in the tumult that followed, and until the present opportunity has offered itself has shown no indication of a desire to return to the régime of terror which he, fortunately, was able to escape, but the prisoner could not.

There is Professor Lomonossoff, late head of the railway mission, now coquetting with the Bolsheviki from a safe asylum in the office of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist and pacifist. If Professor Lomonossoff should be included in the commission to save Russia would he carry back with him the gold watch, with the Black Eagle upon it, presented to him by the late Czar, which he still proudly wears as a memento of distinguished service acknowledged by the distinguished donor?

Nothing detrimental to the gentlemen named is intended in this citation, nor are these in particular mentioned save as instances of a somewhat general condition. All are more or less the victims of circumstances. There are many more eminent Russians here in similar plight. Nevertheless, knowing my fellow Russians at home in their misery, it is respectfully suggested that the utmost circumspection be used in selecting such exiles as are to be America's spokesmen in the troubled land across the Pacific.

VLADIMIR ORLOFF.

New York, July 22, 1918.

The Origin of Yankee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 10, in discussing the use of the words "Usonia" and "Usonians," as applied to the Americans in Europe, the statement is made:

> As for "Yankee," that name was originally applied to all of the revolting colonists, and, while our Southerners now may have no great pleasure in hearing themselves so denominated, at home or abroad, none of them audibly has expressed any deep or other resentment when foreigners use the term as including us all. Invented in contempt and derision, "Yankee" long since became honorable through acceptance, just as many another name of like origin has done, and the ears which either it or "Yanks" offends—unless the intention of the user is to be offensive—must be sensitive indeed.

May I call your attention to the fact that the name was not originally applied to all of the revolting colonists, but to the English, and is due to the fact that the Indians, who were then in alliance with the French, then enemies of the English, were unable to pronounce the French words "Les Anglais," and pronounced the words "Yangees," and when the English finally abandoned this country the Indians, making no distinction between the former English colonists and the English themselves, still applied the name to the Americans, but the name distinctively means English and not Americans. The English then took the name up to distinguish us from them, and the term was applicable equally to Southerners as well as to the Northerners, just as the term Puritan is as much Southern as it is Northern, as was shown by the esteemed Mr. Grady, now deceased, but formerly editor of The Atlanta Constitution, in a speech made at a New England dinner some years ago.

As authority for my statement I beg leave to refer you to Parkman's works, but which particular volume I cannot now state, as I have none of Parkman's works at my disposal.

F. R. STURGIS.

Gloucester, Mass., July 11, 1918.

Plan to Shatter Boche Morale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the average German Michael was well fed up with "blood-and-thunder" Indian stories when a boy (even the Kaiser used to like to "play Indian") and many of the Kaiser's soldiers still believe that the United States is largely populated by savage tribes, why wouldn't it be a good idea for Secretary Baker to announce that the War Department was seriously contemplating raising several divisions of real red men armed with tomahawks and scalping knives? Just imagine the shattering of boche morale sure to follow the printing of such a report in the German press.

H. T. S.

New York, July 22, 1918.

FOCH AND ITALY.

The Piave Lines and the Tactics of the West Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The military expert of THE TIMES in yesterday's review of the war situation felt the necessity of justifying General Foch in not counterattacking when the Germans advanced on Bapaume, Chauny, Soissons, and Château-Thierry as he did last week with such promising results. But I think that the military expert, in his effort to answer the criticism that he supposes has been made, went too far and gave an erroneous explanation.

He says that the burden of the Italian situation has been upon General Foch's shoulders for some time and he has not been free to use his strength too liberally, as he was not sure of Italy's ability to take care of herself.

It does not surprise one that an interview attributed to General Maurice, last October, could read that it was useless to send reinforcements to Italy because the Italian Army would never hold the Piave line, but it is inconsistent to think a man like General Foch, whose wisdom and aggressiveness no military expert can seriously doubt, might have had the same preoccupation. He knew so well that the Italian Army was able to hold and beat its foe alone that he did not hesitate to take many Italian divisions to oppose the overwhelming German Army on the western front, just when it was known that the Austrian drive against Italy was about to start, notwithstanding the fact that Italy had already a big contingent on the Macedonian front, and Italian troops were co-operating with England's in Mesopotamia.

When General Foch called on the Italian divisions there were in France not more than 250,000 American soldiers, and here, without looking elsewhere, lies the best explanation of his temporizing tactics. At the time when the Germans started their offensive he had not yet in his hold the ponderous hammer which has struck heavily now and shall strike harder in the future until the imperial helmet, even if forged with the strongest steel, will be pierced.

This is said not because General Foch's action needs justification, inasmuch as his ability is beyond discussion, but simply to put an end to the commonplace which says that Italy has at times been a burden to her allies. Italy has done her share entirely and will continue to do so until the end.

It would be out of place to emphasize how useful Italy's participation to the common cause has been in the past, as the Allies know and appreciate it, but we shall better realize her importance in the future, namely, when we shall become ourselves convinced that the road to Berlin goes through Vienna and that on the road to Vienna lies probably the solution of the Russian nightmare.

CAPTAIN A. SAPELLI.

New York, July 21, 1918.

From "The Life of the Spider."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of his chapters in "The Life of the Spider" (1912) the celebrated French naturalist, J. H. Fabre, makes the following ethical observation, concluding it with a prophecy which we can well apply to the present world-turmoil of readjustment:

> "'Might always' has the best of the argument,' said La Fontaine, to the great scandal of the peace-lovers. The exigencies of verse, rhyme and rhythm carried the worthy fabulist further than he intended; he meant to say that, in a fight between mastiffs and in other brute conflicts, the stronger is left master of the bone. He well knew that, as things go, success is no certificate of excellence. Others came, the notorious evildoers of humanity, who made a law of the savage maxim that might is right. * * *
>
> "Might is right, says the beast; or, rather, it knows no right. The animal world is a rout of appetites, acknowledging no other rein than impotence. Mankind, alone capable of emergency from the slough of the instincts, is bringing equity into being, is creating it slowly as its conception grows clearer. Out of the sacred rushlight, so flickering as yet, but gaining strength from age to age, man will make a flaming torch that will put an end, among us, to the principles of the brutes, and one day utterly change the face of society."

E. M.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 17, 1918.

Confusion in Railway Fares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The layman finds it quite impossible to figure fares on what is supposed to be the regular rate, 3 cents in coaches and 3½ cents in Pullmans, and he is forced to accept any figure made him by the ticket seller. He is prompted to emphatic protest when such propositions as the following are presented to him: The fare from Erie, Penn., to New York City in a coach is $14.14; returning exactly the same way, mile for mile, it is $10.12. Again, the fare from Corry, Penn., to Washington, D. C., is $15.76; returning exactly the same way is $17.17.

Isn't the traveling public entitled to some explanation (if such a thing is possible) of this condition? To the initiated it surely must seem illogical and inconsistent and to the general public positively ridiculous.

J. J. DESMOND.

Corry, Penn., July 19, 1918.

RED CROSS HONORS JAPANESE VISITORS

Members of Commission Are Made Honorary Members of American Organization.

INSPECT WORKROOMS HERE

Prince Tokugawa Tells of Work in Japan After Seeing the Japanese Branch Here.

Prince Tokugawa and the members of the Japanese Red Cross Commission inspected the Red Cross workrooms here yesterday and were made honorary members of the American Red Cross in a short ceremony in the Model Workroom of the New York County Chapter, at 20 East Thirty-eighth Street. They were greeted there by Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of General Wood, who is in charge of the workroom. She gave Prince Tokugawa a Red Cross package similar to those supplied the soldiers, tied with the national colors.

As the Commissioners left the workroom girls handed them their certificates of membership, with slips of paper showing that their dues had been declared paid by Ethan Allen, Director of the Atlantic Division. Prince Tokugawa, head of the Commission, became a life member and his associates became ordinary members.

After inspecting all the departments of the Red Cross the commission visited the Supply Department of the Atlantic Division at 9 Union Square. The visitors were accompanied by Arthur W. Hahlo of the County Chapter, Mrs. Henry P. Davison; Chairman, Mrs. Arnstein, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Division; Miss Florence M. Johnson, head of the Nurses' Department of the County Chapter; Mrs. W. K. Draper, Vice Chairman of the County Chapter, and Mrs. E. L. Adee and William Lawrence Keane, special representatives, who met the commission in San Francisco.

At the Supply Department the commission was greeted by A. Pilmore Hyde, the director, who explained how the department turned out more than 70,000 yards of cloth a week. At the Red Cross Reclamation Centre, 209 East Twenty-third Street, the visitors saw seventy-five girls mending uniforms. The commissioners were impressed when they saw sixteen Japanese women working industriously at the headquarters of the Japanese Women's Red Cross Auxiliary at 25 Madison Avenue. Mrs. C. Yada, wife of the Japanese Consul General, is director of the work.

After luncheon in the Lorillard Mansion, in the Bronx Botanical Gardens, Prince Tokugawa addressed the workers in Japanese. He expressed his appreciation of the American Red Cross, and said the women of Japan also were active, but not on such a wide scale. He pointed out that women in Japan were not serving as drivers of motor cars and in other ways adopted by the American Red Cross.

The commissioners visited also the Army General Hospital at Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, where Major D. F. Wynne escorted them through the wards and showed them the new surgical devices and equipment. The visitors were entertained in the Red Cross House on the hospital grounds. Those who assisted in the reception were Miss Giulia Morosini, Mrs. J. B. Turk, Miss Hannah Mahgren, Superintendent of Fordham Hospital; Mrs. Clara A. Harper, Miss Anna Duncan, hostess of the Red Cross House; Miss Anna Wheeler, Miss Mathilde Browne, and Franz Sigel, President of the Friends of German Democracy.

Bridge for Allenhurst Red Cross.

Four hundred tickets have been sold for the auction bridge which is to be held this afternoon for the benefit of the Allenhurst Red Cross at the home of Mrs. William P. Ahnelt, at Allenhurst, N. J. The affair is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock.

F. D. ROOSEVELT IN EUROPE.

Assistant Secretary of Navy Will Inspect Our Contracts Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The arrival of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in Europe was announced today by the Navy Department. Mr. Roosevelt made the trip on a destroyer.

The purpose of his visit is to inspect the naval administration on the other side of the Atlantic, especially with reference to contracts, leases of buildings and lands, expenditures, and other matters connected with the business organization of the department. He also will confer with representatives of other American Government departments regarding matters which require co-operation and close co-ordination abroad.

LONDON, July 22.—Franklin Roosevelt, the American Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is in London, had a conference this morning with Sir Eric C. Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and later lunched with A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Viscount Milner, Secretary for War.

APPEAL TO OIL MEN.

War Board Asks Them to Eliminate Idea of Personal Advantage.

TULSA, Okla., July 22.—Requesting that they comply with the recommendations of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, M. L. Requa, head of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration, left it to the oil men of the mid-continent field to adopt the premium schedule outlined by the committee of which A. C. Bedford is Chairman.

Both Mr. Requa and Mr. Bedford spoke today at the meeting which was attended by owners of many refineries. They appealed to the oil men to eliminate any idea of personal advantage and to operate the industry as a patriotic duty.

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Mothers constantly tell us that never had they been able to have their children's feet properly fitted with the correct shoes until they came to this unique Juvenile Shoe Shop. We feature exclusively—

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Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. John E. Parsons Give Luncheons.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 22.—A concert by Mrs. Susan Metcalf Casals, vocalist, and Miss Ruth Deyo, pianist, in the Casino in Stockbridge for the benefit of Ascension Farm Episcopal School, netted $750. Mrs. Henry I. Parsons and Mrs. Robert S. Kilbourne of the Stockbridge colony, swelled the fund by gifts of $100 each.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Corning of Albany are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. J. Howard Pew, Mrs. E. C. Hinsell of Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Mrs. A. B. Jenkins of Orange, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. French of New York arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Miss Emily Rice of New York is with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice in Stockbridge.

Mrs. John E. Parsons at Interlaken and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie at Shadow Brook gave luncheons this afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Sidney Haight and her family arrived from Wasnington to visit her mother, Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Miss Mary McCreary of New York came up to Stockbridge to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay C. Hogue.

Charles S. Mellen and Graham Mellen returned to Council Hill from New Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Phelan of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fales, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Penniman, Mrs. Smith Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson, Mrs. E. C. Tappe, Lee C. Tappey, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Smith of New York are registered at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sands, Jr., of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rogers and Francis Rogers of New Rochelle, Mrs. Charles W. Pickney and Mrs. James Coate of Philadelphia are touring in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Wright of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Mary W. Lippencott of Philadelphia arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, tonight.

Miss Emily Tuckerman has Miss Elinor Weld Pietton of New York as her guest at the Old Place, Stockbridge.

Miss Mary Foote of New York is with Misses Marian and Eleanor Hague in Stockbridge.

NEWPORT ARMY RECEPTION.

Art Association Members to Entertain Officers Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—The Red Cross tea rooms at the Westchester Polo Club opened this afternoon, operated under the Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross with Mrs. Austen Gray, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee in charge.

A pleasing entertainment was given in the open-air theatre of the training regiment of naval reserves tonight for officers and men of the regiment, under direction of Mrs. Louis S. Treadwell. Miss Barbara Norman sang and recited; and Miss Greene and Mrs. Orson D. Munn sang.

Friday afternoon Chaplain Cabanel of the French Blue Devils, will address the members of the association of Newport.

Saturday afternoon the Art Association members will give a reception for officers of the army and navy stationed about Newport. United States Senator Lebaron C. Colt comes to be the guest of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman. Saturday evening Governor and Mrs. Beeckman will give a dinner in his honor. Saturday morning Senator Colt will review the brigade of apprentice seamen at the naval training station.

Governor Beeckman today addressed the first meeting of the Kiddies Red Cross Club which was largely attended by the children of the Summer colony at Cant Reach, the playhouse of Miss Betty Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

Luncheons were given today by Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. Craig Biddle, and Edward C. Knight, Jr.

Admiral Cameron McR Winslow, U. S. N., is home for a brief visit.

The marine battalion of the naval torpedo station received today a large box of cigarettes, the gift of Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary of New York.

F RENCH GIVE A PICNIC.

Military Mission Takes Its Guests to Three Sisters Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Count di Cellere, Italian Ambassador, who went to Blue Ridge Summit to spend the week-end with Countess di Cellere, returned to Washington this morning. He was accompanied by General Guliellmetti, Military Attaché of the Embassy.

Argentine Ambassador Naon, accompanied by a party of friends, motored to Buena Vista Springs Saturday and are spending a few days with Mme. Naon. They will return to Washington the middle of the week.

Mrs. Eurleson, wife of the Postmaster General, is making a short visit in Morgantown, Md.

Minister from Colombia and Mme. Urueta, accompanied by the Secretary of the Legation, Dr. Delgrado, returnad to Washington today from New York, where they went the middle of last week.

Mrs. Paul Bartlett and her daughter, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, are at Hot Springs, Va., for the week.

Captain and Mrs. Pitt Scott will return to Washington on Thursday from New London, Conn., where they went on Saturday. Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, mother of Mrs. Scott, will go to New York on Thursday and after a short visit will go to White Sulphur Springs.

The members of the French Military Mission in Washington gave a large picnic yesterday, as is their custom. They took their guests to The Three Sisters, a small group of islands in the upper Potomac.

Mrs. Blaine Elkins is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William F. R. Hitt at their country place at Middleburg, Va.

CURB GERMAN IN SCHOOLS.

Regents Decide All Instructions Must Be in English.

ALBANY, July 22.—All instructions in the elementary schools of the State must be in English and from English texts, according to a resolution adopted today at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

It was stated that elementary subjects have been taught in various foreign languages, including German, at certain schools, and it was to stop this practice that the action was taken.

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PROHIBITS EXPORT OF OUR SHIP PLANS

McAdoo Issues Order After Seizure of Specifications on Ship Bound for Scandinavia.

INQUIRY INTO PURPOSE

Builders Have Been Asked to Explain Why Documents Were Being Sent from This Country.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An order issued today by Secretary McAdoo instructing Customs Collectors to refuse permits to all except Government officials for taking ship and shipyard plans out of the country, revealed that agents of the Shipping Board recently seized in New York a large amount of valuable specifications on ships clearing for Scandinavian ports.

Some of them were the property of American builders, who explained that they had been asked for plans as a basis for post-war orders. Investigation is being made of the purpose for which the other shipments were intended.

Military interests of the United States were considered to be jeopardized by the marine documents which were taken from passengers and members of the steamers' crews. The documents are said to have included detailed drawings of American shipyards, photographs of ways, plans, and ships, blueprints of American steamships, sailing vessels, and mine sweepers, and specifications of ships being built for France.

Explanation of the attempted sending of the documents abroad has been asked of several builders in view of the Shipping Board's announced policy in opposition to the solicitation of after-war orders from neutral countries at this time when the American building program must have the undivided attention of all ship workers if the war is to be won.

Secretary McAdoo's order forbids the exportation of shipbuilding information except under permit from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Secretary has been asked to order the confiscation of all such plans found in the possession of unauthorized persons leaving the country.

Marine and technical periodicals which publish unauthorized drawings and photographs of American shipbuilding activities or installations will have all issues containing such information withheld from foreign shipment.

CANTEEN GIRLS DRILL.

More Than 60 Red Cross Volunteers Enrolled at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 22.—Elmhurst Farm, on the banks of the Greenbrier River, where canoeing is one of the chief attractions, is giving 10 per cent. of proceeds from old Virginia dinners to the Red Cross for July and August. Many parties who find their way there are interested in the history of the old red brick farmhouse that was shelled with cannonballs during the civil war.

The Red Cross canteen girls drilled this morning on the lawn of the Greenbrier. Instructions from headquarters at Washington are being carefully carried out, and the drill is to promote obedience to canteen orders. More than sixty volunteers are enrolled, and many applications have been received by Miss Hilda French, Secretary of the auxiliary.

The $30,000 needed to fulfill the War Savings Stamp allotment at White Sulphur Springs will soon be received if the sales continue as successfully as they have been since the opening of the booths in the Greenbrier and the White. More than $25,000 is the total so far reached, and serving in the Greenbrier today at the luncheon hour were Mrs. Henry S. Priest and Mrs. Emma Springs, Mrs. Pearl F. Lewis, who is captain of the dinner team, served with Mrs. Cary T. Grayson. Mrs. Garrett B. Wall is at the house of the War Savings Stamp work this Summer.

Arriving here from New York to pass some time were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Miss M. B. Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr., are here from St. Louis and stopping at Dr. John Freland's cottage in Florida Row.

Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Sargent and Miss Stockdale of Washington and Miss Henshaw of Pittsburgh are at the Greenbrier.

METAL MARKET SUSPENDS.

Closes Until Sept. 2 to Give Volunteer Workers a Vacation.

The War Savings Metal Market at 469 Fifth Avenue, after two months of successful operation, closed last night, to reopen on September 2. Since the market opened on May 27, it has issued $68,000 worth of war savings stamps in exchange for old gold, silver and plated ware, which the United States Assay Office has turned into bullion for the Government.

When the committee in charge, headed by Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane and Mrs. Charles Louis Tiffany, began work it was the intention to appraise each piece of metal brought in, and pay for it immediately in war savings stamps. The appraisers have been unable in the last few weeks, however, to keep up with the rush of business, and consequently an information desk will be kept open until August 1, where customers who have been paid may receive their stamps upon application.

In announcing the temporary closing, Mrs. Deane said:

"Started as a novel experiment, in exchanging thrift stamps for precious metal for the Government, the business has developed so far beyond the expectations of the committee in charge that it has felt necessary to close for a short time, not only to give volunteers, who have so generously given their services, a much needed vacation, but also to perfect plans for handling more expeditiously the large amount of business which has come to the market."

The United Cloak and Suit Designers Mutual Aid Association will conduct a war savings rally at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, at 11:30 this morning, to celebrate the raising of a war savings stamp banner across the avenue in front of the association headquarters, 305 Fifth Avenue. Twenty girl models from the cloak and suit houses will sell stamps during the ceremony.

$12,000,000 FOR TROOPS.

War Community Service Plans Big Fund for Recreation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Representatives of the War Community Service, in quarterly meeting here this afternoon, sketched plans for the raising of $12,000,000 in the Fall to be used to provide recreation and home comforts for the men in the service.

The vast sum is $8,000,000 more than subscribed and collected last year, and the success of the campaign means a more comprehensive program over the country and development of many additional activities in caring for the soldiers and sailors on leave of absence who visit the more than 500 cities taken in by the organization.

Delegates began a week's conference today. All reports submitted at the preliminary session indicated that excellent results have been obtained, which has won commendation from the army and navy bureau chiefs.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bernays.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray C. Bernays are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son yesterday at the Lying In Hospital. The child has been named Peter Michael. Mrs. Bernays before her marriage was Miss Hella Bernays. The wedding of the couple took place last August at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ely Bernays at Highmount, N. Y., and shortly afterward the bridegroom, whose name was Murray Cohen, took his wife's name. Mr. Bernays is a Sergeant with the United States Army, and is serving with his regiment abroad.

MITCHEL'S FRIENDS MEET.

Nature of Memorial to be Discussed at a Public Gathering.

Men and women from all branches of the city's life will be invited soon to take part in a meeting at the City Hall, where the question as to the most appropriate memorial to the late Major John Purroy Mitchel will be discussed.

This was decided yesterday at a luncheon given by The New York World, which is collecting contributions to a popular subscription for the memorial. The luncheon was served at the Hotel Biltmore, and some of the most intimate friends and admirers of the late Mayor were present.

Cleveland H. Dodge was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and the other members were George McAneny, Robert Adamson, Ralph Pulitzer, Henry Morgenthau, John Mitchell, and Alfred E. Smith. The committee was authorized to invite men from all walks of life to the meeting at the City Hall some time in the immediate future. At the meeting a permanent organization will be effected which will have the future handling of the fund, and will determine the location and character of the memorial. The movement will be citywide.

The luncheon was attended by Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert Adamson, Jacob H. Schiff, Lamar Hardy, Theodore Rousseau, George V. Mullen, E. H. Outerbridge, John Mitchell, George W. Perkins, William G. Willcox, John J. Freschi, Alfred E. Smith, William Hamlin Childs, Sam A. Lewisohn, Nathaniel Phillips, John G. Agar, George T. Wilson, Donn Barber, Ralph Pulitzer, and George McAneny.

The Mitchel Memorial Fund at noon yesterday totaled $17,781.40. The Committee of Twenty will hold a meeting next Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

SAVES HIS WIFE FROM DEATH

Dr. Warren's Prompt Surgical Aid After Accident in an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 22.—Dr. George W. Warren of 117 East Sixty-second Street, New York, saved his wife from death this afternoon after an automobile accident on the Milford-Bridgeport turnpike. Turning his car sharply to one side to avoid running over a man who had jumped from a wagon, the big touring car, in which Dr. and Mrs. Warren and his niece, Miss Georgia Reed, of Boston were returning to New York, struck a huge boulder and then a telegraph pole.

Miss Reed was tossed from the rear seat to the front and badly bruised. Mrs. Warren was thrown through the windshield, the steering wheel breaking in her husband's hand at the same time. Dr. Warren had to tear his wife from the jagged glass, leaving an opening three inches long in her jugular vein.

With the assistance of others who came by Dr. Warren brought his wife to Milford Center, the doctor holding on to the vein to keep her from bleeding to death. They finally reached the Bridgeport Hospital, where it was said that Mrs. Warren will recover.

FRIENDS GET LABORATORY.

Major Caldwell in Will Directs Them to Continue His X-Ray Work.

The will of Major Eugene Wilson Caldwell, expert and perfecter of the X-ray, who died at 480 Park Avenue on June 20 as the result of burns sustained in his work, disposes of an estate valued at more than $150,000. Dr. Caldwell gave to his friends and colaborers in X-ray work, Dr. Harry M. Imboden and Thomas Riker, radiologist, his laboratory and its contents, with the good will of his business, requesting them to carry on the work in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

The remainder of the estate is divided into two equal parts. The income of one part is to be paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins Caldwell, widow of the physician, who also receives $10,000 in cash and her husband's personal effects. The income from the other half goes to the testator's mother, Mrs. Camilla K. Caldwell of Concordia, Kan. On the death of both, the principal of the two funds goes to Columbia University, of which Dr. Caldwell was a graduate, for the foundation of the Eugene Wilson Caldwell Fund for general educational purposes.

BLACK ON WAR BOARD.

Special Corporation Counsel to Alternate with Frank P. Walsh.

Word was received from Washington yesterday that William Harmon Black, now special Corporation Counsel in charge of condemnation proceedings of land for the Catskill Aqueduct, had been appointed and sworn in as the alternate for Frank P. Walsh on the National War Board. Mr. Walsh is one of the joint Chairmen of the board, ex-President Taft being the other.

Mr. Black has been in political life in New York since he came here from Georgia in 1900. He was Commissioner of Accounts in 1904-05, and in 1910 was appointed by the late Mayor Gaynor as special counsel to prosecute the accounting suits against the companies owning the electric light and telephone wire conduits. District Attorney Swann appointed him an Assistant Distrct Attorney in 1916, aud he resigned last February to become connected with the Corporation Counsel's office.

LIEUT. FLEITMANN WEDS.

U. S. A. Aviator Weds Miss Dorothy McCulloch in London.

Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann of 31 East Seventy-second Street and Seabright, N. J., has announced the marriage of her son, Lieutenant Henry T. Fleitman, U. S. A., Aviation Corps, to Miss Dorothy McCulloch of London, which took place last Friday in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London.

The bride is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Colin J. McCulloch. Lieutenant Fleitmann has been in England since last September. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '09, and a member of the Racquet and Tennis, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock, and Turf and Field Clubs.

Miss Gianini to Wed E. S. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gianini of Utica, N. Y., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Catherine Corali Gianini, to Edward Stevens Moore, U. S. N. R., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Rufus E. Moore of 38 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Moore was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company, and is a member of the Bankers and Ardsley clubs. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Miss Gardner to Wed Aviator.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gardner of 316 West 102d Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Kortright Gardner, to Lieutenant Walter Scott Buswell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grant Buswell of Evanston, Ill. Lieutenant Buswell is in the aviation section, U. S. A., and is stationed at Park Field, Tenn.

Richards-Crane Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Richards of 390 Park Avenue and Litchfield, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nancy Richards, to Robert Crane, U. S. N. R. F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Munroe Crane of Dover Plains, N. Y. Mr. Crane is a graduate of Williams College, Class of '18.

MUST CONSERVE PAPER.

Trade Commission Again Warns Publishers of Waste in Returns.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Marked improvement in news print paper conditions, but little change in the consumption of book paper, were reported today by the Federal Trade Commission. The attention of newspaper publishers again was called to the conservation order by the War Industries Board, recently made public, which the commission estimates will lower paper consumption at least 5 per cent.

There was a decrease in the percentage of returns and free copies of publications using both news print and book paper in June. More rigid economies also were practiced, especially by newspaper publishers. Some important daily and Sunday newspapers still show high returns, one of 25 per cent. and another 18 per cent. Monthly magazines also had excessive returns, being as high as 40 per cent., while two weeklies had 20 per cent. of returns.

"The figures indicate that some publishers are not yet curtailing wastes as much as might be done," the commission warned.

AGED WOMAN KILLED IN AUTO

Train Hit Car After Strangers Invited Her to Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 22.—Mrs. Gustavus Boltman, 71 years old and a grandmother, lost her life today by accepting the invitation of three friendly strangers to ride in their automobile, which overtook her while she was walking on the Pompton Turnpike and proceeding to join her husband for a few days' expected vacation at a bungalow he had built for her near the Pequannock Creek. A few minutes after Mrs. Boltman had got into the automobile it was hit by a Greenwood Lake express train of the Erie Railroad.

Two of her three companions in the automobile are probably fatally injured. They are Thomas Millerchip, 337 Totowa Avenue, and Tunis Van Houten, 205 Liberty Street, Paterson. They were attended by Drs. Warren H. Young of Little Falls and George W. Davies of Verona, at the place of the accident—Pompton Crossing—and both had broken bones and internal injuries. They were hurried to the Mountainside Hospital at Montclair for immediate operations in an effort to save their lives.

Mrs. Boltman, who was seated in the rear of the automobile, was catapulted backward by the locomotive and dropped with arm over a rail, which was severed by the engine wheels, and her head crushed by the pilot. She lived at 71 Sheridan Avenue, Paterson.

Mrs. Leah Demarest Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Mrs. Leah Demarest Taylor, wife of Professor Graham Taylor, died tonight at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Wallace Carr. Mrs. Taylor was born at Hudson, N. Y., and was a daughter of Professor David D. Demarest of the Faculty of Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J. She married Graham Taylor at New Brunswick in 1878. They came to Chicago in 1892. In 1895 they took up their residence at Chicago Commons, with which institution they have been actively identified ever since.

The body will be taken to New Brunswick, where funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Taylor's brother, Professor W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College, and where burial will take place.

John G. Deubert.

John G. Deubert, an old-time Republican politician of Brooklyn and formerly for twenty-four years in the United States Customs Service, to which he was appointed by President Grant, died on Sunday at the Worth House, Bellmore, L. I., of which he was the proprietor. Mr. Deubert was 77 years old, and had held many offices in Brooklyn. He was President of the Board of Managers of the Flatbush and Long County Hospitals under appointment of Governor Levi P. Morton, and also served as a member of the State Board of Appraisers under Governor Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Deubert had been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for ten years.

Frank S. Strobridge.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Former State Senator Frank S. Strobridge, President of the Baltimore Life Insurance Company, died at his Summer home at Asbury Park today aged 61 years. Mr. Strobridge belonged to a New England family. He had been in the insurance business many years and was also prominent in Republican politics in Baltimore. Twice he was a delegate to national conventions.

Robert E. Stevens.

Robert E. Stevens, the father of Emily Stevens, the actress, and of Robert Stevens, the Shakespearean actor, died Sunday night at the Roosevelt Hospital, at the age of 80. Just prior to the civil war he enlisted in the United States Navy, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. He supervised the building of the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Stevens took out the first traveling theatrical company from this city.

Dr. Charles Walton Sanders.

Dr. Charles Walton Sanders, 72 years old, died at his home, 53 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a member of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN F. BRINDLEY, 50 years old, an Inspector in the Department of Buildings, died on Sunday at his home, 8,866 Twenty-first Avenue, Bath Beach. Mr. Brindley was formerly an Inspector in the Board of Education and in the Board of Water Supply.

JACOB W. McKEEVER, a hardware merchant for the last thirty years in business on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, 10 Liberty Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. McKeever was a veteran of the civil war.

DOUGLAS McCLEES, a magazine illustrator, died on Saturday at his home, 266 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 40 years. Mr. McClees taught art drawing in the New Lots Evening High School.

JOHN EDWARD HUNT, 48 years old, associated with the firm of Coy, Hunt & Co., in the paper manufacturing business in Manhattan, since 1893, died on Saturday at his home, 645 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hunt was Treasurer and Trustee of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn.

Mrs. SALLY A. SCHAFHIRT, widow of Dr. Adolph J. Schafhirt, who was a surgeon in the Federal service during the civil war, died in Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday in her seventy-eighth year. She was formerly a resident of Brooklyn.

Mrs. SUSAN CAMPBELL CAREY, the oldest inmate of the Graham Home for Old Ladies in Brooklyn, and widow of Richard H. Carey, died on Saturday in her ninety-third year.

ROBERT B. BACH, a Brooklyn lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 386 Westminster Road, Flatbush. Mr. Bach was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and the University Law School. He was a former secretary of the Parkway Driving Club.

CHARLES JOHN FLETCHER COLE, a retired interior decorator, and a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 352A Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 82 years.

BERNARD W. DOWD, a keeper in the City Prison in Raymond Street and formerly in the old Kings County Penitentiary, died on Sunday at his home, 602 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn.

EDWARD H. DOBBS, aged 65, for twenty-five years with the New York Transfer Company, died last night at his home, 221 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.

RUDOLPH F. EILENBURG, dry goods man in this city, died Sunday at Mt. Pocono, Penn. He was 58 years old and lived at 503 East 161st Street.

HOBART CLEVELAND, for many years in the plate glass business in this city, died at his home in Hillside Avenue, Englewood, N. J., on Sunday.

PETER H. GARRISON, a retired builder of Paterson, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John S. Coe, on Raccoon Island, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. He was 85 years old, and had for many years been active in church and civic circles in Paterson.

JOHN DAVIS VAIL, who was associated with John R. Blair in the building of railroads in the West just after the civil war, died yesterday at the home of his son, Jesse M. Gray, 71 Rockland Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. He was at various times Director on the boards of many railroads.

THEODORE W. SMITH, a real estate dealer and for several years Assessor of his town, died at his residence, Smithtown Branch, L. I., Sunday. He was 77 years old.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

GIGNOUX—HUFFER.—At Paris, France, July 16, Claudine Huffer, daughter of William J. and Louise Huffer, to Gerard Christmas Gignoux, aspirant French Artillery.

GOFFE—LEIFELS.—July 22, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix F. Leifels, Mary Elizabeth Leifels to Robert Henry Goffe, Jr., all of New York.

NEILSON—COOLIDGE.—On Monday, July 22, at Portsmouth, N. H., by the Rev. William Appleton Lawrence, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Templeman-Coolidge, to Ensign Alexander Sildell Neilson, U. S. N.

NEUGROSCHL—LEVENSOHN.—On Sunday, July 21, Rose Levensohn to Abraham E. Neugroschl at 435 West 119th St., New York.

Died.

ALTSCHUL.—Suddenly, July 22, aged 76 years, Julia, widow of the late Herman and devoted mother of Lena Meyer, Sol, Mollie Steiner, and Jacob. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from the residence of her daughter, Lena Meyer, 306 West 143d St., Wednesday, July 24, 10 A. M.

BACH.—On July 22, 1918, at his residence, 386 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, Robert B. Bach, husband of Isadora Cooper and father of Mrs. James B. Greason and Mrs. James Watt. Funeral services private.

BAGLEY.—Valentine N. Bagley, Sr., suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., July 20, aged 70 years 8 months. Funeral services Wednesday, July 24, 2:30 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, Rahway.

BALTES.—Elizabeth V., widow of Fernando Baltes, on Sunday, July 21, at her residence, 205 West 80th St. Funeral private.

BYERS.—On Sunday, July 21, 1918, John Byers. Funeral services at his late residence, 535 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, at 8 P. M. Troy and Canadian papers please copy.

CARLISLE.—On July 22, Priscilla H., widow of Dr. Stuart B. Carlisle. Funeral services at her late residence, 240 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHARTRESS.—Suddenly, July 21, Robert P., son of the late Charles J. and Mary Chartress, aged 23 years. Mass at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, Wednesday, July 24 at 9 A. M. Body at chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St.

CLEVELAND.—On the 21st of July, 1918, Hobart Cleveland of Englewood, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., New York, N. Y., Wednesday, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment private.

EILENBERG.—Rudolph F., at Mount Pocono, Penn., Saturday, July 20, 1918, beloved husband of Lena J. Eilenberg. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way, 66th-67th Sts., Wednesday, July 24, at 2:30 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

ELLWANGER.—On Sunday, July 21, 1918, Frederick Ellwanger. Funeral service from his late residence, 505 West 183d St., Wednesday, July 24, at 10 A. M.

FINK.—Louise, suddenly, on July 20. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 23, evening, 8:30, at residence, 2,494 Elm Place, Fordham, N. Y. Funeral private.

FISHER.—At Morristown, N. J., July 21, 1918, Augusta Harris Fisher, in the 93d year of her age. Funeral services at her late home, 12 Elm St., on Tuesday, July 23, at 12:15 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

FRIEDLANDER.—Corporal Albert G. Friedlander, youngest beloved son of Clara and the late W. E. Friedlander of Camp Upton, July 22, in his 20th year. Funeral at convenience of family.

GIANDONATI.—On July 21, Laura C. Giandonati, in her 73d year. Services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., Tuesday, July 23, 11 A. M.

GODFREY.—On Monday, July 22, 1918, Almira Tompkins, widow of James W. Godfrey. Funeral services will be held at her home, 1,288 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, at 2:30 P. M.

GOLDBERG.—Rachel, widow of the late Morris Goldberg, and beloved mother of Bennett, John L., and Isaac Goldberg, Mrs. H. Cohn, Mrs. L. Kaufmann, Mrs. S. Jacobson, at 498 West End Av. Funeral Wednesday, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

GOLDBERG.—Members and seatholders of Temple Israel of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Rachel Goldberg, at 498 West End Av., Wednesday, July 24, at 9:30 A. M. By order of the BOARD OF MANAGERS. DANIEL P. HAYS, President. JACOB GOODFRIEND, Honorary Sec'y.

GOLDBERG. — Temple Israel Sisterhood: Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our dearly beloved and esteemed Directress, Rachel Goldberg, at 498 West End Av., July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

Mrs. B. WHITLOCK, President.
Mrs. I. METZGER, Secretary.

GOODMAN.—At Mount Sinai Hospital, aged 45, Mrs. H. Goodman of 191 Lenox Av. Funeral from 127 West 116th St. today at 10 o'clock.

HALL.—On July 21, 1918, Sarah J., widow of Richard D. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday, July 24, 1918, at 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

HECK.—On July 22, 1918, Vera V., daughter of Mary and late Augustus C. Heck, formerly of 6 West 98th St. Funeral from residence, Gardens Apartment, Forest Hills, L. I., Thursday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

HERBERGER.—Louise E., (nee Goepel,) beloved wife of John Herberger and mother of Emm., Lydia, and Arthur, on July 21, in her 76th year. Funeral services at her late home, 146 Montana Av., Union Course, L. I., Wednesday, July 24, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

HEUVELMAN.—Entered into rest on July 20 in the eighty-third year of her age at her residence, 49 West 53d Street, New York, Sarah L. Heuvelman, wife of the late John Heuvelman, and mother of Mrs. Charles Hallett. Funeral services from her late residence, Tuesday morning, July 23, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HITCHCOCK.—On July 22, 1918, Miss Betty Hitchcock, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hitchcock of 455 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

JALKUT.—On Sunday, July 21, Rachel, beloved daughter of the late Jacob and Tenna

YANKS AND BROWNS ABSORB LOTS OF HEAT BUT ACHIEVE LITTLE IN LONG GAME

Their chief office is to keep you cool—

Office coats: well made; not "bags"!

Light weight serge, batiste, pongee, tan silk, mohair, alpaca, gray sicilian.

Most of these thin, summery fabrics are also made in two-piece suits—no vest. Ideal hot weather clothing.

Everything men and boys wear.

Revisions in "three piece" suits add considerably to our $25 and $30 showing.

Youths' sizes as well as men's.

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Your work can be just as pleasant as you want to make it.

Dress comfortably for your duties. Particularly let your feet be entirely at ease. It will pay you in better working powers.

Thousands of men have come to know the real value of the cushion in Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes. They come back to our stores again and again to be fitted. They enjoy the comfort, but they actually profit by the mental and physical efficiency that this comfort makes possible.

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1372 Broadway, at 37th St.

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For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

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RACING

Empire City Track

(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)

TODAY

6 Classy Contests

INCLUDING THE $3,000

White Plains Handicap

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAIN leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:35, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. Additional trains Sats. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley.

Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30. Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

SHIRT SPECIALS

Negligee Shirts, $1.25 Value $2.00

$5.00 Silk Shirts, $3.98

Outing Shirts Collars Attached 98c & $1.50

Athletic Underwear, 39c, worth 50c

Athletic Union Suits, 59c, worth $1.00

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

15 TORRID INNINGS END WITH TIE GAME

Yanks and Browns Play Nearly Four Hours, with Final Score 4 to 4.

ST. LOUIS HAS EARLY LEAD

Huggins's Men Draw Even in Ninth, but Lack of Opportune Hitting Results in Deadlock.

The Yankees and Browns spent three hours and forty minutes at the non-essential industry of baseball yesterday and wasted the time entirely, as at the end the nonproductiveness amounted to nothing more than a 4 to 4 tie of fifteen innings length. As if in proof that the Yanks are still encumbered with a goodly supply of players, Miller Huggins sent eighteen men into the game at one time or another. Four of these were pitchers and three catchers, Paddy O'Connor being called upon to receive the shoots of Ray Keating after Ward had carried a run around the diamond in lieu of Truck Hannah.

The Yanks tied up the pastime in the ninth inning, just when it appeared that the Browns were certain winners. After that spasm of the ninth Ray Keating and Byron Houck were the opposing pitchers, and they stood the attack of the batsmen with such sterling effect that not another run was carried around, although twice Ray Caldwell had a chance to drive in a run and win the game, but failed each time.

Herbert Thormahlen started proceedings for the Yankees, but was so affected by the heat he had to retire in the seventh inning. Joe Finneran succeeded Thormahlen and gave way to George Mogridge when trouble threatened. Mogridge was set aside to let Frank Gilhooley produce the single which tied the score in the ninth, and then Keating finished the day. Bill Wright pitched half the game for the Browns and Houck finished.

No Umpires on Hand.

Wallie Pipp was among the missing, being the only Yankee player not on hand. He left for his home to take up his duties in the navy.

When it was time for the game to start, the umpires, Billy Evans and George Hildebrand, were also missing. They either melted on the way to Harlem or had started for the Steel League. After looking over the populace of about 2,000 lonesome souls, Mike Donlin and Bits Bierhalter were chosen to take their lives in their hands. The folks knew Mike, but who in thunder was Bits, and where did he get that name?

Secret Service Scouts learned that Bierhalter used to umpire in the wild and woolly West in the American Association, and now holds the position of official bonesetter for the Browns.

That a great many people still take what Ban Johnson says seriously was shown by the smallest crowd of the season. Johnson's statement that all the parks would close yesterday probably kept the crowd away.

The pinch umpires got more attention than the players. Bierholter kept tally of the balls and strikes on his fingers. Bierwalter wore shin guards and a stern expression.

There was plenty of heat around, the kind of heat Dante knew so much about. It was so hot that Ping Bodie's uniform was too big for him after the game. The only suggestion of a breeze was when Mike Donlin made a decision. The afternoon was just like the name of the St. Louis first baseman, Sisler.

Yanks Score First.

The Yanks peeled off a run in the fourth. Pratt smacked a double off the right field wall and went to third when Hyatt grounded to Sisler. Pratt tallied on Ping Bodie's sacrifice fly to Smith. Another run trickled across in the fifth. After Hannah flied to Demmitt, Thormahlen singled back of first and went to third on Lamar's single to centre. Caldwell singled to centre, scoring Thormahlen, Caldwell taking second. Baker was thrown out at first by Sisler, Wright covering the bag. Pratt died for the third out, Maisel to Sisler.

St. Louis deadlocked the game in the sixth. Nunamaker doubled to left and Wright fanned. Maisel drew a pass. Austin, on a hit and run play, singled to left, scoring Nunamaker. Maisel and Austin advanced a base when Pratt tossed Sisler out at first. Demmitt smashed a single, which Pratt knocked down in its flight. Maisel scored on the drive, and Austin had an idea he was going to do likewise, but Pratt threw Jimmy out at the plate.

A St. Louis rally was choked by a double play in the seventh. Tobin bounced a single off Hyatt's glove, and Joe Gedeon hoisted a foul to Baker. Smith got another single off Hyatt's mitts, Tobin going to second. As Nunamaker struck out, Tobin tried to steal third and was thrown out, Walters to Baker.

Walters got around to third in the last of the seventh on a double to left and a sacrifice by Thormahlen. Lamar shot a rocket to Demmett, who threw Walters out at the plate.

The Browns jumped to the front in the eighth. After Wright died at first, Maisel walked. While Austin was at the bat a foul tip split one of Walters's fingers, and the Yank battery was changed to Finnerton and Hannah. Austin lined to Bodie, and Maisel stole second. Glaier walked, and Demmitt got his third hit, a double to right, Maisel and Sisler scoring.

Singles by Caldwell, Pratt and Bodie gave the Yanks a run in the eighth, and judicious use of pinch hitters tied it up in the ninth. In that frame, with Peck out, Hannah beat out a hit to Maisel. Ward ran for Hannah, and scored all the way from first when Gilhooley, batting for Mogridge, singled to right and Demmitt kicked the ball into centre field. Gilhooley was within scoring distance, but neither Lamar nor Caldwell could drive the run over.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Maisel,3b	4	2	0	3	2
Austin,ss	6	0	2	2	2
Sisler,1b	6	1	0	17	3
Demmitt,rf	6	0	3	6	2
Tobin,lf	6	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	6	0	2	5	7
Smith,cf	6	0	1	2	0
N'maker,c	6	1	2	5	3
Wright,p	2	0	0	2	1
Houck,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	51	4	11	45	23

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Lamar,rf	7	0	1	2	0
Caldwell,cf	6	1	2	4	1
Baker,3b	7	0	1	3	1
Pratt,2b	5	1	2	5	6
Hyatt,1b	4	0	1	7	0
aMiller	0	0	0	0	0
Beck,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Bodie,lf	5	0	2	4	0
P'paugh,ss	6	0	0	5	5
Walters,c	2	0	1	4	2
Hannah,c	1	0	1	0	0
Th'mahlen,p	2	1	1	0	2
Finneran,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
bWard	0	1	0	0	0
cGilhooley	1	0	1	0	0
O'Connor,c	3	0	1	2	1
Keating,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	52	4	14	45	18

a Ran for Hyatt in eighth inning.
b Ran for Hannah in ninth inning.
c Batted for Mogridge in ninth inning.
Errors—Austin, Demmitt.

St. Louis.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
New York.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—4

Game called on account of darkness.
Two-base hits—Pratt, Nunamaker, (2.) Walters. Demmitt. Stolen base—Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Tobin, Beck, Thormahlen. Sacrifice fly—Bodie. Double plays—Walters and Baker; Demmitt and Nunamaker; Pratt and Beck. Left on bases—New York, 13; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Thormahlen, 3; Finneran, 1; Keating, 3; Wright, 2; Houck, 4. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 6 in 7 1-3 innings; Finneran, 2 in 2-3, (none out in ninth;) Mogridge, 0 in 1; Keating, 3 in 6; Wright, 9 in 7 1-3; Houck, 5 in 7 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Wright, (Caldwell.) Struck out—By Thormahlen, 2; Keating, 1; Wright, 1; Houck, 1.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 4. (Tie; fifteen innings.)
Washington, 3; Chicago, 2. (Ten innings.)
Boston, 1; Detroit, 0. (First game, ten innings.)
Boston, 3; Detroit, 0. (Second game.)
Other teams not playing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 2.
Only one game scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	55	34	.618
Cleveland	50	42	.543
Washington	47	41	.534
New York	45	40	.529
St. Louis	40	45	.471
Chicago	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	36	49	.424
Detroit	36	50	.419

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	56	29	.659
New York	53	32	.624
Pittsburgh	44	39	.530
Philadelphia	39	43	.476
Cincinnati	36	44	.450
Boston	37	49	.430
Brooklyn	34	47	.420
St. Louis	35	51	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Other teams not scheduled.

TONEY BOUGHT BY GIANTS.

Reds' Leading Pitcher to Join McGraw's Club.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Pitcher Fred Toney was today sold by the Cincinnati Nationals to the New York Nationals for a cash consideration, it was announced at the Cincinnati National headquarters. Toney will at once join the New York team.

TIGERS SHUT OUT TWICE.

Red Sox Have to Go Ten Innings in First Before Scoring Winning Run.

BOSTON, July 22.—Boston shut out Detroit twice today. In the first game Bush had the better of James in a ten-inning pitching duel. In the tenth, with none out, Bush walked, and took third on Hooper's single to right, Walker's bad throw enabling Bush to score with the only run of the game. Mays held the visitors to four hits in the second game, which Boston won, 3 to 0.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	3	0	0
Shean,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Ruth,lf	3	0	1	0	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	5	5
Barbare,3b	1	0	0	1	1
Stansb'y,3b	2	0	1	0	0
Agnew,c	4	0	1	7	1
L.Bush,p	2	1	0	0	1
Total	29	1	6	30	11

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
O.Bush,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Jones,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Stanage,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Walker,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Coffee,2b	4	0	2	6	1
Spencer,c	4	0	0	0	2
James,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	34	0	5	*27	9

*None out in tenth, winning run scored.
Errors—Agnew, Walker.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Shean, Barbare. Double plays—James, O. Bush, and Stanage; Coffey (unassisted.) Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off James, 6; L. Bush, 2. Struck out—By James, 4; L. Bush, 6.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	0	0	0
Shean,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	0	4	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Scott,ss	4	1	2	1	4
Stansb'ry,3b	2	0	0	0	3
Schang,c	3	1	1	6	1
Mays,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	3	7	27	13

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Jones,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	4	1
Stanage,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Walker,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Coffey,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Yelle,c	3	0	0	3	2
Kallio,p	2	0	0	0	2
aSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	4	24	11

a Batted for Kallio in ninth.
Errors—Bush, Stanage, 2.

Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Veach, Strunk. Stolen base Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Stansbury. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Boston, 6. First on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kallio, 2; Mays, 1. Struck out—By Kallio, 3; Mays, 6.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR SENATORS

Washington Takes Final Game from White Sox, 3 to 2, in Tenth.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Washington made a clean sweep of the series of four games with Chicago by winning the final today, 3 to 2, in ten innings. The six hits allowed the visitors by Harper were scattered. Singles by Foster, Milan, and Shanks scored the winning run.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	1	3	1	0
Foster,3b	4	1	2	4	2
Judge,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Schulte,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Shanks,2b	4	0	2	3	3
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	3	4
Picinich,c	4	0	0	5	4
Harper,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	38	3	12	b29	16

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Murphy,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Leibold,lf	2	1	0	4	0
E.Collins2b	2	0	0	0	3
Gandil,1b	3	1	2	16	0
J.Collins,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	1	7
M'M'llin,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Schalk,c	4	0	1	3	1
Benz,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	30	2	6	a29	17

a Two out when winning run was scored.
b Schalk out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Picinich, Leibold.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2—2

Two-base hits—Shotton, Schalk, Gandil. Stolen bases—Shotton, Foster, Lavan, Milan. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Shanks, Foster, E. Collins, Judge. Double play—Lavan, Shanks, and Judge. Left on base—Chicago, 5; Washington, 10. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Harper, 4. Struck out—By Benz, 3; Harper, 4. Wild pitch—Harper.

PIRATES DEFEAT BRAVES.

Boston Drops Last Game of Western Trip by 7 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The Boston Braves lost the last game of their Western trip here today to Pittsburgh, 7 to 2. The home team bunched hits off Nehf in the fourth and sixth innings, when they scored all their runs.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	2	0	1	0	2
Ellam,ss	2	1	0	1	5
Bigbee,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Carey,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Southw'h,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	3	2	1
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	12	1
M'K'nie,3b	3	0	2	0	1
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	2
Sanders,p	2	0	0	1	1
Cooper,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	7	11	27	13

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rawlings,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Massey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Wickland,rf	3	0	0	2	0
J.C.Sm'h,3b	2	1	0	0	2
Murphy,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Wilson,c	4	1	1	2	1
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Nehf,p	2	0	2	1	3
aHenry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	24	12

a Batted for Nehf in ninth.
Errors—Carey, Nehf, 2.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	..—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Carey, McKechnie. Three-base hit—Southworth. Stolen base—J. C. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Rawlings, Murphy. Double play—Konetchy and Rawlings. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Pittsburgh, 2. First on balls—Off Sanders, 7. Hits—Off Sanders, 3 in 5 2-3 innings; Cooper, 2 in 3 1-3. Struck out—By Nehf, 1; Cooper, 1. Passed ball—Schmidt. Winning pitcher—Sanders. Losing pitcher—Nehf.

BIG LEAGUES MAY COMPLETE SEASON

National Commission to be Allowed to Present Case Before Gen. Crowder.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Decision on the request of representatives of organized baseball that the time for applying the "work or fight" regulations to professional baseball players be extended to the end of the present season, was postponed until Wednesday. This action was taken so that the National Commission, representing organized baseball, could present a brief setting forth its views in the matter.

Provost Marshal General Crowder gave a hearing to representatives of the Washington American League club preparatory to making a report to Secretary Baker with recommendations as to whether the Secretary's order making the new regulations immediately applicable to the players should be modified so as not to interfere with this year's schedules of professional leagues.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio appeared on behalf of August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, and asked that the decision be postponed so the commission could formally present its case.

General Crowder said he was prepared to make his recommendations, but would postpone further action until Wednesday if the representatives of the Washington club agreed. They did, and the matter went over.

Manager Griffith of the Washington club announced that his team would leave for St. Louis so as to play the game scheduled for Thursday unless President Johnson directs otherwise or arranges a game nearer Washington, so as to save traveling expenses, if the decision of Secretary Baker is unfavorable.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—At a meeting of American League baseball club owners, called here today by President B. B. Johnson to take action on Secretary of War Baker's decision that baseball is nonessential, it was decided to postpone action pending a meeting of President Johnson and War Department officials. The meeting probably will take place Wednesday. Until final action is taken the American League teams will play out their scheduled games.

It is understood that the two other members of the National Baseball Commission, Chairman August Herrmann and John K. Tener, President of the National League, will join Mr. Johnson in presenting to War Department officials resolutions for the modification of the new regulations.

An optimistic feeling prevailed among American League club owners after today's meeting that some concessions will be made at the coming meeting in Washington to permit the carrying out of this year's schedule.

All the American League club owners were represented here today. Chairman Herrmann was here to confer with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Herrmann left for Pittsburgh tonight to attend the meeting of National League owners in that city tomorrow, and Mr. Johnson left tonight for Washington.

President James C. Dunn of the Cleveland American League club, who on Saturday announced that the local park would be closed after yesterday's doubleheader, after today's meeting said the Cleveland Club will play its scheduled game here on next Tuesday provided the status of the "work or fight" order as applicable to professional ball players is definitely settled by that time. Otherwise, he said, the Cleveland team will not play its game with New York on that day. The games scheduled for Cleveland at Philadelphia today and tomorrow have been advanced and previously played, leaving the Cleveland team idle until Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The members of the Philadelphia National League baseball team who arrived home today are making arrangements to obey the "work or fight" order.

Pitcher Elmer Jacobs says he intends to go to his home in Missouri and become a brakeman on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Catcher Jack Adams, Pitchers Hogg, Prendergast, and Oeschger and Infielders Bancroft, Pearce, and Hemingway are making arrangements to accept places with a Delaware River shipbuilding company. This company has a ball team in the Delaware River Shipbuilding League.

Cy Williams will go back to his Wisconsin farm, Justin Fitzgerald will help build ships at Mare Island, Cal. Catcher Eddie Burns says he will probably go to work in a fish cannery at Monterey, Cal., and Outfielder Meusel has applied for a position in the oil fields of southern California. Milton Stock will look for work in a Mobile, Ala., ship yard, and "Dixie" Davis has enlisted in the navy.

DUNN HOLDS TO DECISION.

Will Close Cleveland Park Unless Work or Fight Rule Is Modified.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—James C. Dunn, President of the Cleveland baseball club, said to-night that unless the work or fight order was modified at Washington he would, as stated by his decision of yesterday, keep his park closed for the duration of the war. The Cleveland players will remain here tomorrow pending the outcome of the American League meeting. An exhibition game scheduled for Tuesday between the Chicago Nationals and the local team has been canceled.

Dunn late tonight had received no message from President Ban Johnson to continue play until officially notified to quit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO MEET.

Duration of Playing Season Will Be Discussed at Pittsburgh Today.

Secretary Heydler of the National Baseball League received a telegram yesterday from President Tener, who is at Pittsburgh, announcing that definite arrangements have been made for a meeting of the National League club owners at Pittsburgh today. It is expected that the question of the duration of this season's play will be thoroughly discussed and finally settled at this session.

Eastern League Ends Season.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 22.—Eastern League baseball clubs ended their 1918 season today in accordance with a notice given Friday night by President O'Neill. In the concluding games played at Bridgeport and Waterbury double headers were won by Bridgeport and New London and both of these teams added to their points in the final standing. New London had top place with 46 games won and 12 lost, while Bridgeport, which has been a strong rival, had 44 wins and 12 lost.

Want Matty to Manage Team.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Tyrus Cobb and Christy Mathewson have been asked by James J. Corbett to manage two all-star baseball teams to play in ten of the largest cities of the country within the next month as a part of the athletic program of the International Patriotic Athletic Association, of which Corbett is President.

Angels Take Coast Pennant.

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—Los Angeles won the Pacific Coast League championship today by defeating the Vernon team and taking five of the post-season championship series games. Vernon won only two of the series.

International League.

Binghamton, 4; Buffalo, 3.
Binghamton, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Toronto, 7; Baltimore, 6.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

NET STARS IN BIG TOURNEY.

Greenwich Event Will Have Representative Array of Experts.

The tennis tournament which begins at the Greenwich Field Club on Friday will bring together some of the best players in the East. R. Lindley Murray, Ichiya Kumagae, Beals Wright, Nat W. Niles, T. R. Pell, Harry C. Johnson, and W. Merrill Hall are among those who will play. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Miss Marion Zinderstein, Mrs. George W. Wightman, and Miss Eleanor Goss will also take part in the matches.

A doubles tournament is scheduled, and, in addition, there will be several exhibition matches. The tournament, which begins on Friday, will continue over Saturday. The proceeds go to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities to provide tennis supplies for men in military service.

Every effort is being made to raise a large sum for this purpose because the demand from the camps is continually increasing. The Government provides the courts, but equipment has to come from other sources. In furnishing supplies members of the National Association render a service which is greatly appreciated by the men in camps, both here and abroad.

CHESS FAVORITES TRIUMPH.

All is Serene in First Round of State Championship.

RYE BEACH, N. Y., July 22.—All the favorites among the nine experts who started today in the first round of the masters' chess tournament at the Rye Beach Hotel for possession of the Rice Silver King, emblematic of the State championship, won their games. J. Bernstein of the New York City Chess Club was the first to score, his victory being at the expense of Harlow B. Daly of Roslindale, Mass., the New England representative, who lost the black side of a Dutch defense in 27 moves.

Roy T. Black, Brooklyn champion, won a Ruy Lopez in 35 moves from Harry Borochow, C. C. N. Y. champion. A. Kupchik, with the black side of a Ruy Lopez, defeated Harry Zirn in 42 moves. Charles Jaffe scored against the Philidor defense adopted by L. McCudden, who lasted 41 moves. Oscar Chajes, who won the State championship at Rochester a year ago, drew a bye in the first round.

In the second round, to be contested today, the pairing will be McCudden vs. Bernstein, Borochow vs. Jaffe, Kupchik vs. Black, Chajes vs. Zirn, and Daly, a bye.

PERRY BLANKS PHILLIES.

American League Pitcher Allows Only One Scratch Hit.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22. — Scott Perry of the Athletics allowed the Philadelphia Nationals one scratch hit in an exhibition game here today. The only run of the game was scored by the Americans on a pass, out, and single. The game was for the benefit of the family of the late W. G. Weart, Secretary of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, and more than 5,800 persons were present.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Athletics	1	0	2
Phillies	0	1	3

Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Watson, Oeschger, and Adams.

WAR WORK FOR BIG FIGHTERS

Fulton and Dempsey Will Seek Useful Employment After Their Bout.

The heavyweight bout between Fred Fulton of Minnesota and Jack Dempsey of Salt Lake City, which is scheduled for Saturday afternoon at the Federal League Baseball Park at Harrison, N. J., will probably be the last contest for both boxers until the end of the war. The two heavyweight championship contenders, according to an announcement made yesterday, intend to apply their strength to some useful war work after their coming bout. Mike Collins, manager of Fulton, also intends withdrawing from the boxing sport for the duration of the war, for he has applied to the Knights of Columbus for an appointment for work in France.

Tickets for the bout will be placed on sale today at Madison Square Garden, and at Murray's in Newark. The scale of prices will range from $2 to $10.

TWO RECORDS FALL AT YONKERS TRACK

Sizzling Weather Produces Speed and Empire City Marks Tumble.

Sizzling weather served to accelerate the speed of the horses racing at the Empire City track yesterday, and as a result two track records were broken. In winning the Fleetwing Handicap the Beverwyck Stable's Old Koenig traveled the course of about six furlongs in 1:07 4-5, clipping a fifth of a second from the mark made by Prince of Como in 1916. Previous to this performance J. S. Tyree's Sea Pirate had made five and a half furlongs in 1:03 4-5 to capture the first race for two-year-olds. This is one-fifth of a second faster than the time made in 1900 by Snark and duplicated in 1914 by Mr. Specs.

That there is such a thing as working a willing horse too much was proved in the Fleetwing Handicap, in which Jack Hare, Jr., was added, to carry a heavy burden for a three-year-old against several fast sprinters. In spite of the fact that Jack Hare, Jr., had won over the long distance of a mile and a furlong in the Empire City Derby on Saturday he was made a slight favorite over the Brighton Stable's Flags, a speed marvel of the same age as Jack Hare, Jr., and which was in receipt of six pounds from the Freakness winner.

Neither of the choices was able to show the way, however, for the five-year-old, Old Koenig, aided by a start when he was in motion, had little trouble in leading the younger cracks throughout the short scramble. Jack Hare, Jr., was off in a fairly good position, but his speed had evidently been dulled by running over long routes, and Flags, the last to leave the barrier, caught and passed him in the run along the backstretch. Old Koenig had five lengths to spare at the finish, while Flags was three lengths in front of Jack Hare, Jr.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500 other than selling, purse $865.60; five and a half furlongs. Time 1:05 4-5.

Sea Pirate, J. S. Tyree's b. c., 119 pounds, by Sea King-Toots, 9 to 1, 1 to 4, and out. (C. Fairbrother).....1
The Boy, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 105, by The Belt-Sand Dune, 2 to 5 and out, (L. Ensor).....2
Chasseur, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 108, by Light Brigade-Panne, out for third, (T. Rice).....3
Ticklish also ran. Osgood, Furucare, Gath, Toto, Balustrade, Tarascon, the Trump, and Keen Dane scratched.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $965.60; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Jack Stuart, Marrone Stable's br. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Valeris-Sweet Sauce, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (L. Ensor).....1
Jack of Spades, J. S. Tyree's blk. c., 3, 111, by Celt-Toots, 3 to 2, 1 to 2, (C. Fairbrother).....2
Trial by Jury, D. E. Dibble's ch. h., 6, 103, by Fair Play-Princess Chic, 5 to 5, third, (F. Smith).....3
Crumpets, Bronze Eagle, and Kustie's Cub also ran. Nightstick, Starry Banner, Kewpie, O'Neil, Bill Simmons, First Troop, W. F. Dabny, Artist, Pullux, and Green Gold scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $865.60; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 3-5.

Aldebaran, Jefferson Livingston's b. g., aged, 108 pounds, by Planudes-Passan, 9 to 2, 2 to 1, even, (G. Walls).....1
Sky Pilot, E. K. Bryson's ch. h., 5, 108, by Star Shoot-Princess Hindoo, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (J. McTaggart).....2
Chilium, Kentucky Stable's ch. g., 4, 102, by Langibby-Chilmark, 3 to 5, third, (L. Ensor).....3
Lazy Lou, Hayden, Sea Gull, Blue Thistle, Perugino, Greetings, Wild Thyme, Dervish, Gillies, Captain Marchmont, Arbitrator, Mark G., and Ocean Prince also ran. Koh-I-Noor, Napoleon, Rose Water, Little Cottage, and Royal York scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fleetwing Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, guaranteed value $3,000; about six furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Old Koenig, Beverwyck Stable's b. h., 5 years, 128 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Masthead, 5 to 1, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, (L. Ensor).....1
Flags, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 3, 117, by Whisk Broom II.-Inaugural, 3 to 5 and out, (M. Buxton).....2
*Jack Hare, Jr., Colonel W. E. Applegate's br. c., 3, 123, by Marathon-Moonlit, out for third, (G. Molesworth).....3

Papp, Bally, and Pickwick also ran. Ima Frank and Compadre scratched.
*Added

$1,000,000,000 STEEL EXPORTS IN A YEAR

Another Record Added to America's Long List of Industrial Achievements.

SHOWS GREAT WAR ACTIVITY

Figures of 1917 Almost Equaled, In Spite of Great Home Demand and Shortage of Bottoms.

Despite the enormous demands made upon the domestic iron and steel industry to supply material for the Government's shipbuilding, naval and general construction program for the winning of the war, close co-ordination between all interests, including the producers, War Industries Board, and the American Iron and Steel Institute, resulted in the shipment abroad of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, in the fiscal year ended June 30, valued at not less than $1,000,000,000.

In view of the unprecedented consumption requirements at home, coupled with the scarcity of ocean tonnage, the showing made in the fiscal period just closed was regarded by officials of the American Iron and Steel Institute as adding another record to America's list of industrial achievements since this country entered the world conflict.

Details of oversea movements of iron and steel in all forms for the ten months of the Government's fiscal year of 1918 ended with April showed the total to be $941,400,902. Shipments in April alone had a value of $83,906,613. Experts figured yesterday that the outward movement in May and June closely approximated $80,000,000 for each of the two months winding up the fiscal year, so that the grand total of iron and steel exports for the full year could safely be estimated at around $1,101,500,000.

During the fiscal year 1917 shipments of this kind were set down at $1,129,341,616, this comparing with $621,237,972 in the fiscal period of 1916, and only $225,861,387 in 1915, the latter being the first full fiscal year after the start of the European war.

The iron and steel exports of the fiscal year 1918, however, were described by customs officials as actually being in a class distinct from oversea movements of earlier years, in that the great bulk of shipments abroad were actually diverted by official Governmental agencies into channels where the supplies would be of most benefit to this country and its allies in winning the war. In short, it was said that comparatively small amounts of metal had left American shores in the fiscal period without having been allocated for the specific purpose of assisting the Allies, or neutral countries, which were required to reciprocate in some helpful way for the iron and steel supplies sent them. Even greater control over exports, it was stated, may be looked for during the current fiscal period of 1919.

James T. McCleary, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which includes in its membership all of the great domestic steel producing concerns, said yesterday the showing made in getting products overseas in the fiscal year 1918 was most gratifying and spoke volumes for the efficiency of the co-operation existing between the trade and the Government.

The Government's detailed figures for the ten months of the last fiscal period reveal that the United Kingdom and Canada were in the aggregate this country's heaviest buyers in many lines of iron and steel products. It is also shown that Japan, since that country allotted shipping tonnage to the United States, has been allowed to draw on this country for supplies most needed in prosecuting its shipbuilding program. The report developed the fact that in the ten months reviewed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce total exports of steel plates from America amounted to 850,344,047 pounds, valued at $57,492,030. Of the foregoing quantity Japan received 339,812,589 pounds and Canada 206,812,510 pounds. The United Kingdom was allotted 21,025,591 pounds, France 99,909,978 and Italy 80,144,094 pounds. China, which seems to share in the building of vessels, got 17,894,656 pounds, and British India 14,064,303 pounds.

Ten months' exports of steel sheets aggregated 331,837,297 pounds, of which the United Kingdom took 156,704,625 pounds and Japan 99,795,274 pounds. All told, exports of steel sheets and plates ran up to 1,434,583,816 pounds, valued at $99,646,379, against 1,145,471,505 pounds, worth $41,512,858, in the corresponding ten months of the fiscal year 1917.

Steel rail exports in the ten months totaled 353,450 tons, valued at $18,534,814. Rails for General Pershing's lines of communication in France, as well as other strictly French requirements, called for exports in the period of 91,721 tons, while Japan managed to get 90,104 tons. Cuba's sugar and other developments called in the ten months for the shipment from here of 53,720 tons of steel rails. Railway track material, including switches, spikes, &c., were exported to the extent of 28,057,772 pounds.

Structural iron and steel sent abroad in the ten months reached 209,383 tons, manifested at $20,676,438. The big jump in prices in structural materials is strikingly illustrated by the fact that in the fiscal ten months of 1917 a very much larger quantity of structural material found its way overseas, but at a much reduced price, the 1917 period shipments having been 285,219 tons, valued at $18,724,587. Canada was the leading buyer of structural products, her share in American exports in the period of 1918 amounting to 93,290 tons. Japan came next with 36,694 tons and France 10,423 tons. Cuban requirements were met in the period to the extent of 15,855 tons. Other details of overseas shipments of iron and steel products and fabrications from these metals in the ten months of the fiscal year 1918 ended with April were reported in the Government summary as follows:

Billets, ingots, and blooms of steel, (tons)	1,676,620
Wire rods, (pounds)	376,396,816
All other bars or wire rods of steel, (pounds)	1,187,540,845
Bar iron	93,806,796
Galvanized iron and steel sheets, (pounds)	145,154,908
Iron sheets and plates, (pounds)	107,247,564
Ship and tank plates, punched and shaped, (pounds)	60,236,835
Shells and empty projectiles	$24,691,134
Tools	$18,924,328
Forgings	$33,217,643
Hoop, band, and scroll products, (pounds)	114,465,158
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers, (pounds)	57,371,189
Horseshoes (pounds)	18,519,079
Iron ore, (tons)	947,134
Wire rope and cables	$3,014,400
Cast iron pipes and fittings, (pounds)	145,699,366
Wrought iron pipes, (pounds)	193,609,331
Nails, cut and wrought, (pounds)	252,331,375
Machinery, chiefly of iron or steel	$237,976,872
Radiators and house heating boilers, (pounds)	5,581,250

No exports of pig iron were recorded in the Government's compilation covering the ten-month period of 1918, although in 1917 such shipments totaled 690,412 tons, valued at $19,490,221. Ferromanganese, ferro-silicon, and all other ores exported amounted to 331,378 tons. The steel producers were able to furnish locomotive manufacturers with sufficient material to permit the export of 1,272 locomotives in the course of the period under review. Their value was $30,033,892. Out of the total number exported, 253 were sent to France for use on the military railroads under construction by United States Army engineers. Tractor and caterpillar engines exported numbered 1,478. Other items shipped in the period included car wheels and axles worth $4,271,894 and castings valued at $3,613,569.

The big jump in prices on all iron and steel products exported in the last year is reflected in the Government's summary of export prices prevailing in April, 1917, and the same month this year. It is shown, for example, that whereas in April of last year the average export price of pig iron was $37.80 per ton, the same commodity in April last had a value of $63.52. Billets, ingots, and blooms of steel, which in April, 1917, were being shipped out of the country on the basis of $76.82 per ton, brought $80 twelve months later, when sent overseas. Structural iron and steel jumped in the comparative period from $77.70 to $87.95 per ton, steel rails from $42.95 to $56.70 per ton, with corresponding increases in many other lines of metal products.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(x) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Equity calendar.
Pierce Bros<NY Dock|Same<C Yanosik.
Criminal Calendar—
US<S Rizewski.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
N Y Tel Co<Zalkind.
Hipkins<Leferbre.
United Picture Theatre of Amer<Chalmers Pub Co.
Warner<Konigsberg.
Seymann<Eichen.
Weiss<Markowitz.
U S Trust Co<Vanderpoel.
Graham<Linch.
Re Swain.
Weintraub<Rogers.
Boccellato<Connolly.
Magill<Universal Protective Co.
Rutman<Rutman.
Kennedy<Jamesville Woolen Mills.
Union Sq Sav Bank<Pier.
Farmers' Loan & Tr Co<Demarest.
Re Gribus<Wachsman.
Internat Automatic League Inc<Lockwood.
Moskowitz<MacManus.
Re Lawrence.
Land Coverbale.
Real Estate Title Ins. & Tr<Hendrickson.
Guardian Finance & Trading Corp<Weller.
Odabasian<Lowenthal & Sons.
Silverberg Imp Co<Hellman.
Abadie<N Y Sav Bk.
Hochberger<112th St Co.
Barnett<Roggen.
Casey<Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Sadowsky<Fleischmann's Bakery.
Jockey<Jockey.
Fay<Lewis Pub Co.
McLaine<Harris.
Re Voron & Chait, Inc.
Stockton Com.
Ginsberg<Mtg Associates, Inc. (2.)
Kearns<Pawnee Realty Corp. (2.)
Curatolo<N Y Mutual Gas Light Co.
Fast<N Y Polyclinic Medical School.
Hamilton<Geo F Hemsley Co.
Frazino<Downey.
Grusman<Franco-Amer Ferment Co.
Casey<Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Makowsky<Sermer.
Fay<Lewis Pub Co.
Normanhild Geo F Hemsley Co, Inc.
Stockton Com.
Sire<Vogel.
Cox<M.B. Pitts et al.
Talgue<Cohn.
Williston Mfg Co<same
Bell<Bell.
Haystock Dye Wks<same.
Peo of the State of NY<Cummings.
Pitts<Stockton Commission Co.
Friedenwald<Friedenwald.
Pitts<Heines.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Re Pierce.
Straus<Straus.
Abadie<Franklin.
Dry Dock Sav Bk<Chappotin.
O'Rielly<Ryder.
Tuchmacher<Tuchmacher.
McMillan<McMillan.
City of N Y<Up To Date Candy Mfg Co.
Nistal<Nistal.
Silberstang<Shalborn.
Tucker<Dept of Public Works.
Brunner<Lincoln Trust Co.
Scott<Dorsch R E Co.
Thalheim<Daye.
Re Extensive Mfg Co.
Re Manhattan RR<Hildebrand.
Hiller<Ellis.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Krowitz<Cioffi.
Schrank<Miller.
Hiller<Ellis.
Holly<Holly.
Lewis<Lewis.
Right Worshipful<Johnson.
Stewart<Edward Hills Son & Co.
Harper<Samuel & Co. et al., (2.)
Echelman<Forrester.
Brookfield Con. Co.<Cordley, (2.)
Elberson<Elberson.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
Campbell<Tumicliff, (2.)
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar:
Anna C Buchanan, Theresa Campbell, Antoinette Finck, Charles Guidet, Eva Rohr, Michael Lucas, Charles I Brodt, Roland D J Raught, Augusta Hyatt, Samuel Yohalem, Therese Auerbach, Augusta Hyatt, E Anna Kelly, Maria Kelly, Emilia Fierro, Raffaele Scorzelli, Adam Weisengher, Anna Yankovitch, Hans von Zuckerman, John Parpas, Thomas Keenan, Joseph A Miner, James McAfee, Robert McLaughlan, Augusta Steinbach, Eva Ernst, Jacob Ernst, Kate Horgan, Sidney Jackoviak, &c. Elizabeth King, or Wilburt, Felix Kernick, Albrecht Porzel, Agnes Crawford, Lucia De Luca, James W Egelston, Vincenzo Mirachi, Florence Kenyon, Louisa Finck, August Finck, Jr., August Finck, David Hamburger, John W McClellan, David J Wolf, Nathan Spolan, Richard Barriscale, Bessie E Crowdus, John Foster, Lucia Friedlander, Orange M Paschal, George H Huber, Mary Ann Byrne, Oliver D Russell, Anna A McAlpin, Amalie L Muller, Julie J Pollok, Thomas H O'Connor, James F Mack, Henry Evans, Mary Ann Byrne, Oliver D Russell, Isadora E Jenkins, Fannie Freedman.
S.—At 10:30 A. M. Raphael Freedman, Charles Lettice, Betty Gaudal, Leonard Lewisohn, Emanuel Jacobs, Elizabeth Otto, Patrick Smith, Theresa Foy, Charles F Pundt, Bernard Friedman, Frederick Hill, Emilie S Guilfoyle, Alfred L M Bullowa, Herman Goldstein, John J Mahoney, Catherine N Mahoney, Lillian J Sterling, Elizabeth M Livingston, Ellen Ponvert y Mallbran, John Walsh, Guiseppe Fulletta, George M Keteltas, Joseph Zazzali, Dorothea C Schroeder, Henry M Vizet, Auguste Busse, Annie L Hogan, Henry Kohlhoff, Margaret Fitzgerald, Anna V Keane, Jeremiah Kennefick, Edward H Dinan, Maria T Kunzmann, Layton W Crippen, Emma Rothschild, Mary O'Connor, Fannie Cohn, Michael Coyne, Leonard Lewisohn, Wilhelm Bensen, John Cunio, Dante Tresantini, Alfred S Malcomson, Albert A Holly, James V Parker, Carolyn F Morgan, Frederic E Reed, Andrew Sanabal, Simon Goldberg, Donatien A Moulton, James Brisbane, Jr, Wills for probate: William H Colgate, Louisa Fink, Max Fraenkel, Sigmund Rosenan, Libbie A Decker, Mina Gantz, Alois Fleischmann, Juliet Underhill, James Cunningham, Accounting of: William Diehl, Charles Fredin, Herman Johnsen, Manuel Rodriques, Pauline Denhard.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
William Welsh,
Mary Woods,
Jacob Romm,
Harry Crisfield,
George L McCarthy,
Frederick Brat,
Richard M Farries,
Robert Weber.
Re-probate:
Cornelia E Carville.
Trustee accounting:
Susan P Lilienthal.
Executor's sec't'g:
Charles F Trout.
Admr's acc't'g:
Mary A Reagan,
Augusta A Koplesky,
Isaac Lee,
Mary Smiaroski,
Lorenzo Gasparini, Compulsory acc't'g:
William C Beer.
Gdn's accounting:
Spies Minors.
Notice of motion:
Elijah F Purdy,
George A Warner.
Petition for adm'n:
Evelyn E Hall.
Trans. tax motion:
Ida Jacobs,
Etta Miller.

RESORTS.

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WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay cash. Coronet Costume Co., 39-41 West 32d St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted, in all shades, for cash. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—In all shades. Superior Waist Company, 114 West 26th St.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades; quantity no object. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATH ROBES.—15 dozen men's, Indians and plaids. Gramercy 2871.

BATHING SUITS.—500 dozen men's, boys', immediate delivery; also Shetland sweaters. Ritter Knitting Co., Jersey City, N. J. Phone 1785 Montgomery.

BATHING SUITS, women's wear, closing out, reduced price. Kenilworth, 7 East 17th St.

BEAVER FURMOSS.—Sidney Blumenthal's and Sait's beaver fur for sale at reasonable price. Call Farragut 6264.

BEAVER.—27-inch Chase's beaver and mole strips for sale; cheap. Farr. 3264.

BEAVER.—Salts nutria beaver for sale at right prices. Chelsea 2903.

BEAVER.—Salt's 0816, 6 pieces. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d St.

BLOOMERS.—Job of girls' wool serge, cheap. 11th floor, 840 Broadway.

BOYS' WINTER OVERCOATS for sale. Seliger, 396 Broadway, Room 605.

BROADCLOTH, pompoms 0816, 12075 in all colors; also poplins, serges, velours, and Whitman's Panama. Mad. Sq. 6517.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia, 3 burgundy, 5 fawn, 2 green, 2 mahogany, 5 brown, 1 black, $3.35. Mad. Square 2007.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 815, F. & H. Columbia, all shades, Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7050.

BROADCLOTH.—Clark & Dana, 5420, to close out; taupe and burgundy. Farr. 3264.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farragut 4072. 45 West 25th, tenth floor.

BROADCLOTH, Botany, 815, 14 pieces, all colors, $3.35 net cash. Chelsea 8089.

CAMISOLES.—Closing out, reduced price. Kenilworth, 7 East 17th St.

CANVAS. — American, twenty thousand yards, heavy weight, good for uniforms. Spring 8690.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Wedsworth Building. Chelsea 5497.

CLOAKINGS.—Broadcloth, velour, Flagler's 1500, navy, brown, and oxford. Gramercy 4409.

COATINGS, Velours, Checks, Broadtails, and Worsted Voiles. Mad. Sq. 4362. David, 19 Madison Av.

COATS.—500 ladies', misses', and children's coats of broadcloth, velours, and pompoms; the latest models fur and plush trimmed to be sold for cash at very reasonable prices. Kaplan Bros. & Brondaky, 113 Division St. Orchard 2127.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large cosey collar, good venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS, and CAPES.—F. & K. tweeds and polo cloth coats, in the racks; balance of velvet coatees and capes, to close out. J. P. Slater, 11 West 32d.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulln Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—All lined, $9.75 to $16.75; get them now while they last. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Calico, Metalamb, Uralamb, Plush, special export trade; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Pom pom, fancy silks, tussah lined, $17.65. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, better kind, for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Scouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—100 fine sample coats; suits; cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 900.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

COATS.—150 to close out cheap. A. Berman, 1,170 Broadway, Room 407.

CORDUROY AND COTTON PLUSH, all colors. Spring 4816.

COTTON GOODS.—Voiles, white, 40 inch, 21¾ and 25 cents, exceptional; plaid, check, and colored voile to close; 36-inch white nainsook, low count, 14½ cents; 3 per cent. 10 days. Call Madison Square 8103.

COTTON GOODS.—Large lots, black and colored sateens, felts, &c; off market price. Flores Mills, Gramercy 4466.

COTTON VOILES AND BATISTE.—About 150 pieces to close out; popular merchandise. Greeley 1709.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.—All wash material; $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 30th.

COTTON GOODS.—Repp, pink, blue; also white lawn. Ashenheim, 30 West 15th St.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards for sale at $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st. Madison Square 2128.

CREPE DE CHINES, satins and charmeuse; exceptional values; attention of retailers. Lawrence Mills, 141 5th Av. Gramercy 4008.

CREPE METEOR, 40 inch, all colors; $1.55; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.05. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Heavyweight, flesh color, to close out, $1.15. Mad. Sq. 5344.

CREPE METEOR, 40 inch, all colors; $1.55; immc. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DOMET FLANNEL.—Assorted stripes, poplins, Florence, 15 cases, 28c a yard. D 37 Times.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, satin taffetas, $6.75 up; serges, $11.75 up; Jerseys, $15.50 up; georgette, $10 up; save $2 by coming down to 22 West 15th, London Apparel Co.

DRESSES.—Have on hand dark flowered voile dresses and other fancy materials and linen dresses; immediate delivery. N. Y. Dress Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Satins, taffetas, georgettes, and crepe de chines, large variety, for immediate delivery, at very low prices. Jacob Holtsman, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Save the jobbers' profits, buy direct from contractor; see our wonderful values in silk and serge dresses, $6.75 up. H. Wolfenson, 256 5th Av., near 29th St.

DRESSES.—Final clearing washables, silk jerseys, foulards, georgettes; Fall models; exquisite styles, introductory prices. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Intermediate dresses, sizes 12, 14, 16, to close out; good assortment fancy and plain colored voiles. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin, serge, taffeta, crepe de chine, and cotton at a price; wonderful values. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, sergos, satins, taffetas, and cottons; reasonable prices. Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirchner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of ginghams and voile at a price; also a better grade of beaded georgette. Big N Dress Co., 15 W. 26th.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kliff Dress Co., 3 West 29. Mad Square 7656.

DRESSES.—1,200 white lingerie, better voiles, and organdies; also colored voiles at flattering prices. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and satin dresses to be closed out; very cheap price. H. Wohl, 12 West 17th St. Chelsea 4776.

DRESSES.—200 satin, snappy styles, to close out at a price; also cotton dresses. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin, serge; better make, latest styles, at popular prices. Pincus & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Very fine georgette and satin to close out at a price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—200 georgette satin, all colors and sizes, at a price. Feuer Dress, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Hodow, 145 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Better kind novelty and Normandy voiles, quick sellers; also satin and serge dresses. Ideal Dress, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk, to sell at a price; first class assortment; large sizes in all materials on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—White, 1,000, to close out at your price. L. Wiesen & Co., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Fine lot cotton, $3.50 each. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Ratine, all colors; immediate delivery. Biltmore Dress, 6 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk, to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 180 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Anderson gingham, fancy voile; immediate delivery. Tip-Top, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and silk foulards at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, wash; must be sold; great sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

ESQUIMETTE.—5 brown and 2 green, $3.75; Salt's 50-inch velvet, 15 pieces black, $3.62½; Salt's Arabian lamb, 25 pieces, $3.25. Mad. Sq. 2607.

FLAGLEIT.—¾, 100 pieces, style 1500, Oxford only. Yale, Madison Square 1280.

GABARDINES.—Wool, F. & H. 8050, navy, 10 pieces. Chelsea 5294.

GINGHAM, voile and taffeta dresses to close out below cost. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

GINGHAMS and repps to close out below market price. J 205 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE CREPE.—Plain and striped, 25c, 30 inches wide; Anderson gingham, plaid and stripes, 37½c; 500 pieces each. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

LININGS.—Have fancy flowered satin lining, all colors, to close out at a price. Mad. Sq. 6985.

KHAKI COTTON and Beach cloth suitings wanted. Phone, 9 to 10:30, Stuyvesant 7088.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORDS.—U. S. Stevens and Juilliard Oxfords; also khaki cloths. Telephone Gramercy 2991.

OXFORD.—Juilliard 2086; 5 pieces. Madison Square 7950.

PANAMA.—All wool, cotton warp; reasonable; call personally. Wellington Co., 1133 Broadway.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 1305 36-inch, half wool. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Striped and plain, $1.07½ and $1.30, 8 off. D 36 Times.

PERCALES, Cambrics, Nainsooks Wanted. Gramercy 1337.

PIECE GOODS wanted; all kinds of piece goods, printed or redyed; also garments. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1698.

PLUSH.—Mercerized; Pearson's 8041, Collins Arkins 172, Amer. velours, Kelly's 3,000, 701, Ealentine 110, Newhouse 114, Venetian. Goodman, Gramercy 1581.

PLUSH.—Peco, 20 pieces, $4; Esquimette, 25 pieces, $4.25; Baffin Seal, 14 pieces, $4.75; Poplin, 90610, $2.75. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d St.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized; Collins Aikman, Pearson 8041, Peco H. & H. Greeley 1120.

POMPOMS.—American 0816; Juilliards, kerseys, F. & H. Bollvias. Mad. Sq. 1520.

POPLIN.—Serge, American 90610, 09077, 09086, 100 pieces; navy and black. Yale, Madison Square 1280.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 767, navy, $2.25 net cash. A. L. Price, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLINS.—Wool finish T, 81 Whitman's, 40 cents. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

QUILTINGS.—Will sell 40 pieces assorted shades cheap. Gramercy 2871.

RUBBERIZED materials for kits, military novelties, and raincoats; immediate delivery; low priced. Merit Mfg. Co., 982 Broadway.

SATIN.—Good quality, pastel shades; will sell at a price. Drucker, 1797 Madison Square.

SATIN.—Wash, 40 pieces, flesh and white, extra fine quality. Chelsea 4976.

SATEENS.—K85, 28¼ cents; unbleached flannel interlining, 36 inch, heavy quality, 23½ cents; 3 per cent. 10 days. Call Madison Square 8103.

SATEEN.—Will sell 50 pieces of black sateen. Call Chelsea 2598.

SERGES.—7120, 7122, 99, 519, 809, 764, 780, W. F. X., W. F. T., 4408, W. F. S. L., M. F. L.; low prices, terms; also poplins, Panamas, cotton warp serges. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway, Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—Quantities, 70 days; 6122, $2.35; 6120, $2.40; 7120, $2.65; W. F. T., shorts, $2.10; 99, $2.70; 99, $2.75; 1210, 67½c; 1209, 60c; X X, $1.05. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—0209, 0609, 09070, 838, 3850, 7713, 9288, 9038, 8000, C. S. G., C. S., 1210, T. P. S.; also storm and French serges, 36 and 54 inch. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St. Gramercy 2991.

SERGE.—Will exchange, brown, green, burgundy, and black storm serges in 36 and 50-inch, for navy. Fannette Mfg. Co., 104 West 27th St.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 809, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7302, broadcloths, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Poplins, poiret, Panama, velours, and kerseys; right prices; terms. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

SERGES.—3850, 528, 519, 54289, 9056, 54292, 0936, 6234; on terms. Touraine Woolen Co., 44 East 23d.

SERGE, French.—Juilliard, 4800 and 4059, below market price to cash buyers. Farragut 4444.

SERGE.—09070 and Whitman No. 9. No telephone calls. Phoenix Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; W. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 5084.

SERGES.—54289, navy, $2.35, spot cash. Phone, between 9 and 10:30, Gramercy 3673.

SERGE.—Cotton; 25 pieces Amoskeag No. 1900 at a reasonable price. Mad. Sq. 1080.

SERGE.—25 pieces, Festolite 7002, 54 wide, $1.75 yard. Call V. M., Flatbush 9416.

SERGES.—7301 navy, 20 pieces, $2.10 net; cash. Gramercy 5510.

SERGE.—Quantity C. S. G., good assortment, 65 cents net cash. Farr. 9076.

SERGES.—Whitman 104 and 774 poplin. Mad. Sq. 5344.

SERGES.—3850, reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK JERSEYS, Pongees, Foulards, Taffeta, Crepes, surplus stock; single piece lots and remnants. Primo Dress, 23 West 32d.

SILK DRESSES.—Children's 8-14, all sizes and colors, to close out. H. Gross & Co., 97 Greene St. Spring 7039.

SILKS.—Lining, fancy poplin, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILK SKIRTS.—Stripes and black, assorted; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK REMNANTS, fixtures, notion, dressmaking. 74 West 46th, upper bell.

SILVERTONES.—F. & H. Bolivias; American 0816; pomposms. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SKIRTS of the finest qualities; new Fall line of serges; poplins, and fancies now ready at popular prices. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobs of striped silk and poplin skirts to close out cheap. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—All-wool serge skirts at $3.37½; immediate delivery; Fel Well Skirt Co., 343 Canal St. Canal 3967.

SKIRTS.—Stylish, up-to-date, all-wool plaited skirts, $3.25. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Nice Fall model, all wool serge, $15; also jobs Spring suits, mostly navy, silk coats. Pinzer, 1,101 Broadway.

SUITS.—Our $16.50 and $9.90 specials cannot be beat; convince yourselves. See them. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Of the better grade, at popular prices; also stylish stouts. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 26th St.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suit, Venetian lined, $13.50 net. S. L. S. Garment Co., 11th floor, 35 West 32d St.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—For Fall sale, American poplin, $11.75 and up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS.—Linen, all sizes, to close out. William Zitenfeld & Co., 19 W. 24th.

TRICOTINE.—Ardross, 75 pieces, in all shades. Call Madison Square 7080, Mr. Shreero.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

VELOURS.—American heavyweight, burgundy, brown, green, $3.85; 0860, $3.50; broadcloth, $3.85; 12075, $3.15; men's wear serge panamas; silvertones. French serges. Hochberg, Madison Square 9837.

VELOURS.—100 pieces G. S. Kelly 3000 and 701, Mayo 1157, Reiding 205; colors burgundy, brown, navy, green. May Manufacturing Co., Farragut 2338.

VELOURS.—Kelleys 3000, taupe, burgundy, brown, green, and navy, $3.35 net; 10 pieces black, lightweight velour, all wool, $2.62½. Mad. Sq. 2607.

VELOURS.—Kelleys 3000, 701, American 544, Parker Wilber, Stoney Starkey 305, Valentines 110, kerseys below market. Greeley 1121.

VELOUR.—American 0360, all shades, $3.40; Ottaqurihee 110 heavyweight velour, all shades, $3. Mutual Woolen. Farragut 3078.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS.—Will sell for spot cash 4 pieces green 0359 American; also 4 pieces green Garfield. Vanderbilt 4230.

VELOURS.—F. & H., colors 858, 852, 857; velour saxonia 864, taupe and reindeer. Chelsea 2840.

VELOURS.—American heavy weight; also 032 and 0360; reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

VELOUR.—3 black, 2 navy, 2 brown, 3 green, $2.87½ net. Mad Square 2607.

VELOURS.—Saxonia 964, all Fall shades; cheap. Phone Mad. Sq. 1948. Mr. Abel.

VELOURS.—American-Saxonia heavyweight, below market price. Farragut 2307.

VELOURS.—American K344; also botany 5816. Stuyvesant 3240.

VELVETINE.—50 boxes twill back, 24-inch, to close out, 90 cents net. Farr. 9076.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch, for sale. Madison Square 9666.

VENETIANS AND TWILLS. — Big assortment. William W. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

VENETIANS, 32 and 36 inch black, for cutting up and jobbing trade. M. Weinstein & Co., 404 4th Av.

VENETIANS.—Sol satin, 32-inch, quantity of black; will sell at a price. Farragut 3758.

VENETIANS.—Imported 6-4 black, $1 net. Farragut 382.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine; also lace and georgette waists to close out below cost. Favorite Waist Co., 814 Broadway.

WASH DRESSES. — 5,000 ginghams and voiles; close out in quantities only; jobbers, department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS of the better grade to close out, cheap. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOL JERSEY, bleege, copen, purple, Burg., Turq.; dark green, $3.10 net, ten days; good quality. C 109 Times.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsteds; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

ZIBELINES. — Sprook's all Fall shades. Madison Square 1080.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on serge and satin dresses, misses' sizes only; bring samples of work. Tenth floor, 35 West 36th St.

Allied Industries.

A BIG DRIVE in specials for bargain basements; $10,000 items to retail .05 to $1. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Franklin 4057.

MERCHANDISE Wanted. — All classes of merchandise in jobs wanted by Western buyer; call with samples. Globe Export and Sales Agency, 71 West 23d, Room 1004.

Help Wanted.

MILLINERS wanted, female, experienced; good pay; stead position all year round for out of town work. Apply 9 A. M. Nat. J. Levine, 16 W. 31st St.

SALESMEN, ambitious, for gents' furnishings and ladies' cloaks and suits; must understand window dressing and card writing; good salaries to right parties; out of town position; reference required. Stroune Bros., 212 5th Av. Apply between 12 and 1 P. M. Tuesday.

SALESMEN wanted to handle a good line ladies', misses' coats throughout South, Northwest, Far West, East Pennsylvania, and New York State; those having acquaintance in small and medium sized towns; commission basis. D 16 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; one with good following for coast, and one for New York City and State, for strong line of skirts; commission basis. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 25, six years' experience selling piece goods, infants' cloaks, and dress trades; open for fair proposition in any line. B 30 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with a reliable sub-manufacturer of coats; have following among jobbers. D 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, draft exempt, wishes position with progressive dress house; can do anything; contractors' charge and shipping a specialty; also assist buying; best of references. C 101 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Elaborate Gowns Less in Favor.

Though there is still some talk of elaborate evening gowns for Fall on the part of exclusive Fifth Avenue dressmakers few of them seem to be devoting very much attention to the designing of these garments. The consensus, as in the high-class ready-to-wear trade, is that, as a general thing, dinner and semi-formal evening dresses in more or less simple designs will be most in demand. "It is not likely," said one member of this trade yesterday, "that many women will want elaborate evening gowns of the strictly formal variety while the war lasts."

Want Through Bills Continued.

Local exporters view with considerable

concern the plan of [illegible] railway authorities to discontinue, after Sept. 30, the issuance of through bills of lading on goods shipped to the Pacific Coast by rail and thence by steamship to the Orient. "If this plan is actually carried through," said a prominent exporter yesterday, "it will entirely upset the present methods of financing practiced by exporters. They will no longer be able immediatedly to use their bills of lading as liquid assets, but will have to wait until other bills of lading are issued by the carrying steamer at a Pacific port before they can turn them into money."

Burlaps Open Week Quietly.

Snap was lacking yesterday in the demand for burlaps in this market, but prices continued firm at previous levels. No really large business is looked for now until the turn of the month, when, in spite of the present high market, further advances may take place. Lightweight burlaps were held here yesterday on the basis of 19 cents for 8-ounce "40s," with heavy goods quoted in proportion to 24½ cents for 10½-ounce cloths of the same width. The respective West Coast quotations for those two weights were 18½ and 23 cents. Calcutta was reported high and firm, with goods for the forward shipments well covered by orders already placed.

Simplicity Is the Rule.

A tendency toward increased simplicity and added attractiveness through the medium of their refinement is the dominating note in Fall suits. Conservation is the order of the day, and many models, both in popular and high-priced suits, are combinations either of silk and wool materials or of fur with touches of material sufficient only to prevent the suit from failing into the classification of a fur garment. One imported suit of the former type has a skirt which, with the exception of a six-inch band of duvet de laine at the bottom, is made entirely of silk matelasse. The

ADVERTISEMENT.

BUYERS

Here we are again, after a lapse of several months, with another unusual opportunity for you, which will enable you to stock up with a fine line of

HOCKEY & SPORT CAPS

SKATING SETS AND

SWEATERS

that we offer at 60 cents on the dollar, and so you have a chance to give your customers a real treat in the shape of genuine bargains in a class of merchandise that is practical, needful and economical.

They are "seconds," it is true, and there is a tremendous quantity of them—20,000 dozens—but they are almost "firsts" in quality of production.

The materials are the same as in "firsts"—fiber and wool and silk thread; the styles are as complete in assortment as "firsts"; their endurance is practically the same;— but in our eyes, as trained manufacturers, they are "seconds," and as such they must be sold as "seconds" in order that we may maintain our standard of selling articles as they are—not as they seem to be.

Our production of regular goods to be sold at regular prices has been greater this year than ever before, but in hurrying to be prepared with a full stock for our customers, we accumulated a larger quantity of "seconds" than usual.

20,000 dozens of "seconds"—240,000 separate pieces—constitute a big quantity, but at that it is a flea bite when compared with the total output of our mills. This quantity is stored in a separate building right here in New York—at 32 West 32nd Street, just a few doors west of our salesrooms, which are located at 16, 18 and 20 West 32nd Street.

This large number of Hockey and Sport Caps, and Skating Sets and Sweaters for infants, children, misses and ladies, must be purchased on terms of net cash, 10 days, and immediate delivery, and, furthermore, samples cannot be sent from our salesrooms for selection. Buyers must call in person.

Since we are willing to make an exceptional, low price on standard and necessary merchandise, we know that buyers will instantly co-operate in taking the goods off of our hands and on the terms indicated. It is a quick turn-over for buyers and us, but it is of greater advantage to buyers than to us. They can put on a special sale and make their regular profit, whereas we must take a loss. We would not need to take a loss if we put our "seconds" among our "firsts" and followed the present craze of excessive profiteering as well as camouflaging merchandise, but buyers know us and appreciate that we play on the level with them.

These 20,000 dozens of Odds and Ends to be sold at 60 cents on the dollar will reduce our net profit on our regular merchandise considerably, bringing it down to a lower percentage than the Government is willing that legitimate business shall make, but what of it? Our principle is to serve our customers at a fair profit only—and to give them the advantage of any specials in the way of desirable "seconds" that we accumulate during the process of manufacturing very large quantities of Sweaters, Hockey and Sport Caps, Skating Sets, etc.

Cohen Brothers

Leading Sweater House

16, 18 & 20 West 32nd St.

New York City

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—The Heinz Store; F. Jones, suits; 303 5th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss A. M. Hill, fancy goods; 230 5th Av.; Latham.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. G. Harris, art goods, 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.
ATHENS, Ga.—S. J. Boley Co.; Mr. Boley, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; Mrs. B. Covendale, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Carmen, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; J. Morris, dress goods; 1,170 Broadway; Longacre.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. M. Conlif, toys, china; 853 4th Av
ATLANTA, Ga.—N. Bodenheimer & Bro.; N. Bodenheimer, millinery; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; C. M. Langfeld, jewelry; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House—F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, furnishing goods; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; S. Juhn, trimmings; L. H. Well, underwear materials; 906 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; Miss T. Goodman, Miss L. Hochheimer, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. M. Nottinge, ribbons; 364 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Block; gen. mdse.; 351 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb.; L. Loeb, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Block, general merchandise; 853 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. J. Murphy, gloves, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Cohen, jobs ready-to-wear; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, brassieres, house dresses; Mrs. Palmer, waists; Miss Rice, hosiery, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. Hurd, stationery books; Mrs. S. Grant, ready-to-wear, stouts; A. G. Sanborn, silks; Miss Spencer, girls' coats, dresses; F. H. Jury, dresses, negligees; Mrs. McHugh, misses' dresses; F. Coleman, dress goods; P. J. Fleming, linens, basement; J. J. O'Day, millinery; Mrs. Altimas, women's coats, basement; E. A. Pitman, books; Miss White, misses' coats, suits; B. J. Cutliffe, linens; Miss Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOZEMAN, Can.—A. A. Braten, women's ready-to-wear; 100 West 32d; Arlington.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith, Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Wood-Nickels Co.; Miss A. R. Carter, millinery, Flanders; Mrs. William Crowell, dress goods, silks; Aberdeen.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; Mrs. M. E. Williams, millinery, ribbons; Flanders.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; A. R. King, ladies' garments; Flanders.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. Karl, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—F. D. Abernethy, general mdse.; Collingwood.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; R. J. Cronin, silks; 23 East 26th.
CAIRO, Ill.—Kaufmann Bros.; L. Kaufmann, furnishing goods; Sherman Square.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; A. L. Embree, Mr. Gray, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; E. Killian, L. Killian, mdse. managers; A. A. Hemphill, Mr. Staver, dry goods, notions; E. W. Funkey, toilet goods; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—W. H. Mosher & Co.; W. H. Mosher, woolens; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Weiss & Benjamin; S. H. Weiss, A. Berkowitz, clothing; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; O. W. Faulstick, men's, youths' clothing; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Minoque, art needlework; Mr. Bisbee, draperies, upholstery goods.
CHICAGO—S. Bezark; Mr. Teller, coats, suits, dresses; 15 East 28th, Room 1910.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; L. Weisskopf, men's clothing, underwear; 368 6th Av.; Wallick.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, inc.; H. Michelson, silks, dress goods; Miss Cohn, gloves; Miss G. Oppenheimer, millinery; 1,138 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; N. S. Griffin, flags, prints; H. E. Holcombe, youths' clothing; A. Davis, rugs, carpets; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. M. Chamberlain, men's, boys' clothing; 1,107 Broadway.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Brothers Co.; Miss Schwartz, waists; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; I. Reins, notions, laces; 17 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store Co.; Miss S. Perry, blouses; 23 East 26th.
CLARKSVILLE, Texas—Silberberg D. G. Co.; J. Silberberg, dry goods; Mrs. C. Skinner, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way, Room 609.
CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; Mr. Powers, Mrs. Powers, ready-to-wear; Miss Dyer, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,150 B'way.
CLEVELAND—American Tailoring Co.; S. Weiss, woolens; Somerset.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor's Son & Co.; A. V. Kelly, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 470 4th Av.; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, basement dresses; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Lace & Novelty Shop; S. Barrenbrock, coats, suits, waists, dresses; McAlpin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; Mrs. B. Warder, underwear; 116 West 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; L. Liberman; women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clark-Davis Co.; H. M. Clark, silks, ribbons, untrimmed hats; 621
DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; W. E. Lemmon, rugs; 1,150 Broadway; Navarre.
DALLAS, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; R. I. Corpening, white goods; F. Hirsch, notions, fancy goods, novelties; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Texas Dry Goods Co.; D. Eggers, ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.
DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; H. Hynes, linens, bedding; 1,150 Broadway; Hargrave.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Strauss & Louis Co.; J. Strauss, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,170 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; Miss G. Gibbon, women's, children's dresses, waists; A. Meis, suits; 116 W. 32d.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Hub; S. Moritz, men's clothing; Imperial.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; E. K. Martin, millinery; 230 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. E. Cummings, books; 225 5th Av.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; L. W. Ten Eyck, women's coats, suits; 200 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris, Emery Co.; M. Schwarger, notions, buttons, candies, drug sundries; Miss Eberhart, books, stationery; 1,150 B'way.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Sheuerman Bros.; J. L. Sheuerman, dress goods, mackinaws; Breslin.
DETROIT—A. M. Barnes Co.; A. M. Barnes, coats; suits; Breslin.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Maurer, ladies' neckwear, vellings; Miss M. Murphy, laces; 116 W. 32d; Gotham.
DETROIT—I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss A. G. Anderson, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d.
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Merc. Co.; Mrs. E. F. Smith, ladies' wear; 1,170 B'way; Great Northern.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—H. Kolck; R. Kolck, Jr., notions, laces, silks, hosiery, neckwear, waists; Albert.
DULUTH, Minn.—M. C. Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenberg, jersey dresses; 303 5th Av.
ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Mercantile Co.; C. Gamble, T. Kennedy, men's clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; Miss B. K. Shepard, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Scully, muslin underwear; C. Margolis, basement dept.; 432 4th Av.
FAIRMOUNT, West Va.—D. M. Osgood; Mrs. D. M. Osgood, dresses, waists; Imperial.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. Baillie Co.; Miss M. Dillon, Miss K. Dillon, ready-to-wear; V. Materlewiez, dry goods; Cumberland.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, women's, misses', infants', wearing apparel; McAlpin.
FARGO, N. D.—Black Co.; G. M. Black, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Stein Bros.; K. Stein, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
FLINT, Mich.—Killian Co.; Mr. Doyle, dry goods; 105 Grand.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; A. Y. Berry, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Smith & Co.; I. Latz, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Steele, Myers Co.; Miss A. Bellany, ladies', misses' dresses; Miss A. McKee, ladies' waists, skirts; E. M. Steele, ladies' coats, suits, general mdse.; Woodstock.
FORT WORTH, Tex.—H. C. Meacham Co.; E. Moorman, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
FRESNO, Cal.—B. Gottschalk Co.; Mrs. L. Richards, waists, dresses, lingerie, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
GALVESTON, Texas—Feldman D. G. Co.; Miss A. Warren, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d; Aberdeen.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Klempner & Merkle; Miss Kennedy, wash skirts, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner & Beggs; N. G. Benner, men's furn. goods, coats, suits; Holland House.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; E. G. Gelselman, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; Breslin.
GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Paris D. G. Co.; F. A. Fligman, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
GREENSBURG, Ind.—Minear D. G. Co.; S. P. Minear, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Mrs. E. H. Smith, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
HAZELTON, Penn.—P. Deisroth's Sons; A. Y. Deisroth, ready-to-wear; J. S. Mackie, notions, gloves, ribbons, neckwear; 404 4th Av.
HIAWATHA, Kan.—Middlebrook Bros.; H. O Middlebrook, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d; Breslin.
HILLSBORO, Texas—C. F. Graham Co.; C. F. Graham, general merchandise; Hargrave.
HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; A. L. Davidson, general merchandise; Miss C. Kleeman, ladies' wear; 404 4th Av.
HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; J. H. Hill, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Roth D. G. Co.; E. N. Roth, dry goods, millinery; Monterey.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. J. Herrington, notions; 320 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; M. E. Jones, silks, dress goods; L. G. Wolf, notions, muslins, flannels, underwear; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; J. E. Bourke, shirts, overalls; Mr. Saltmarsh, representing E. M. Wiles, notions; 320 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. B. Drake, ribbons, toilet goods, stationery, silverware; Mr. Greener, bargain basement; 1,261 Broadway.
JACKSON, Miss.—Union Dept. Store; Miss M. Hamilton, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Breslin.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; J. E. De Belle, upholstery, furniture, carpets, trunks, bags; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; Mr. Dosser, dry goods; 105 Grand.
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; Miss J. Setzer, ladies' wear; Flanders.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; A. Scharf, coats, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; O. A. Stingely, waists; Miss Brelsford, basement, ready-to-wear; Mr. Wallace, basement, piece goods; 23 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss K. Finnegan, dresses, coats, suits; Mrs. Zimmerman, waists; Miss Lee, underwear, negligees, petticoats; 220 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; R. B. Barnes, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—D. Briscoe Co.; J. E. Briscoe, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
LACROSSE, Wis.—Doerflinger Co.; F. Phillips, women's coats, suits; Flanders.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; D. B. Fishman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Loeb & Hene; S. Loeb, notions, millinery, coats, suits; 44 East 23d; Sherman Square.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; D. Shotwell, silks, dress goods, linings; J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear; Miss B. S. Throop, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.
LEBANON, Ind.—W. F. Craig, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; Robert Fulton.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Leader; A. Froug, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,199 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—W. C. McEvilly; Fall coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. S. Balzer, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Letts; G. E. Moore, coats, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; J. S Schmidt, art, fancy goods; Mrs. N. Timmons, muslin underwear, sweaters, petticoats, bathing suits, infants', children's wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Mendel, Weinstock Hat Co.; E. Weinstock, hats; Latham.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufmann, Strauss Co.; C. P. Walmsley, Miss C. Allen, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Blum Bros. & Hilder; E. Hilder, notions, fancy goods, ladies' neckwear; Claridge.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; J. L. Lynch, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; 23 East 26th.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; J. Johnson, wash goods; F. Schaeffer, staples; H. E. Taylor, dress goods, silks; 256 Church.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; Mr. Ottenheimer, piece goods; 1,150 B'way.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; W. Hirsch, notions, clothing, shoes; 1,150 B'way.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Paraski, hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; 225 5th Av.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Collins, ready-to-wear; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Gerretson Co.; R. W. Gerretson, coats, suits; Miss Polochek, waists; Holland House.
MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; H. W. Carley, underwear, furn. goods; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Mr. Voss, Miss Miller, millinery; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald; Miss Kneeland, dresses; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; W. L. Rowse, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,133 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; S. Knight, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; A. Awsumb, dress goods, silks; H. L. Gearhart, furniture, housefurn. goods; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—The Fashion Shop; H. Sweet, waists; Latham.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; B. Strauss, notions, toilet goods, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. McBaine, white goods; 1,150 Broadway.
MOLINE, Ill.—Grossman & Co.; S. Grossman, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Bogatsky Brothers & Co.; D. Bogatsky, woolens; Wallick.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics, white goods, linens; 1,261 Broadway.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Morse & Co.; J. Morse, W. S. Bailey, clothing, furnishing goods; Flanders.
NAVASOTA, Texas—L. S. Pierce, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—The S. A. Goldsmith Co.; N. Dreyfus, dry goods; 105 Grand.
NORFOLK, Neb.—Killian Co.; Mr. Low, dry goods; 105 Grand.
NORFOLK, Va.—G. Nagle, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway, Room 500.
NORFOLK, Va.—Greenberg Brothers; M. Greenberg, women's ready-to-wear; Room 500 1,170 Broadway.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; York.
OMAHA, Neb.—Herzberg Bros.; A. Herzberg, ready-to-wear; Miss Krebs, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Gregorian.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—W. J. Donelan Co.; P. J. Donelan, mdse. mgr.; J. F. Lamb, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; Prince George.
PARAGOULD, Ark.—Bertig Bros.; J. Bertig, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway, eighth floor.
PARIS, Ill.—Jones D. G. Co.; W. Hoenig, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Brown-Kendall Co.; H. S. Brown, linens, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Carrsin Bros.; A. G. Carrsin, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway, Room 610.
PHILADELPHIA—Perlberg & Cooper; F. F. Cooper, coats, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Brothers; B. H. Ulman, skirtings; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. O'Donnell, women's suits, dresses; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA.—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Nowick & Son; H. Nowick, suitings; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss N. W.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.
McCann, dresses; Miss A. B. Lerner, basement dresses; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. M. H. Black, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—A. A. Walk Co.; I. Cohen, jersey dresses; 303 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods; Mrs. C. E. Henry, waists; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kamin Co.; P. Lifshitz, muslin underwear, infants' wear, flannelette goods; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH.—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. Kahl, flannels, blankets, linens; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. McCrohan, waists; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Seder Bros.; H. Seder, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Departm't Store; Miss C. Miller, neckwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss A. M. Burns, hosiery; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Schwartz and Mrs. E. K. White, underwear, house dresses, negligees, petticoats; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Goldberg Bros.; M. Goldberg, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway, Room 500.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfgrs. Outlet Co.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews, Beggs & Co.; W. D. Young, ready-to-wear; Miss M. E. Morrissey, millinery; 230 5th Av.
QUINCY, Ill.—W. T. Dirker Co.; Miss L. Zelle, ready-to-wear; Miss C. Grimme, waists, house dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
READING, Penn.—R. Adler & Sons; G. Adler, suits; 22 West 32d.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss M. Bernstein, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; C. D. Ottman, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; C. D. Ottman, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—Kohen Co.; Mr. Kohen, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; Grand.
ROANOKE, Va.—H. S. Heironimus & Co.; L. D. Daniel, ready-to-wear, dress goods; Collingwood.
SANDPOINT, Iowa—Replogle & Aaron; Mr. Replogle, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; A. E. Yates, notions, jewelry, ribbons, linings; J. A. Donnelly, leather, toilet goods, handkerchiefs, trunks, bags. 15 East 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. E. Hoppenrath, millinery; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; Mrs. J. S. Smith, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Gregorian.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; A. W. Lundstrome, men's, boys' clothing; I. Whitehill, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; N. Cohen, children's wear; 1,140 B'way.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, coats, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
SCRANTON, Penn.—A. Marcus; white goods, hosiery, notions; Latham.
SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; Miss O. Brandenberg, millinery; 225 5th Av.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; T. Brandon, hosiery, furn. goods, corsets; Miss A. Milligan, ladies' wear; York.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; T. M. Kelly, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Lohnes, dresses; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, rugs; 230 5th Av.
STANTON, Va.—Big Dept. Store; J. H. Bryan, general mdse.; Breslin.
STANTON, Va.—Banner Store; R. L. Stricklen, dry goods; Breslin.
STILLWATER, Minn.—Murphy & Co.; M. L. Murphy, cloaks, millinery; Marlborough.
ST. JOHN, Can.—Brock & Patterson; J. McFarland, millinery; W. S. Edgar, laces, ribbons; Imperial.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co.; Miss D. Ramsbacher, coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz Garment Co.; S. Schultz, coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walter Dry Goods Co.; E. P. Cave, domestics, prints; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss L. Webb, costumes; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. M. Blank, jewelry, leather goods; D. I. Goldstein, men's furn. goods; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; J. Halpern, housefurnishing goods, toys; Miss K. Walker, toys; Miss G. Newman, dresses; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; D. I. Goldstone, men's furnishing goods; 37 West 26th; Latham.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; M. M. Shuffelbarger, coats, suits, corsets; 220 5th Av.; Brostell.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store; M. Ellingson, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
TAMPA, Fla.—Bentley Gray D. G. Co.; H. C. Terry, furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Grand.
TEMPLE, Texas—Madden-Jarrell Co.; A. J. Jarrell, general mdse.; Hargrave.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—May Corset & Novelty Shop; Miss K. May, corsets, kimonas, brassieres; Prince George.
TEXARKANA, Ark.—M. Scherer; ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Latham.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; A. C. Birk, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Neuhausel Brothers; A. Rumpf, blankets, upholstery goods; Wallick.
TRINIDAD, Col.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; M. J. Goldsmith, notions, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
TROY, N. Y.—Weinstein Bros.; Mr. Weinstein, ladies' suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
VINCENNES, Ind.—Gimbel, Houghton & Bond; F. M. Bond, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
WACO, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; B. H. Coleman, F. T. Mercer, dress goods, silks, linings; M. Landman, domestics, white goods; 19 East 24th.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Brothers; M. Landman, dress goods, silks, linens; 19 East 24th; Bristol.
WAHO CITY, Mich.—Killian Co.; J. Hanson, dry goods; 105 Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Killian Co.; J. Hanson, dry goods; 105 Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks, wash goods; Wallick's.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; L. Kahn, ready-to-wear; Miss Volters, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
WICHITA, Kan.—P. B. M. Co.; Mrs. G. South, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn-Hinkle D. G. Co.; Mr. DeWitt, basement ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.
YOAKUM, Texas—E. Hertz, ready-to-wear; 35 Claremont Av.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hyde-man, general merchandise; 404 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—Bon Ton; E. S. Spangler, ready-to-wear; Grand.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; Miss S. Fulton, furs; Miss Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Miss Thompson, gloves; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—J. & H. Welsh; J. Welsh, men's furn. goods; Imperial.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; Miss Holahan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—B. McManus & Co.; B. McManus, C. L. Woodworth, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—S. K. Siegel & Co.; W. J. Fry, general merchandise; 303 5th Av.

HEGLA FABRICS

Ideal for Every Need of Wearing Apparel

"Hollyrood" "Beaumont" and "Al" Silk Mixed Poplins

"Peter Pan" Gingham Cloth

"Rangoon" Silk Mixed Shantung

"Bangkok" Superior All Cotton

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HENRY GLASS & CO.

44-46-48 WHITE ST. Phone: Franklin 1397-1399.

Why are Herman values the wonder of the market? Only a visit to our showrooms can fully explain.

Girls' to Ladies' Coats $3.75 to $37.50

HERMAN CLOAK CO.

The Big Popular Priced Coat House Girls to Ladies

1333 BROADWAY at 36th St. NEW YORK

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Smart Serge and Silk Dresses

that are out of the ordinary—superior fabrics and styling. We can ship at once the style and quantity you are looking for.

$8.75 to $18.75

Our All Wool French Serge Dresses Start at $8.75

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG

129-133 West 27th Street

New York City

The Rainbow Policy

(No. 6—Shipping)

Every garment delivered will measure up to sample and will be packed cleanly and carefully, under close supervision, before shipment.

Rainbow Waists

$3.75 EACH

Rainbow Waist Company

20-28 West 33rd Street, New York

L. KREINER & SON, FACTORS.

Reorganization of

Shoninger Brothers, Inc.

Closing Out Several Departments Entire Stocks at Sweeping Reductions

Novelties, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Nets, Beaded Goods

Buyers—Profit by this epoch making Trade Event

Shoninger Brothers, Inc.

Fifth Ave. & B'way at Nineteenth St.

Our New Home

You are cordially invited to visit us in our new, convenient quarters at

20-28 West 33rd St.

Manufacturing coats only and selling quality garments at low prices has increased our business to a large size. Come in and see us.

The Fleischer Cloak & Suit Co.

20-28 W. 33rd St., New York

SMART Dresses are ready for *immediate delivery* in these very popular fabrics.

Serge—Taffeta Charmeuse—Satin Crepe Meteor—Wool Jersey

For Street and Afternoon Wear

$6.75 to $18.00

AL REISNER, *General Representative*

PIONEER

LADIES GARMENT CO. Inc.

DRESSES $6.75 to $18.00

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

6-8 West 32nd St. N. Y. C.

F. F. Models

FULL FORM SUITS & COATS *for stout Women*

GOOD WILL

is a merchant's best asset. The good will of the stout woman is secured by fitting her with F. F. Models.

Shown in more attractive designs than ever for early Fall and Winter wear.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY

38 West 32nd St., New York 13th Floor

Each Number a Hit!

SUITS and COATS with the touch of quality

Cooper & Grapes

302 5th Ave., 31st St.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS COMPANY

44-50 W. 28th STR. NEW YORK

WAISTS for Stout Women

Rosenthal Brothers' Waists are not merely "large size" models. They are scientifically designed and scientifically made to fit stout women correctly.

To Close Out

Silk Jersey Suits

Wool Jersey Suits

Coats, Separate Skirts; also Sleeveless Velvet and Satin Coats.

DAILY WAIST

158 West 27th

American Woolen Co.'s all-wool Poplin handsomely trimmed Suit, lined with very good lining and interlined, for $13.75

Best Suit for the price in the New York market. See this Suit before leaving town.

Abraham Lustgarten

8 West 19th St.

WHITE SATINETTE for SKIRTS

Beautiful lustre, pliable texture, durable quality, PHENOMENAL VALUE

Benjamin Nathan

611-21 Broadway, New York.

DRESSES for GIRLS & FLAPPERS

SERGE GINGHAM

VELVETEEN SILK

Come and See Our No. 710

Biggest Value in the Market

SAMILS

"King" Coal

"King" Coal is the one autocrat whose throne is in no danger. It is essential to mine as much as possible of America's supply to feed the factories and forges that are furnishing the sinews of war.

Operating through property leases assuring a liberal income over its interest charges, the Hartland Colliery Company owns approximately 13,000 acres of valuable coal lands in a famous coal section.

We invite requests for our free Circular T, describing the 7% TWO YEAR SINKING FUND MORTGAGE NOTES of this Company.

A.H. Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Electric Bond & Share Company
6% Preferred Stock
To yield 6¼%

Details on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

Tax Exempt in New York State

These are the First Mortgage and Refunding Bonds of a well established company, operating in the State of New York, which owns property valued at 47% above the amount of the total bonded debt.

The net earnings are about 2½ times the interest on all notes and bonds outstanding. The price, $845 and interest for a $1,000 bond due July 1st, 1963, makes the yield about 6%.

Send for Circular T-19.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Reviewed in our Special Letter "26"
Copy on request.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall St., New York
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Washington
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
Railroad Bonds
New York

Suggestions for Investors may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional Trading Brings Lower Prices for Stocks—Russian Bonds Rise.

Although sentiment in the financial district continued as cheerful as last week, based on news from the French war front, quotations for stocks moved down a substantial distance in case of many active issues yesterday, and bonds were sluggish. Public participation in the markets was at a minimum and it appeared after the initial upward tendency of prices had played out that the professional following of stock trading decided that if profits could be obtained at all they lay on the downward side. The lack of buying power was chiefly demonstrated toward the end of the day, and the railroad and industrial lists left off with net declines running from large fractions to more than a point.

The high temperature and the desire of nearly every one to study the war map as dispatches told of further French and American gains caused a partial eclipse of the attention usually paid to quotation boards. One of the few encouraing developments among securities was a renewal of the forward movement in Russian bonds, the 5½s at one time being 2 points and the 6½s a full point above the closing quotations last week. Since General Foch launched his offensive the Russian 5½ per cent. bonds have moved upward about 10 points while the others have made a strong recovery from the depths which existed before. Brokers and dealers handling Liberty bonds reported a heavy business, which was evidenced by the total of transactions on the Stock Exchange, but offerings still remained sufficiently greater than the demand to prevent anything more than an irregular price trend.

The foreign exchange market exhibited in dealings in Spanish remittances something of the effect of pending Governmental efforts to stablize quotations. The peseta cable rate at 27.45 showed an encouraging decline from the quotation of 27.65 at the close on Saturday. Swiss and Dutch rates, on the contrary, were a shade firmer, but it is expected in banking quarters that the present unfavorable position of the dollar in the countries represented by these exchanges will be altered for the better in the near future. It is expected that some cotton will be released for shipment to Switzerland and possibly to Holland, and the financial transactions connected with the exports are awaited to remove part of the exchange premium at this centre. To this influence may be added the product of the negotiations of American Government agents abroad.

The call money market continued around the 6 per cent. level, with a fair amount of loans reported placed on mixed collateral at 5¾ per cent. toward the close of the day.

HIGHER PRICES IN LONDON.

War News Puts Traders in an Excellent Mood.

LONDON, July 22.—The war news received since Friday has put dealers on the Stock Exchange and the public in an excellent mood. Values had risen in virtually all cases before buyers appeared, and the execution of a number of orders caused a further hardening in prices. Consols, the war loan, French fives, oils and shipping shares were prominent, and even where no business was done prices were marked higher.

Russian mines and oils were active. The market closed strong and confident.

Money was in good supply. Discounts were quiet.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 22.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Rate Closes at 5¾% After Ruling at 6% All Day.

The rate for call money was 6 per cent. throughout the day, but just at the close of market, when practically all borrowers had been supplied with funds, moved down to 5¾. There was no change in the general situation in respect to money and the rate for sixty-day maturities was 5¾ to 6 per cent., with most transactions being put through at the higher rate.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5¾	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	5¾	Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	—.0001¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	..
Cables	5.69⅜	5.69⅜	5.69⅜	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8666	London	$4.7530	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅜	5.69⅜
	China—		
	Hongkong	79.50	79.75
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.87½	52.25
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.78
	Calcutta	35.73	35.78
5.1826	Italy	8.50¾	8.50
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	27.35	27.45
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.40	35.55
	Copenhagen	31.05	31.25
	Christiania	31.50	31.65
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	22.90	23.00
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.20	44.35
9.1826	Switzerland	3.94½	8.92
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.05	14.15
	500 rubles	13.95	14.05

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.71	$4.71⅛	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $412,991,094; balance, $57,498,794; United States Treasury credit balance, $1,274,410; Federal Reserve credit balance, $47,011,424.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 25.625 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	350,999	495,789	408,716
Year to date	79,319,738	111,511,434	92,658,930

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17	17¾	700	Advance Rumely	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
43	44	500	Advance Rumely pf	44½	44½	44	44	—1
3¼	3½	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2	2½	1,800	Alaska Juneau	2½	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33¼	33½	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33½	34	33¼	33½	— ½
82½	82¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
88	90	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	91¾	91¾	90	90	—2¾
30	94	33	Am. Brake S. & F.	88	88	88	88	—1
151	195	46	Am. B. S. & F. pf	162	162	162	162	..
47	47¼	3,800	Am. Can	48	48	47	47	—¼
83⅜	84¼	1,900	Am. Car & Found	85	85	83½	83⅞	—1⅞
..	..	400	Am. Cotton Oil	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ½
19	19¼	3,300	Am. Hide & L	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ⅝
80	90½	2,600	Am. Hide & L. pf	79	80½	79	80	+ ⅞
48½	49	400	Am. Ice pf	49	49	49	49	— ½
79½	79¾	100	Am. Linseed pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ½
66	67	1,100	Am. Locomotive	67¾	67¾	66	66¼	— ¾
5	7	200	Am. Malting	5	5	5	5	..
77½	77¾	3,100	Am. Sm. & Refin	78¼	78¼	77½	77½	—1½
103	106½	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
105	105½	10	Do. odd lot	106	106	106	106	..
73	73¾	1,400	Am. Steel Found	73½	73½	72¾	73	—1⅜
110	110¼	400	Am. Sugar Refin	111	111	110	110	—1¼
130½	131½	13,600	Am. Sum. Tob. x d	130	131½	128¼	130¼	+2¾
..	..	20	Am. Tel. & Cable	52	52	52	52	..
96	96¼	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	96	96¼	96	96	..
59⅝	59¾	900	Am. Woolen pf	60	60¼	59½	59½	— ⅝
94½	95¼	200	Am. Woolen pf	94⅜	95	94½	95	+ ⅝
18⅜	19	700	Am. Zinc L. & S	19⅝	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
66¼	66½	6,800	Anaconda Copper	67	67¼	65¾	66¼	—1¼
83¼	85¼	600	At., Top. & S. Fe	85½	85½	85¼	85½	+ ¼
82½	83½	100	At., T. & S. Fe pf	83	83	83	83	+ ½
102¼	103	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I	104½	104½	103	103	—2
80	80¼	15,200	Baldwin Locomo	91	91½	89	89	—1¾
54⅝	55	1,000	Balt. & Ohio	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Barrett Co. pf	102	102	102	102	..
1¼	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
81⅞	82	10,100	Beth. Steel Class B	83½	83½	81⅝	82	—1½
104½	105½	100	Beth. Steel 8 p. c. pf	105	105	105	105	— ½
26½	26⅝	100	Booth Fisheries	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
41	41½	1,900	Brooklyn R. T.	41	41½	40½	41⅝	+ ⅜
12	14	200	Bruns. T. & Ry. Sec.	12	12	12	12	— ½
70	..	10	Buff., Roch. & P.	75	75	75	75	..
11¾	12	1,300	Butte Copper & Z	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
18¾	18½	100	Calif. Petroleum	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
68	75	100	Calumet & Arizona	69	69	69	69	..
150¼	151	3,900	Canadian Pacific	148⅝	151	148⅝	150¼	+1¼
67	67½	1,500	Cent. Leather pf	68½	68½	67½	67½	—1⅜
34¼	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
84	84½	100	Chandler Motor	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
56½	57	300	Ches. & Ohio	57	57	57	57	— ¼
24½	25	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41⅝	42½	41½	41½	— ⅛
75	75¼	1,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74¾	75½	74¾	75	..
92¾	93	100	Chi. & Northwest	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	— ¼
24	24¼	100	C., R. I. & P.	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
74	75¼	700	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¼
63	63¾	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
16	16¼	500	Chile Copper	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
39¼	40	600	Chino Copper	40	40	39¾	39¾	—1¼
46¼	46½	400	Colo. Fuel & Iron	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅜
33¼	33¼	100	Columbia Gas. & E	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
72	73	200	Continental Can	72	72	72	72	— ¼
50	54	100	Continental Insur	50	50	50	50	—3½
44⅞	44⅞	13,000	Corn Products Ref	45½	45½	43⅞	44½	— ½
100¾	101¼	50	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	— ⅛
65¼	65½	2,200	Crucible Steel	66⅞	66⅞	65¼	65¼	—1⅜
90¾	91¾	100	Crucible Steel pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
30½	30⅝	2,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
160	165	100	Del., Lack & W	162½	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
56¼	56½	6,900	Distillers Securities	57⅝	57⅞	56¾	56⅝	—1¼
7⅝	8¼	900	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
3	4½	100	Dul., S. S. & At	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	—1⅛
15⅜	15⅝	500	Erie	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
32	32⅝	200	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
38	39	100	Fisher Body	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
47	48½	500	General Cigar	47½	48	46⅞	48	..
144½	146	700	General Electric	146	146	144	145	—1⅝
153½	155	600	General Motors	153	154	153	154	— ½
45½	46½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46¼	46¾	45¾	46⅜	— ⅛
78½	79	400	Granby Consol.	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+1⅝
90¾	91	100	Great Northern pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
31½	32	2,900	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	—1¼
42⅝	43	300	Greene-Can. Cop	42¾	43	42⅝	43	— ⅛
43⅜	44¾	700	Haskell & Barker	45	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	3,300	Inspiration Copper	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
8	8¼	700	Interb. Consol	8	8	8	8	..
58	59	300	Int. Agri. pf	59	59	59	59	—1
122	124¾	500	Int. Harvest., N. J	124¼	124⅝	124¼	124⅝	— ⅜
64	66¼	200	Int. Harvest. Corp	65½	65½	65	65	— ½
26¾	27	800	Int. Mer. Marine	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27¼	— ⅛
97¼	97⅞	6,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	98¼	98⅜	97⅛	97⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	31	3,800	Int. Nickel	31¾	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
35½	36	1,000	Int. Paper	36½	36½	35⅜	35⅝	—1½
17½	18¼	100	Kansas City So	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
50	51	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	50½	50½	50¼	50½	— ⅛
33¼	33½	2,400	Kennecott Copper	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
82¾	83½	600	Lackawanna Steel	83	83	82⅜	82⅝	—1⅛
19¼	20	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
28½	30	500	Maxwell Motors	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
56	56⅜	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	—1¼
22¼	23	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	23½	23½	22½	22¾	— ¾
98⅜	98⅝	6,450	Mexican Petroleum	100¾	100¾	98¾	98½	—1¼
20¼	20½	300	Miami Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
51½	51⅝	1,300	Midvale Steel	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
23⅝	24	700	Missouri Pacific	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
30	31	300	Nat. Acme	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
18¼	19½	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅝
52	52¼	800	Nat. Enam. & St	51½	52	51¼	52	..
58½	59½	200	Nat. Lead	59	59	58½	58¾	— ¼
19¾	20	300	Nevada Con. Cop	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
72	72½	700	N. Y. Central	72¼	72¾	72	72	— ⅛
40⅞	41¼	10,400	N. Y. N. H. & H	40¾	41¼	39⅝	41	+ ⅝
103½	104	100	Norfolk & Western	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
86⅞	87	100	Northern Pacific	87	87	87	87	—1
60	61	200	Nova Scotia Steel & C	59¼	60	59¼	60	+1
38	38⅜	1,000	Ohio Cities Gas	38½	38½	38	38	— ⅛
10⅝	11	100	Ontario Mining	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
29½	30½	100	Pacific Mail	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
43⅞	44	800	Penn. R. R.	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	15⅛	900	Pere Marquette	14½	15¼	14½	15	+ ⅛
38¾	39	600	Pierce-Arrow	39	39	38½	39	— ⅛
97	98	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97	97	97	97	..
49⅜	50	400	Pittsburgh Coal	50½	50⅝	50	50	—1⅜
80½	81½	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	80½	81	80½	81	— ⅛
34⅜	35¼	100	Pitts. & West Va	35⅛	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
66	67¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	66	66	66	66	— ¼
99	102	100	Public Service N. J	99	99	99	99	..
90	102	90	Do., odd lot	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
60⅞	61¼	1,900	Railway Steel Sp	61	61	60	61	— ¼
98½	99½	50	Railway Steel S. pf	98¼	98½	98½	98½	..
24¼	24½	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24½	24	24	— ⅛
87¾	88	3,700	Reading	88¼	88¼	87⅝	88	—1
100½	100¾	6,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	102¾	102⅝	100¾	100¾	—1⅝
12	12¼	100	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
7	7½	100	Saxon Motor	7	7	7	7	..
19½	20	200	Seab. Air Line pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
31¾	32	400	Sinclair Oil Ref	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
83½	83¾	500	Southern Pacific	83⅜	83⅜	83¼	83⅜	— ⅛
..	..	400	So. P. S. Sug. rgts	6	6	7	7	+1⅝
23¾	23¾	1,300	Southern Railway	24	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	..
62¾	63	300	Southern Ry. pf	63	63	63	63	..
108½	110	200	Standard Milling	108½	108½	108½	108½	—1½
46	46¼	1,200	Studebaker Co.	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
40¾	41⅞	200	Superior Steel	42½	42½	42	42	—1½
19¼	19½	700	Tenn. C. & C	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
150	151	1,200	Texas Co.	151¼	151½	150	150	—2
15	15½	100	Texas & Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
19¼	20	100	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
66⅜	67¼	6,800	Tobacco Products	67⅜	67⅜	66¼	66⅞	— ¼
93	94	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	93	93	93	93	..
121¼	122¼	1,000	Union Pacific	122⅜	122⅜	121½	121⅝	— ⅛
38½	38½	1,100	United Alloy Steel	39	39	38½	38½	— ½
100¼	101½	5,300	United Cigar Stores	102¼	102⅝	100¼	100½	—1
69½	72	100	United Drug	71	71	71	71	+2
48	50	100	United Drug 1st pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	..
127	127½	200	United Fruit	127¼	127¼	127	127	—1⅝
127	128	11,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	130½	130¾	127	127	—2½
61⅞	62	1,500	U. S. Rubber	62	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
103¼	103½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅞
42⅝	43¾	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	43	43	43	43	— ½
106	106¼	102,600	U. S. Steel	107⅝	108	106	106¼	—1¼
111¼	111¾	100	U. S. Steel pf	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	..
81	81½	300	Utah Copper	82	82	81¼	81½	— ½
48⅜	49	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	49⅝	49⅝	49	49	—1
10⅜	10⅞	600	Wabash	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	40	5,700	Wabash pf. A	41⅛	41⅛	39¾	40	—1⅛
24⅜	25½	100	Wabash pf. B	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
15¼	15⅝	1,900	Western Maryland	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+1
84	84½	900	Western Union Tel	85	85	83½	84⅜	— ⅝
42	43	2,100	Westingh. E. & M	42¼	42¼	41⅝	42	— ⅛
42¼	43¼	100	White Motor	42½	42½	42½	42½	..
60½	61	100	Wilson & Co	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ¼
20	20¼	8,800	Willys-Overland	20⅞	21	20	20	— ⅜
81½	83	100	Willys-Overland pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
86¼	87¼	900	Wisconsin Central	86	87½	86	86⅝	+ ⅛
110	111½	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	—1½
61¼	61½	1,000	Worthington Pump	60½	61⅝	60½	61¼	+1¼

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Week Ended July 20, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance July 13		$11,834,467.35
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,155,489.86	
Miscellaneous	65,891.03	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	20,000,000.00	
	21,220,880.89	
		$33,055,348.24
Payments—		
General administration	$3,746,420.00	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	15,000,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	40,000.00	
Interest on city debt	140,913.20	
	18,927,333.20	
Balance July 20		$14,128,015.04

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested July 13	$2,424,663.85	
Receipts	288,079.04	
	$2,712,742.89	
Payments	2,000.00	
Balance uninvested July 20		2,710,742.89
Aggregate balances July 20		$16,838,757.93

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Receipts and expenditures;

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$10,231,974	$10,231,974
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	475,405,757	475,405,757
Miscellaneous	75,808,147	75,808,147
Miscellaneous revenue	15,063,274	15,063,274
Total receipts	$576,509,154	$576,509,154
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	189,024,187	189,024,187
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	268,060,206	268,060,206
Expenditures	765,533,342	765,533,342

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.65	8.80	8.70	8.85
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminum	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	373	0	0	368	0	0
Tin, futures	373	0	0	368	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Market Without Import.

In drawing deductions from such a stock market as yesterday full allowance has to be made for the quality of operations. Inquiry in numerous brokerage offices brought the same general reply, namely, that buying and selling by the public was on a small scale. The movements of active speculative issues, such as Steel, Reading, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel, Class B, and Industrial Alcohol, seemed to indicate that the professionals, with the market well in their hands, had found that prices moved down easier than up. As related to the great news from France, the market meant nothing.

***

United Cigar Stores' Dividend.

By declaring a dividend of 2¼ per cent. for the quarter, Directors of the United Cigar Stores Company acted in a more conservative manner than many traders in the stock had expected. The Street had heard for several weeks that "something good" was close at hand for the shareowners, and those who bought for a substantial rise had more in their thoughts than an increase of the annual dividend rate from 8 to 9 per cent. The dividend will be paid Aug. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 2.

***

Tobacco Products' Earnings.

The Tobacco Products Corporation earned a net income of $1,180,000 in the quarter ended June 30, before making allowance for the Federal war tax. In the first quarter the net was $645,000. George J. Whelan entered the Presidency a few months ago with the avowed purpose of speeding up production. The earnings, presumably, show some result from his activities, aided by an expanding demand and advancing prices.

***

Worthington Pump Gains Ground.

Worthington Pump shares attracted attention in yesterday's dealings by scoring a gain of 1¼ points when the general tendency was downward. Last week this issue advanced nearly 5 points, and the gain since the last week of June has been more than 13 points. The stock stands in a position different from most of the other issues which have enjoyed upward movements in recent weeks, in that its advance has not been heralded by much gossip of a bullish nature. Trading in it has not been sufficiently active to indicate the operations of a strong pool. The outstanding fact has been the moderate volume of offerings, which has necessitated persistent bidding by persons who want it.

***

City of Yonkers Bonds.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and Redmond & Co., jointly, bought yesterday $912,000 of City of Yonkers 5 per cent. registered bonds maturing serially from 1919 to 1938 at 101.94, or on an about 4.68 per cent. basis. It is understood that the bonds will be offered to investors at a price to yield 4½ per cent.

***

Site for Kansas City Reserve Bank.

Not to be outdone by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which recently purchased a large piece of property with the expectation of building a handsome home for itself after the close of the war, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has just announced the acquisition of property at Grand Avenue and Tenth Street, at a price of $500,000 plus a bonus of $25,000. It is reported that the bank's present quarters are inadequate. Less than twenty years ago all the real estate embraced in the transaction sold for less than $128,000. If Kansas City has decided to follow in the footsteps of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, it ought to make its subscriptions to Treasury certificates of indebtedness measure up proportionately to the subscriptions of the New York Reserve Bank. While New York's oversubscription to the last issue was nearly $20,000,000 on an allotment of $254,000,000, or approximately 8 per cent., Kansas City's oversubscription tot

The Present Status of the Oil Industry

The Outlook for the Motor Industry
Investment Value of Ohio Oil
Royal Dutch to Increase Capitalization
Fortnightly Market Analysis
The Part Payment Plan

Our semi-monthly financial publication Securities Suggestions, featuring these subjects, sent free upon request for 19-Q.

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32 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
777 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
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NOBLE & CORWIN
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Bankers Trust — *Central Un. Tr.*
Guaranty Trust — *Equitable Trust*
Telephone 1111 Broad

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

First and Refunding Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Truet Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustee, intends to apply the sum of $13,880.92 now held in the Sinking Fund, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds or Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 8% premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 8% premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered.

All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company as Primary Trustee, at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon on Aug. 14, 1918, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of Aug. 20, 1918. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and 8% premium.

Dated at New York, this 16th day of July, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Vice President.

To the Security Holders of
The Idaho Irrigation Company, Limited.

Two installments of interest, of 1½% each, represented by Coupons 4 and 5 on the Adjustment Mortgage Fifteen Year Gold Bonds and Fifteen Year Adjustment Bond Certificates of the Idaho Irrigation Company, Ltd., have been declared and will be payable on August 1st, 1918, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company, Trustee, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Idaho Irrigation Company, Ltd.
By R. B. Marchant, Treasurer.

Old defaulted securities appraised and bought; established thirty years. R. M. Smythe, Produce Exchange, New York.

AMERICAN WAR BILL NOW FIFTY BILLIONS

Total of First Two Years Will Exceed That of Any Ally for a Similar Period.

SHERLEY REPORTS FIGURES

Says Expenditures Probably Will Fall Below Sums Appropriated for Current Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the first two years of this nation's participation in the war the appropriations for war activities and usual governmental expenses will have reached the vast sum of $50,000,000,000, representing an expenditure greatly in excess of that of any of the co-belligerent countries in a like period.

In the first year the expenditure amounted to $18,879,177,012.96, while Congress has authorized for the second year, ending June 30, 1919, appropriations amounting to approximately $30,000,000,000. Of this amount, about $24,000,000,000 represents cash appropriations and about $5,000,000,000 includes contract authorizations, to be met by subsequent appropriations.

With few exceptions, all the annual appropriation bills were passed by Congress before the six weeks' recess. There are several bills pending in the Senate, but, with these exceptions, the total appropriations and authorizations for the second session of the Sixty-third Congress amount to $20,791,241,773. The deficiency measures that will appear before this Congress expires will bring the appropriations clearly within the $30,000,000,000 mark—the greatest record of any American Congress.

Sherley Submits Statement.

Representative Swagar Sherley, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, submitted a statement to the House today in which he said:

"It is impossible at this time to submit a classification of these appropriations other than as is indicated by the title of the acts carrying the specific sums. It should be borne in mind that while the statement submitted below shows appropriations and authorizations for expenditures in a sum little short of $30,000,000,000, the amount of expenditures in the next fiscal year will not necessarily reach any such total. In point of fact, the probability is that such expenditures will be at least five or six billions of dollars less than that amount.

"In this case it is perhaps interesting to consider appropriations made for the ment for that fiscal year subdivided ment for that fiscal year sub-divided between the amount for loans to Allies and those for other purposes, which shows a total for both purposes of approximately $18,000,000,000. Of this amount there were actually expended for Governmental purposes, including the payments in the form of loans to our Allies, a little over thirteen and one-half billions of dollars, leaving approximately $5,300,000,000 of balance under such appropriations not now expended.

"There is also submitted a statement showing authorized bond issues to date of $22,000,000,000, with actual bonds issued of $9,978,000,000 in round figures, leaving remaining bonds authorized to be issued of $12,021,000,000 in round figures.

Millions in Savings Stamps.

"In addition to this there have been authorized an issue of War Saving Stamps of $2,000,000,000, of which there have been in round figures $307,000,000 issued.

"It is estimated that under existing tax laws approximately $4,100,000,000 will be raised exclusive of postal revenues, which should provide approximately $350,000,000, making a total revenue from existing laws and loans authorized and not heretofore issued of approximately $18,161,000,000."

The total appropriations made during the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress amounted to $24,328,561,427.67, while contracts amounting to $5,402,680,046, to be met by subsequent appropriations, were authorized, making the cash appropriations and authorizations $29,791,241,773.67, divided as follows:

Act.	
Agricultural	$27,875,353.00
Army	12,085,211,113.91
Diplomatic and Consular	7,937,376.66
District of Columbia	15,046,768.66
Fortification	5,437,814,112.85
Indian	11,021,910.00
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	69,937,863.25
Military Academy	2,589,846.25
Naval	1,907,468,415.84
Pension	220,050,000.00
Post Office	377,573,342.00
River and Harbor	23,854,600.00
Sundry Civil	2,983,203,470.07
Total regular acts	$22,851,584,172.49
Urgent Deficiency	733,151,780.48
Additional Urgent Deficiency	90,700,022.62
General Deficiency	1,015,486,390.74
Total deficiency acts	$1,839,338,202.82
Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations, including $508,040,168 interest on the public debt, $153,814,000 for the sinking fund, and $30,904,253.36 for the preparation and issuance of loans	844,507,868.36
Purchase of bonds issued by Federal Land Banks	200,000,000.00
Operation of railroads under Federal control and compensation to their owners	500,000,000.00
War Finance Corporation and Capital Issues Committee	500,200,000.00
Loans to our allies by the Third and Fourth Liberty bond acts	3,000,000,000.00
Increased compensation to certain postal employes during 1919	26,946,080.00
Increased compensation to certain other Government employes during 1919	25,000,000.00
Miscellaneous appropriations, including $2,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors	3,666,000.00
Total all other appropriations	$5,100,319,398.36
Grand total	$29,791,241,773.67

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1918.

	Appropriations for Loans to Allies.	Total Appropriations.
Appropriations for fiscal year 1918—	$7,000,000,000.02	$18,802,027,501.58
Expenditures under above appropriations for 1918	5,023,929,750.00	13,581,702,471.14
Approximate balances under above appropriations for 1918—	1,370,970,250.00	5,310,316,030.44
Appropriations for fiscal year 1919—	3,000,000,000.00	24,328,561,425.67

Contracts to Be Met.

In addition to this sum, contracts are authorized to be entered into which aggregate $5,462,680,346, and for which appropriations subsequently will have to be made.

Total bonds authorized to be issued, inclusive of $10,000,000,000 noted above for loans to Allies	$22,000,000,000.00
Bonds issued	9,978,785,800.00
Remaining to be issued	$12,021,214,200.00
War Savings Stamps: Authorized	$2,000,000,000.00
Issued	307,092,391.00
	1,692,907,609.00
	$13,714,121,809.55
Revenues under existing tax laws of 1919	4,007,715,000.00
Postal revenues for 1919	349,800,000.00
	$18,161,036,809.00

"I trust to be able at a later date," Mr. Sherley said in conclusion, "to give more accurately figures as to the actual expenditures for the past fiscal year, as well as an approximation of the likely expenditures for the present fiscal year of 1919.

"The statement for appropriations for 1919 is believed to be accurate within a few thousand dollars. It should be noted as to this statement that the supply bills relative to the Department of Agriculture and the District of Columbia and the bill to regulate the production of minerals have not yet become laws, and the statement is predicated upo atheir present status."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—Thirty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,774,450, were chartered today. They include:

M. Harrison & Son, Manhattan, slate and tile roofing, $40,000; C. Bender, J. McBurnie, M. Harrison, 110 West 84th St.

270-283 Evergreen Avenue Corp., Manhattan realty, $5,000; A. Feldman, B. Brodsky, F. Bennett, 316 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Madison Woolen Mills, Manhattan, $50,000; K. Hershon, P. Horenstein, I. Witkind, 241 West 113th St.

The World's Baby Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; G. J. Heydeman, M. Silberstein, M. Cohn, 2 Rector St.

The Lionel Corp., Manhattan, electric toys, $50,000; J. L. Cowen, A. T. Scharps, M. Frankel, 42 Broadway.

Lafayette Drug and Chemical Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $25,000; E. Crawford, E. C. Davidson, L. Nelson, 501 West 171st St.

Sellers-Stevens, Manhattan, $25,000; D. V. Sullivan, R. C. Stevens, J. A. Sellers, 676 Riverside Drive.

Shakow Raincoat Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. H. Lutsin, J. M. Zittel, J. D. Shakow, 412 West 129th St.

Howes Publishing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. C. Bayliss, W. F. Collins, A. P. Howes, 470 4th Av.

Juli Amerika Publishing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Nelson, S. M. Kasdan, V. Johnsen, 25 Beaver St.

Stuyvesant Chemical Co., Manhattan, 10,200; M. G. Bender, W. J. Fallon, W. N. C. Marsh, 2 Rector St.

Addison Hosiery Corp., Buffalo, 750 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $75,000; E. Schmidt, V. E. O'Grady, E. C. Schlenker, Buffalo.

Snow-Whitcomb Co., Manhattan, electric lamps and fixtures, $50,000; J. H. Westcott, Jr., R. E. Whitcomb, W. L. Snow, 3,661 Broadway.

Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Street Garage Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Fiducci, A. and F. Billeci, 51 East Houston St.

The Rye Prospect Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. B. Minor, O. J. Cahn, H. B. Denner, 67 East 105th St.

Kenmore Bond Corp., Kenmore, Erie Co., realty; V., R. L., and F. B. Eberhardt, Kenmore.

The Morton Co., Binghamton, ready-made wearing apparel, $10,000; W. A. Gorton, E. and F. F. Morton, Elmira.

Alexander C. Fyfe Co., Port Chester, machine shop, $8,000; E. and A. C. Fyfe, A. H. Hammerston, 234 West 104th St.

Alejandro Angel & Co., Manhattan, coffee cultivation, $500,000; R. Balzac, G. and A. Angel, 17 State St.

Victory Oil Wells, Manhattan, $350,000; L. C. Tetard, A. N. Crow, G. P. Fall, 68 William St.

Watson Luminous Gun Sight Co., Manhattan, operate trade marks and secret processes, $100,000; D. S. Dushkind, E. A. Gersbach, G. Lambert, 5 Beekman St.

Parisian Rotisserie, Brooklyn, $15,000; P. E. Dimopoulos, H. Marsh, W. H. Warde, 43 Cedar St.

Patriotic Novelty and Distributing Co., Manhattan, make statues of soldiers and sailors and patriotic novelties, $10,000; C. P. Sinks, H. C. Jochiecker, A. W. Kretschmar, 408 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Alva Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. S., H. C., and A. A. Samuels, 64 East 86th St.

Joseph Weinreb, Manhattan, laces, nets, and linen, $5,000; S. Lewitz, R. and J. Weinreb, 100 5th Av.

The Film Market, Manhattan, $200,000; W. M. Bates, G. M. Priest, S. N. Smith, 1,475 Broadway.

Century Trading Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $25,000. A. S. Wills, G. B. Salstead, R. Luciani, 583 Riverside Drive.

The Jewettville Clay Products Co., Buffalo, $75,000; J. Degenhart, F. M. Haenssel, N. E. Kenealy, Buffalo.

Milo D. Burke Co., Manhattan, knit and woven fabrics, $10,000; I. Adler, F. F. Haring, M. D. Burke, 386 Broadway.

Rose & Zabek, Manhattan, feathers, flowers, and millinery supplies, $5,000; L. G. Zabek, R. and D. Rose, 843 Manida St., Bronx.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Barber Jewelry Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $60,000.

Henry Hyman & Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000.

Progressive Shoe Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

G. B. Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

W. H. Duncan Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $125,000.

The Beebe-Howes Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $100,000.

Jackman Waive Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $90,000.

Brunswick Silk Works, Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

H. W. Baker Linen Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Harrington Bros. Waste Co., Schenectady, $20,000 to $25,000.

Iowa Valley Sugar Co., Rochester, stated capital to $1,155,000 and shares of preferred stock, par value $100 to 11,000 shares; common stock, no par value to 11,000 shares.

CAPITAL REDUCED.

Remsen Bond and Mortgage Co., Brooklyn, $135,000 to $120,000.

Poughkeepsie Photo Play Corp., Poughkeepsie, $150,000 to $100,000.

Henry Ashley Co., Norwood, $20,000 to $15,000.

MERGER.

Albans Textile Co. and American Knitting Co., Little Falls, with Swansdown Knitting Co., Little Falls.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Kingwood Coal Co., West Virginia, $51,000, representative, W. Atkins, Jr., 1 Broadway.

Universal Film Exchanges, Del., 20 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $2,000; representative G. E. Kahn, 1,600 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Estate of Samuel D. Babcock, Manhattan, Louis Leaf & Sons, Manhattan; Multi-Color Art Co., Manhattan; Fidelity Engineering and Inspecting Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 22.—Charters filed:

American Chilled Meat Co., $500,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Parkway Realty Co., $200,000; Walter G. Keep, W. M. Lupton, Ralph C. Lupton of Wilmington.

Century Lunch Room Co., $125,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Standard Motor Products Co., $100,000; Theodore A. Diez, Chas. E. Rouff, Frank N. Challgren, J. Challgren, all of Providence.

K. B. Clarendon Comedies, Inc., to conduct places of amusement of all kinds, $90,000; F. A. Armstrong, M. M. Clancy, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington.

Ozark Manganese Co., $90,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

The Renewable License Tag Co., $75,000; E. M. Haslam, O. N. Ryan, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

Crescent Patent Co., Wilmington, manufacturing machinists' tools, $10,000; Artemas Smith, M. E. Doto, J. H. Ayers of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Dyer & Co., Kansas City, Mo., from $10,000 to $200,000.

Dreyfus & Co., New York, from $60,000 to $100,000.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	July 20.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,066,000	$1,000
Loans, discounts, and investment	481,565,000	1,716,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	424,263,000	8,462,000
Due to banks	122,353,000	4,945,000
Time deposits	14,049,000	*909,000
Exchange clearings	15,888,000	2,557,000
Due from banks	60,357,000	*807,000
Cash in banks and in F. R. Bank	57,563,000	3,316,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	12,977,000	2,209,000

*Increase.

DISCUSS INCOME TAX OF 5 TO 15 PER CENT.

House Committee Members Plan to Keep Exemptions at the Present Amounts.

AWAIT TREASURY FIGURES

New Definitions as to Partnerships, Corporations, and Undivided Profits Framed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Federal Government will not reduce the present exemptions in levying income taxes, according to a tentative agreement reached in the Ways and Means Committee today. The present exemption is $1,000 and $2,000 for single and married persons respectively. Those enjoying incomes above those amounts must now pay a normal tax of 4 per cent. This normal tax, however, will be tripled, and perhaps increased to 15 per cent., in the new bill.

Unable to proceed with any degree of intelligence, because the Treasury Department has not yet furnished returns on excess profits and incomes, the committee today instructed its statisticians to prepare a draft of a bill, with the normal incomes rated at 5, 10, 12, and 15 per cent. It is believed by those most familiar with conditions that in order to get $1,000,000,000 from the income taxes the normal tax must be made at least 12 per cent., and the surtaxes will be relatively high, with the surtaxes on incomes over $500,000 reaching as high as 75 per cent.

Members of the committee cannot understand what is preventing the Treasury Department from furnishing the returns from excess profits and incomes. The impression that these two taxables cannot be depended upon to bring in $6,000,000,000 has given way to a direct statement made today by a dominant member of the committee that by imposing the highest possible rates on business the Government can not raise more than $5,500,000,000 from war profits and incomes. This member of the committee said that the price fixing methods in practice in the last year had reduced profits and incomes greatly.

While nothing specific was accomplished today by the committee, new definitions as to partnerships and corporations and undivided profits were tentatively agreed to. Mr. Kitchin and other members of the committee declined to make the definitions public. The former made the brief announcement that the experts were ordered to work on a bill with the normal income rates beginning at 5 and ending at 15 per cent.

The utmost secrecy is being observed by the Ways and Means Committee in the framing of this, the biggest revenue bill ever constructed. Business men generally are not manifesting any great interest in the work of the committee, as they believe that the bill will be actually written in the Senate Finance Committee and in conference as it was last year.

Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the committee, today again pleaded with his colleagues to allow him to give the only information to the press. Mr. Kitchin believes that if a daily report of the committee's action is made, the members would be so annoyed by citizens and others as to make it difficult for them to continue their important task. So if the members continue their present attitude, the revenue bill may be agreed upon in committee without the public learning its essential provisions until the measure is reported to the House.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	96⅝	96¾	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97	97¼	7.75
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	53	55	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	53	55	..
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14,'20	93	97	..
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99⅝	99¾	5.85
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅛	7.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99¾	6.25
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98⅞	99¼	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	99⅝	99¾	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	99½	100	7.05
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	98¾	99	7.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	98¼	98⅝	7.63
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	97⅛	97⅝	7.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	96⅝	97	7.75
C. I. & G.	5	July, 1921	94½	94¾	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	99	12.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	99⅞	7.15
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99½	99½	6.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¾	100¼	6.35
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	⅝	99½	6.30

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.45
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¼	97¾	4.20
Erie R. R.	4	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅞	9.20
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1919	99¾	100⅛	5.90
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¼	100⅛	5.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97⅛	97⅜	6.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	6.00
K. C. T. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98⅝	99½	5.70
L. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95⅝	97⅝	8.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅜	98¼	6.90
Okl. G. & E.	8	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
P. S. S. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	97	6.90
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¼	98⅝	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100½	100⅝	6.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100⅜	100⅝	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100¼	101	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100½	101	6.80
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	96¼	97¼	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2,'19	98¼	98½	7.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97¾	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.90
Wm. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99	99⅜	7.80
Wis. Edison.	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W.V. T. & E.	6	May., 1919	94½	98½	6.75

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.25	5.60
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.10
Ches. & Ohio.	1918-'27	4½	6.20	5.80
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.80
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.10
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.20
Illinois Central.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.70
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central.	1918-'30	5	6.50	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'28	5	7.25	6.25
Missouri Pacific.	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.25
Mobile & Ohio.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.10
N. Y. Central.	1918-'32	4½@5	6.35	5.75
Norf. & Western.	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.25	6.00
Sinclair Refining.	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific.	1918-'26	4½	6.10	5.60
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.30	5.70
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	6.60	6.00

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Bank note	75c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do preferred	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Beth. Steel A. & H.	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Conn. Rys. & L.	1¼	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do preferred	1¼	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
General Cigar pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 21
Pacific Mills	$4	SA	Aug. 1	July 22
Phila. Co. pf.	2½	SA	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Stewart-W. Speed.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 30

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.24
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.11
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.31	Union Con.	.39
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Cons.	.25
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger.	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.32	Jumbo Extension	.12
Midway	.04	Kewanas	.04
Mispah	.06	Lone Star	.22
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Big Four	.06
Tonopah Divide.	1.65	Consolidated	.06
Tonopah Extension.	1.62½	Union Amalg.	.01
West End	1.05	White Caps	.31
West Tonopah	.21	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.01
Atlanta	.05	Packard	.07
Booth	.03	Rochester	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. J'pot.	3¼	5	McKinney	5	6½
Elkton	4	5	Portland	80	90
El Paso	10	25	U. Gold M.	13	14½
Golden C.	16½	166	Vindicator	30	40
Granite	18	25	Rose Nicol.	6¼	7½

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND. TO STOCKHOLDERS OF STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, held July 20, 1918, a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. was declared upon the stock of this Corporation, payable on August 15, 1918, to the holders of said stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on July 30, 4918.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from and including July 31, 1918, to and including August 5, 1918.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.
By W. J. ZUCKER, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 28.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½% has this day been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company issued and outstanding, payable August 15th, 1918, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business August 2nd, 1918.

The stock books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.
Dated, July 22nd, 1918.

TO HELP SHIPPERS ON RATES

Railroad Administration Organizes Freight Traffic Committees.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Membership on railroad freight traffic committees charged with future adjustment of rates in all parts of the country was extended to representatives of shippers' organizations by the Railroad Administration tonight in announcing the creation of Eastern, Western, and Southern committees, each of five members, two of whom represent shippers.

The formation of the committees carries out the policy announced by Director General McAdoo, who in ordering the 25 per cent. increase of rates last month said that bad adjustments of rates due to the flat increase would be worked out by joint committees of railroad managers and shippers organized in each locality. Under the three main committees twenty-five regional organizations have been created, which will make recommendations for their own localities.

Shippers' representatives on the Eastern Committee are J. C. Lincoln of New York and G. M. Freer of Cincinnati; E. Campbell, E. F. Bates, and W. C. Maxwell, representing the Railroad Administration; H. T. Moore of Atlanta and J. S. Davant of Memphis are shippers on the Southern Committee, which includes Randall Clifton, H. B. Wright, and Joseph H. Hattendorff for the railroads. H. C. Barlow of Chicago and Seth Mann of San Francisco represent shippers on the Western Committee, with A. C. Johnson, F. B. Houghton, and S. H. Johnson acting for the railroads.

Authority is not extended to either the general or the local committees to make rates, but their decisions, when unanimously reached, are expected to be adopted.

Canada, the Land for a Vacation

Tourist traffic in Canada is estimated to be worth $50,000,000 yearly to the Dominion. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia there is an endless variety of natural beauty—sea, river, lake, prairie and mountains—whose attractions, added to an extremely healthful and exhilarating climate, appeal to people of all tastes and inclinations.

There are more than 300 branches of the UNION BANK OF CANADA located in the most important cities and towns, each offering to the American traveler in the Dominion a complete banking service.

Travelers' Cheques and Travelers' Letters of Credit may be obtained at the New York Agency

Union Bank of Canada

New York Agency, 49 Wall St. — Head Office, Winnipeg, *Capital and Surplus, $8,500,000* — Geo. Wilson, F. T. Short, Agents

Stabilizes Business

American Credit Insurance takes the complexity and danger out of credits and collections—carries into business a promise of indemnity against the unexpected—affords comfort, serenity and security at a cost far less than the benefit conferred and the losses avoided. It gives to mercantile affairs increased security and stability.

The American's Unlimited Policy not only insures against abnormal credit losses; it serves to *prevent* losses. It provides for the collection of all covered accounts not over 45 days past due, or the loss is provable under the bond.

This broad *service* is for manufacturers and jobbers only. Full particulars free upon request.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDE

GERMANY BEGGING FOR GOLD AND GEMS

Government Making Frantic Appeal for Valuables to Back Up Its Credit.

SELLING THEM TO NEUTRALS

Mark So Depreciated That They Must Strip the Country of Everything Negotiable.

Facing a steady decline in the purchasing power of its paper credit abroad, the German Government is making desperate efforts to get hold of the jewels owned by its subjects in order to sell them in the neutral countries with which it is still doing a limited business, and thus strengthen the position of the mark.

This plan was discussed more than two years ago, but at that time the opposition of the German jewelry trade, which was making huge profits out of selling diamonds, &c., to war profiteers, was effective, and the scheme was held up. During the last few months, however, the exchange problem has become so acute that the Government has come out openly and announced its intention of selling as many jewels to neutrals as possible.

German newspapers just received in New York show that during the big drive made in the week of June 16-22 to round up the gold coin and ornaments still in the hands of Germans whose patriotism had not been strong enough to induce them to turn over their valuables to the Reichsbank, special emphasis was laid upon the great benefit that would accrue to the empire through the acquisition of diamonds and other costly gems.

Issues Frantic Appeal.

Part of the almost frantic appeal printed in the German papers as an advertisement over the signature of Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, read:

"The world war is hurrying to a decision. Every one of us knows the object for which we are fighting. The purchase of gold by the Reichbank and the sale of jewels in neutral countries by the diamond administration are for this object. This action strengthens the gold held by the empire. It increases our economic powers. It will contribute toward insuring us an honorable peace and the reconstruction of our peacetime industry. The sacrifice of gold and jewels called for by the Reichsbank counts * * * among the necessary works of preparation with which we intend to oppose the enemy and to make sure that the final victory perches upon our banners."

An article in the Vossische Zeitung of 1915, explaining the need for jewels and telling how their sale abroad was effected, read, in part:

"The 'Jewel and Gold Purchase Week' that began on the 16th inst. has the object of not only providing the Reichsbank with gold, which it needs for the strengthening of its reserve and the improvement of the conditions connected with the covering of its notes, but also with jewels. The fact that the collection just opened aims also at the purchase of jewels has caused considerable surprise among the public. Many persons have wondered what our banking institution could do with jewels.

"Those asking such a question overlook the facct that Germany now as formerly, must attach value to the importation of certain articles from neutral countries, and is dependent upon the maintenance of a balance in the exchange of the neutral lands that is available there at any time. To reconstitute permanently these balances, which are constantly diminishing, in proportion to the amount of our imports from these countries, and to make them larger than before, if possible, is and will remain the task of the administration of the Imperial Bank. The systematic carrying out of this policy is naturally only possible if the necessary means for obtaining the proper legal tender are always at hand. As such means jewels, next to gold, come into consideration.

Sold in Neutral Lands.

"The jewels bought up by the diamond administration are sold by it to purchasers from the neutral countries. An established principle insists that the jewels sold to the buyers abroad must be delivered only upon payment. As a matter of principle no credit is allowed to the neutral buyers."

The Reichsbank, according to the explanation in the Vossiche Zeitung, doesn't make any profit on the sale of jewels abroad, as, in case the minimum price fixed by the original owner is exceeded, the full amount paid by the foreigner goes to the seller, for whom the diamond administration appears to act as an agent. Of course the German seller is paid in depreciated German currency, while the Reichsbank has the benefit of strengthening its credit abroad. The Vossische Zeitung remarks that, although thus far the principal markets for German jewels have been Switzerland, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, the events in the East have increased the number of neutral countries, and that in Eastern Europe there was likely to be a better demand for the big, yellow diamonds than existed in the West.

As in the case of the Eighth German War Loan campaign, the aid of the military twins, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, was sought in the gold and jewel roundup and the signatures of these personages under brief pleas to the public were prominently displayed in all the newspapers of the empire. Hindenburg declared that "In war our gold belongs to the Fatherland," while Ludendorff opined that "He who retains gold fails to appreciate the gravity of the hour."

The Frankfurter Zeitung remarked, in its issue of June 19, that it was a bad sign for the spirit of the times when, after four years of such a terrible war, it was still necessary to carry on special campaigns to induce the people possessing gold nd jewels to turn them over to the Reichsbank for the good of the Fatherland, and went on to say that, according to Treitschke, in the days following 1813, it was regarded as the deepest disgrace to possess gold or gems.

Early reports of the result of the week's campaign showed that $450,000 in gold and jewels had been collected in Hamburg, $200,000 in Breslau, and large sums in other cities, including Berlin, from which complete data were not yet available.

PAY $121,917,280 ON LOAN.

Reserve Bank Here Announces Approximate Total.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that payments received on account of the Third Liberty Loan installment, due July 18, aggregated $121,917,280. Of the 730 banks and trust companies from whom payments on the 722 responded all eight have still failed to effect the payments, but the amount due from these banks is less than $200,000.

The $121,917,280 collected by the Reserve Bank consisted of $873,000 in Treasury certificates; $107,363,819 in notifications of the Government being credited with a deposit, and $13,680,961 in cash.

Of the payments received part represented the 35 per cent. installment on $179,422,800 par value of bonds subscribed, and the balance a 75 per cent. installment payment on $78,149,150 par value of bonds. The final installment payment of 40 per cent. is due Aug. 15.

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan in this district totaled $1,115,243,650, and to date the payments have amounted to $1,042,129,210, leaving a balance of $73,114,440.

COTTON MARKET TENDS TOWARD THE NORMAL

Spot Situation in South Eases Considerably and Future Prices Here Advance Materially.

For the first time in a long while the tendency of the local cotton market yesterday was in the direction considered "toward normal" by observers who, ever since abnormal times began, have been insisting that the only cure for all ailments of the market is the return of futures prices to something like parity with spot quotations. Hitherto, no matter what happened, whether the market went up or down, the spot price has been steadily creeping away from the future quotations, and the premiums even between early and late months have widened more than they have narrowed.

Yesterday, however, with the spot situation in the South eased considerably by the first deliveries from the new crop, and in New York by better shipments from the South for replenishment of dwindling local stocks, futures prices actually advanced materially. The market closed very steady, at advances from 7 to 15 points, and the biggest advances were scored in the new crop, July rising only 15 points. Meanwhile the spot quotation was dropped 35 points, so the result was a narrowing of the premiums all around. There is still a margin of nearly 5 cents between the spot quotation and the July quotation, however, although dealings in July are closed out this week.

The futures market was practically exclusively a weather market, although, despite the advances, it remained sufficiently oversold to be very tender of bad crop news and less interested in good. The crop in Western Texas forms the chief object of solicitude, some reports going so far as to say that nothing but heavy rains within a few days can avert an almost complete crop failure in that great growing section.

The opening was from 5 to 20 points up in the active months, with August alone 10 points down on the liquidation of a single long contract. The market advanced rapidly after the opening, and around noon, after only moderate reactions, had gone about as far up as it was destined to go. Thereafter there were reactions of 20 to 25 points on realizing, but nearly all recovered before the close. It was a fairly active but narrow market.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
July	28.64@28.70	28.85	28.60	28.65@28.70	28.50
August	28.50	27.07	26.50	27.02@27.05	26.90
Sept.				26.52 bid	26.05
Oct.	25.20@25.31	25.92	25.20	25.72@25.73	25.25
Nov.				25.13 bid	24.67
Dec.	24.60@24.67	25.22	24.60	25.03@25.05	24.37
Jan.	24.48@24.53	25.04	24.48	24.86@24.88	24.30
Feb.				24.76 bid	24.39
March	24.49@24.50	24.87	24.41	24.80@24.82	24.34
April				24.80 bid	24.34
May	24.62@24.65	24.86	24.50	24.78 bid	24.32

The local market for spot cotton was 35 points lower at 33.15c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.25c; New Orleans, 29.75c; Savannah, 30.25c; Augusta, 29.25c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 29c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	3,961	7,757	4,267
Exports	18,828		3,208
Exports, season	3,996,196	8,912,697	5,525,125
N. Y. stocks	130,505	134,414	45,878
Port stocks	1,022,871	1,009,045	616,287
N. Y. arrivals	6,909	5,059	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, dull, 8 points decline; middling, old contract, 22.01d; good middling, new contract, 21.56d. Sales, 2,000 bales. American, 1,000. Imports, 5,000. All American futures opened quiet, 10 to 16 points decline. Closed very steady, 4 to 14 points advance on new, 22 points on old. July, 22.21d; August, 20.90d; September, 20d; October, 19.51d; November, 19.24d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths, quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy Tues.; showers Wed.

S. C.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Fla.—Fair Tues.; showers Wed.

Ala. and Miss.—Thundershowers Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues.; showers Wed.

Ky.—Thunderstorms Tues. and Wed.

Ind.—Thundershowers Tues.; cloudy Wed.

Mich.—Thundershowers and cooler Tues.; fair Wed.

Ohio.—Thundershowers and cooler Tues.; cloudy Wed.

La. and Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

WHY WORRY?

If you invest in endowment insurance now, you can feel confident that you will receive a guaranteed income for life.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
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LAWYER

Highest credentials, practical experience in Business, Banking, Corporations, Accounts would devote all his time to one concern as

Counsel, Secretary, Treasurer

ADDRESS N. T. O.,
P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS

SINKING FUND NOTICE

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Thursday, August 1st, 1918, by the undersigned at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under its First Lien Indenture, of so many of said Bonds as the Sinking Fund, fifty Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($50,492.50) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which such Bonds shall be offered, but not exceeding the issue at the rate of five per cent. (106⅝) of principal amount of said Bonds, with accrued interest to September 1st, 1918. Each offer must specify the designation number of each Bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall be for all or any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, at the office of said The New York Trust Company on or after September 1st, 1918.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.—Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at the office of said Society, Room 817, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, approving, and authorizing the amendment of the charter of said Society and the adoption of a new and amended charter under and in pursuance of the provisions of Section 52 of the Insurance Law, so as to confer the right to vote at every election of directors for all directors of the Society upon every policyholder whose insurance shall be in force and shall have been in force for at least one year prior to the election of such directors, without other qualification, as provided in Section 94 of the Insurance Law, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Dated New York, July 3d, 1918.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, 109 East 16th Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing overseas caps will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M. July 26th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for overseas caps" and addressed to this office.

PROPOSALS FOR BALERS.—OFFICE OF Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., N. Y. City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 26, 1918, and then opened for furnishing 4 paper balers and 1 rag baler, per Q. M. Specifications, Full information on application.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93½, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78½.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.51⅝	1.47½	1.47½	1.45⅝	..
August	1.52⅝	1.47⅜	1.48¼	1.50⅛	..
September	1.53⅝	1.49	1.49⅝	1.52	1.63⅜

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 85½c; No. 2 white, 85½c; No. 3 white, 85c; No. 4 white, 84c; ordinary clipped, 84@85c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74⅛	72¾	72¾	73⅝	77¼
August	70⅜	67⅝	67⅞	69⅝	..
September	63¾	67⅛	67⅛	68¾	58¾

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	26.20	26.12	20.55
September	26.30	26.20	26.20	26.20	20.77
Ribs—					
July	....	....	24.42	24.45	21.75
September	24.85	24.72	24.72	24.75	21.85
Pork—					
July	....	....	45.50	45.45	41.23
September	45.60	45.50	45.50	45.45	40.35

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.38	8.27
August	8.49	8.47	8.50	8.39
October	..	..	8.57	8.46
November	..	..	8.64	8.53
December	8.64	8.58	8.71	8.60

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,554 pkgs. There is an absence of important demand for fresh creamey, and, with pretty liberal supplies, the market has a slightly easier tone, though quotations have not changed materially. Renovated, ladies, and packing stock are ruling firm. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45¼@46¼c; extras, 92 score, 45@45¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43¼@44½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 41½@43c; thirds, 39@40¼c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40¼c; firsts, 38½@39¼c; lower grades, 36@37¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@37¼c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@36¾c; seconds, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33½c; lower grades, 30@33c.

EGGS.—16,989 cases. The market opens without material change, trade is generally quiet, and selective, very fine fancy goods are in relatively light supply, and the hot weather prevailing here and in many producing sections gives holders some confidence in the value of these, prices for which are fairly sustained. Medium grades are rather urgently offered and move slowly at irregular figures, the full range being about as recently quoted. Not much doing in storage eggs at the moment. Nearby white eggs are still moving slowly; very fancy goods have some sales at higher prices. Accumulations of ordinary qualities are pressing on the market at reasonable bids. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed, firsts, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 37@40c; fresh gathered duties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; undergrades, 2@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to prime, 44@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@46c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	5½	6	Iron Cap	.20	21
Bay S. Gas.	7	9	Iron Blossom	.35	40
Begole	.50	60	La Rose	.34	40
Black Hawk	1	1¼	Majestic	.20	25
Bohemia	.85	95	Mex. Metals	.46	50
Boston Ely	.75	85	Moj. Tung.	9	10
Bost. & Mont.	.53	.54	New Baltic	.85	90
Butte & Lon.	.13	16	Nat. L. & Z.	.15	25
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Corn	17⅜	18⅜
Crystal	.21	23	Nev. Doug.	.50	55
Calaveras	.50	1½	Nixon Nev.	.44	46
Crown Res.	.15	25	Oneco	.20	30
Cortez	.5	15	Onondaga	.20	25
Champ. old	5	6	S. W. Miami, part paid	1	1½
Chief Cons.	2½	2⅝	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
Denbigh	2½	2½	Un. Ver. Ext.	35½	36½
Eagle & B. B.	2⅜	2⅝	Victoria Min.	.50	52
Earl-Eagle	2	3	Yukon Gold	.90	1
Fortuna	2	4			
Houghton	.50	75			
Homa Oil	.70	72			

FUTURE TRADE COMPETITION.

Dr. George Clarke Cox writes of the future of the United States from the economic standpoint, and the necessity for planning a trade program, in The Annalist this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¾	98¾
3s, registered, 1918	99⅝	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99⅝	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	88
3s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98⅝
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	101⅝	101⅞	100⅞
4½s	June, 1965	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	101	101½	101
4½s	Nov., 1957	101	101½	101
4½s	Mar., 1957	101	101½	101
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s	April, 1963	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞
4½s	Mar., 1964	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4s	May, 1959	91	91½	91
4s	Nov., 1958	91	91½	91
4s	May, 1957	91	91½	91
4s	Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90¾
4s	Nov., 1955	90⅝	91	90⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	92½	93⅜	92½
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	81¾	82¼	82
3½s	May, 1954	81½	..	81¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Bid.	Ask.
4½s	1924-1931	4.55	4.45
4½s	1921-1923	4.55	4.45
4½s	1918-1920	4.55	4.45
4½s	1918-1923	4.55	4.45
4½s	1924-1952	4.55	4.45
3½s	1940-1956	4.65	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.65	4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.50
3½s	1918	4.75	..
3½s	1940-1953	4.70	4.50
3½s	1926-1930	4.70	4.50
3½s	1918-1925	4.70	4.50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed weak in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations, which showed losses in the standard stocks of more than a point, were about the lowest levels for the session. Trading, wholly professional in character, was limited, excepting during the first hour and the final moments of the session, when the selling movement not only checked a substantial rally, but sent values down for additional loses.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalm.	34	33½	33½
240	Am. Can	47¾	47	47
50	Am. Car	83½	83½	83½
20	Am. H. & L. pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
70	Do pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
50	Am. Lin. Oil	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
90	Am. Loco	66½	66½	66½
450	Am. Sm. Tob.	131⅜	128¼	130¼
80	Am. S. & R.	78⅞	77¾	77¾
10	Am. Woolen	60¼	60¼	60¼
450	Anac. Cop	67⅛	66	67
1,530	Atch. Loco	91	89½	90¼
40	Balt. & Ohio	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
550	Beth. St'l B.	83⅜	81¾	82
140	B'klyn R. T.	41	40¾	41
100	Can. Pacific	150½	150½	150½
20	Cent. Leather	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜
150	C., M. & St. P.	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝
20	Chile Copper	16⅜	16¼	16¼
40	Col. F. & I.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
350	Corn Prod.	45¼	44⅝	44⅝
250	Crucible St'l	66	65¼	65½
140	Cuba Cane Su.	30⅞	30¼	30½
120	Dist. Secur.	57¾	56⅝	56⅞
10	Erie	15½	15½	15½
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	32¾	32¼	32¼
40	Inspir. Cop.	53¼	53	53
10	Int. Mer. M.	27¼	27¼	27¼
350	Do pf	98	97⅞	97⅞
20	Int. Nickel	31	31	31
40	Kenne. Cop.	33½	33¼	33¼
150	Mex. Petrol.	100¼	98½	98⅝
70	Miami Cop.	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
120	Midvale Steel	52	51⅝	51⅝
20	N. Y. Cent.	72¾	72¾	72¾
30	N. Y. N. H. & H.	41¾	40¾	40¾
20	Ohio C. Gas	35¼	35¼	35¼
10	Pennsylvania	44	44	44
50	Pitts. Coal	50¼	50¼	50¼
20	P. & W. Va.	35	35	35
40	Ry. St'l Spgs.	60¾	60½	60½
10	Ray Copper	24¼	24½	24¼
470	Reading	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛
170	Rep. I. & S.	91¾	90¼	90¾
660	Sinclair Oil	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
20	South. Ry.	24	23¾	24
50	Studebaker	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Tenn. Cop.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
450	Tob. Prod.	67⅜	66¾	66⅞
30	Union Pac.	122¾	122	122¼
200	Un. Cig. St.	101¾	100	100⅝
850	U. S. Ind. Alc.	127¼	124½	124¾
10	U. S. Rubber	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛
12,970	U. S. Steel	107⅜	106	106¼
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	49¼	49¼	49¼
70	Wem. Lamp	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
58	Willys-Over.	20¾	20¼	20¼

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,950	Lib'ty 3½s	100.00	99.94	99.98
1,700	Do 1st 4s	95.02	94.96	95.02
1,700	Do 2d 4s	94.74	94.66	94.72
1,350	Do 2d 4¼s	94.76	94.76	94.76
2,550	Do 3d 4½s	96.66	96.38	96.58

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	†Aetna Exp.	12	11¼	11½
300	Br.-Am. T. Co., reg.	16¼	16¼	16½
800	†Cup. Ind. Sub.	1	⅞	1
800	†E. Vend. Co.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200	†Gen. Asp.	32¾	32½	32¾
200	Grape-Ola	¾	¾	¾
350	G.-Ola pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	K. T. & R.	18¼	18¼	18½
100	†Lima Loco.	45½	45½	45½
3,000	†Pierce Oil Corp.			17⅛
3,500	††Am. Van. O.	17	16	17
19,000	††Appa. Oil.	8	7	8
20,000	††Barn. O. & G.	⅞	¾	¾
5,000	††Bos.-Wyo.	25	23	24
200	††Con. & Co.	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
2,450	†Crystal Oil, (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	††Esmer. Oil	6	6	6
5,000	††Federal Oil	2½	2⅜	2⅜
8,500	†Glenrock Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	†Houston Oil	79	76½	78⅜
5,000	†Imp. Con. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	†Inter. Pet.	14	13⅜	13⅜
500	†Isle of O. & T.	4¼	4	4⅛
525	†Kinney Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	†Merritt Oil	26¼	24½	24½
3,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	††Mid.-Cty. Co. & U. Cp.	7¼	7¼	7¼
5,000	††Mldw. Oil	105	103	103
3,100	††Am. Mines	70	70	70
1,000	†Am. T. & T.	⅛	⅛	⅛
37,500	††Atlanta	5	3	5
1,000	B. L. C. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	††Caledonia	49	47	49
1,800	†Cal. & Jer.	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,700	†Cashboy	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†C.S.M. & M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	†Coco R. M.	2	2	2
100	Con. A. S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Con. C. & S.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
450	Cop. Valley	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Cres. Con. G.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4,300	†Den. Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼
20,000	†Emma Con.	19	15	19
1,200	†E. C. M. Co.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Gol. R. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,500	†Gold. Con.	27	23	26
15,700	†Gold. Mer.	4	3	3¼
2,000	†Gt. Bend	4½	4½	4½
1,300	†H. G. Min. (a pr.)	.50	50	50
820	Hecla Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼
13,000	†H. M. & M.	30½	28	30
19,000	†Int. Mines	12	10	12
2,300	†Jim But.	60	57	59
15,700	†JumboExt.	13	9	12
6,500	†Kewanas	5⅛	4½	5
4,000	†Lib. S. (a pros.)	.62	57	61

BONDS.

$10,000	†Arm'r & Co. 6s, 1920	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	‡ Do '23	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	‡ Do '24	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	‡Beth. St'l 5s 2-yr. notes	100	99⅞	99⅞
150,000	‡Beth. St'l 7% 1919, w. i.	100	99¾	99¾
50,000	‡ Do '20, w. i.	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
20,000	‡ Do '21, w. i.	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
40,000	‡ Do '22, w. i.	97⅜	97¼	97¼
60,000	‡ Do '23, w. i.	97	96¾	96¾
25,000	‡B'klyn R. T. new 7s	..	63½	96¼
$10,000	†Can. Pac. 6s, 1924	97¼	97¼	97¼
105,000	†Cudahy 7s, 1923, w. i.	98	97⅞	97⅞
13,000	†Fed. Farm'l. 5s, w. i.	103	103	103
18,000	‡Pierce Oil notes 6s	100	97	100
2,000	‡Procter & C. 7s, 1921	100½	100¼	100¼
2,000	‡ Do '22	100½	100½	100½
25,000	†Rus. Govt. 5½s	56	54	54
40,000	†Rus. Govt. 6½s	56	54	55
100,000	†Union Pac. 6s, w. i.	99¾	99½	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alr. Redue'n.	67	73
Am.-Br. Mfg.	6	8
Do pf.	22	30
Am. Writ. P.	2¼	2⅝
Atl. Fruit	14½	15½
Brit. - Amer. Tob., coupon	16¼	17
Carwen Steel.	7⅝	9
Carbon Steel	111	115
Car L. & P.	2	2¼
Charcoal Iron	8	8½
Do pf	6¾	6¾
Chev. Motor	132	134
Cramp Ship	81	84
Cuprite Esmeralda	¾	1
Corp. of Flor.	⅞	⅞
Curtiss Aero.	39	39½
Do pf	85	90
Emer. Phono.	1½	2
Free. Texas	30	31
Gen. Asph. pf.	70	72
K., T. & R. pf.	18	21
Kirby Lumber	16	17
Do pf	58	62
Lake Tor. Boat	4	4½
Lake Tor. B. pf.	3	5
L. Val. C. S.	82	85
Man. Transit	⅛	⅛
Maxim Mun.	⅝	¾
Mitch. Motors	32	36
N. Y. Ship	39	41
Pa. C. & C.	30	32
Pa. Seab. St.	52½	55
Poc.-Logan C.	3	5½
Prsen Wire	12⅛	13½

INDUSTRIALS, (continued)

	Bid.	Ask.
Stand. Motors	12¼	12¾
St. L. R. M. & F.	35	..
St. Joe Lead	14½	15
Steel Alloys	5½	6
Strom. Carb.	23	27
U. S. L. & H.	1⅞	2
U. S. L. & H. pf	2	3
Un. Profit S.	⅞	1
U. S. Aero	2¾	2¾
Wright-M. pf.	62	65

OIL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Allen Oil	⅛	⅜
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3¾
Drillers Oil	⅞	1
Elk Basin Pet.	5¾	6¼
Hanover Oil	1⅛	1⅜
Midw. Oil pf.	1¼

270 PARK AVE

Group of Housekeeping Apartments
With Ritz-Carlton Restaurant
14 to 17 ROOMS 5 to 6 BATHS
$8,400 to $14,000
Under the Management of

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Specialists in Residential Properties
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AT 47TH STREET MURRAY HILL 5600

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RENTS ARE ADVANCING
Save By buying this one-family tapestry brick of 6 rooms and bath, at $3850
Near WOODHAVEN Station, L. I. R. R. Builder's price $4,500. Mortgagee Forced to Acquire.
ELWOOD M. TOWNSEND & CO.
150 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.
TELEPHONE 9030 BEDFORD.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME,
Consisting of 7 rooms and bath, water, sewer, gas, electricity; sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $500 cash, balance easy terms. B., 243 West 34th St., New York City.

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NEW DUTCH-COLONIAL HOUSE
White and Green, unusually attractive, 8 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace; fine garage; high elevation, free from mosquitoes and malaria; all improvements installed, including sewers, gas, electricity; near depot, 30 minutes from Grand Central. Particulars, Lawrence H. Tasker, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 4500.

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Near Water, Actual Water Rights on Twin Lakes, 49 min. by D., L. & W. R. R. Near ex. sta. Plot 100x175 ft.

After the $3,500 Is Paid
$38.60 MONTHLY
Pays interest, insur., taxes, water rent. House of 10 big rooms and 2 tiled baths; living room, 28 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood; 2 sleeping balconies; all conveniences; easy commutation. Full information from
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FACTORY SITE
in Hoboken factory district, 16 lots; might divide or increase; railroad facilities. BRICK FACTORY, Jersey City, for sale; 25,000 sq. ft.; bargain. KISLAK, 57 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.

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FOR RENT
Storage or Manufacturing
20,000 sq. ft to 80,000 sq. ft.
Several Manhattan Locations
Immediate Possession
Moderate Rent
Principals Only
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51 East 42d Street
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The furniture and fixtures of an attractive and most complete tailoring establishment, owing to dissolution, can be purchased at one-fifth original cost.
The premises, consisting of an entire floor, 25x90, and occupied as a tailoring establishment for five years, can be leased at an exceptionally low rental.
The location could not be better. In a new building on 47th St., between 5th & Madison Aves. For further particulars address
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Corner 41st Street
A FEW DESIRABLE
OFFICES
all very light; rent reasonable.
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ON PREMISES.
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31,500 Square Feet
Storage Space.
Immediate possession.
To let for three or five years.
Large freight elevator.
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PLOT 20,000 SQ. FEET.
Chelsea section, adjoining proposed N. Y. Central freight railroad, frontage on two streets; immediate possession. Price right.
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BUILDING TO LET.
Immediate Possession.
Four story, corner Broadway and Reid Aw; 45x100; passenger and freight elevators; will lease, sell or exchange. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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COURTWOOD
600 W. 169th St., S. W. Cor. B'way.
Subway Station 168th St. Overlooking Hudson
5-6-7 Rooms, $50 to $85.

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APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

260 W. 72d St.
Adjacent to West End Av.
Unique Arrangement of Rooms
5 Rooms, Foyer & 2 Baths
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200 W. 72d St., Cor. B'way
Telephone Columbus—5116-7-8.

PETER MINUET
25 CLAREMONT AVE.
Just North of 116th Street.
Attractively Arranged
5 Rooms & 2 Baths.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1800
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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
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BONNY CASTLE HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. at 191st St.
Elevator Apartments
3 to 8 Rooms
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

8 Large Rooms, $1,500-$1,650.
Well Arranged Around Foyer.
CORNER 79TH ST.
174 WEST 79TH STREET.
Apply on Premises or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
200 West 72nd St., S. W. Cor. B'way.
Telephone 5116 Columbus.

54th Street, 30 West.
2 Rooms & Bath, Maid's Service
SELECT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APTS. TO LEASE.
One Apt. Desirable for Physician.
Apply on premises or
30 East 42nd St., Room 627.
Telephone Murray Hill 6438.

Central Park West, 407, at 101st St. THE IRVINGTON. 8 ROOMS Bath and 2 Toilets. $900 to $1260
All Light Rooms; Facing Park; Elevator and All Improvements.

209 DYCKMAN ST.,
Near Broadway and Subway.
6 and 7 room apartments; telephone service. $40 to $50. Elegant order.
SUPERINTENDENT.

58th ST., 127 WEST 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900 Fireproof; Standard Service.
REMCO, Broadway & 89th St., S. E. Cor.

THE PLAZA,
795 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 150th St.
6-7-8 ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
$60 to $82.
Continuous high service. Superintendent.

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NEW BUILDING
EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class.
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
SMALL FAMILIES
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Av. S. E. Cor. 75th St.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

1109-1111 Madison Av.
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Beautiful apartment; seven rooms and 2 baths. Every modern convenience, southern exposure; $1,800-$2,200 per annum. See Superintendent or
JOHN A. SCHOEN 119 Bible House. Tel. Stuyv. 490.

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SHERIDAN AV. N. E. Corner 165th Street
Nearing Completion
Ready for Occupancy August 1st
3-4 Elegant, large, light rooms; all modern, conceivable improvements. $31-$46
SELECT TENANTS ONLY.
5 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT | Doctor or Dentist.
One Block East of Grand Concourse, Convenient to 161st or 167th Street Station, Jerome Avenue Subway. Apply on premises or agents.
J. J. MEENAN, Inc., Tel. 4818 Columbus
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

55 West 46th St.
3 Rooms and Bath
Attractively Furnished.
Maid and Buffet Service.
Apply on Premises—Bryant 5423.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

To Let—House with studio apartment, 30 Charlton St., Greenwich Village, block from 7th Av. subway. Phone Spring 6119.

Brooklyn.

$10 monthly and a small payment down from a good reliable party buys nice cottage; improvements; near trolley; call at once. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Garage for sale or to let, one story, 185x100, near Hush Terminal; ready Sept. 1. A. Small, 184 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, Tel. 4401 Williamsburg.

Fine Investment.—3-story frame store, Underhill Av.; only $2,500. I. J. G., 436 Times Downtown.

Queens.

COLONIAL HOUSES IN JAMAICA.
Finest residential section; prices and terms attractive. Storms, 11 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

$100 down, $35 month, buys brand new house, Jamaica, near transportation; price $4,300. Storms, 11 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For sale, modern, well-built house; nine rooms and two baths, in most attractive and accessible part of town; bargain. Call or write. L. W. C., Room 906, 40 East 41st St., New York.

Embowered modern home, furnished; half-hour Grand Central; six rooms, sleeping porches, fireplaces, view. Cooley, 5271 Morningside.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 5th Av., New York.

Rare opportunity; new, attractive seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Col. 7916.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Own your own home and garage; small cash payment and $45 per month will buy a practically new house, six rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace in living room; steam heat, gas, and electricity; immediate possession; six minutes' walk from station. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

An ideal home; brick cottage and garage; plot 100x100; 15 minutes Penn. Station; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. William Wood, 34 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6254 Forest Hills.

GREAT NECK, L. I.—Beautiful home, 6-room house, with bath, fine grounds, 115x130; shade and fruit trees, garage; 10 minutes from water. SCHIERLOH, 776 9th Av., New York.

My client will sell quickly his beautiful tapestry brick home, large corner plot, garage, at Forest Hills, for $19,000. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 8 rooms, tiled bath, open floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

A MOUNTAIN HOME BARGAIN.—Will sacrifice now, artistic cottage; only $1,800, on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it; balance of $4,000 can remain on mortgage; has 6 large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water, every convenience; beautifully situated, on plot 100 by 150 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake, stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated for less than $7,500; ideal commutation to New York City. Address Personal, 315 Times.

Home for Sale,
Bayonne, near Greenville, N. J.
Detached, 6 large, light rooms and bath; laundry and extra toilet in basement; large attic; fireproof garage; all modern improvements; Butt lot, 50x100; one block from station, 24 minutes from N. Y.; train or trolley service, all night; price $7,500. Address C. F. Raichlen, 87 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Owing to removal to Ohio, will sell 9-room house and garage, worth $12,000, for $9,500; only $1,000 cash needed; big bargain; best location in nearby suburb, with splendid transportation; all modern conveniences. Full particulars
CHRISTIE,
Room 611, 63 Park Row, New York.

Seven-room house and garage; price $5,500; worth $7,000; must sell; am compelled to move; built by day's work for own occupancy; splendid transportation; all conveniences.
H. E. WHITE,
Room 611, 63 Park Row, New York.

RENT THEN BUY, seven-room house, two baths, centre hall, fireplace, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, Al finish throughout, corner plot, 125x150, top of the hills of River Edge Heights in New Jersey; one-half hour out. Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., Room 178, N. Y. City.

Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric, screenings, and copper screens, porch and windows; large plot; 8 minutes station; ½ hour Broadway, Lackawanna. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

Bargain.—Two-family house; good investment. Why not combine home with investment? Each floor has six rooms and bath and separate steam plant. Rent $60. Price $7,000. Cash $500. Write for particulars. Coover, 480 Broad Av., Leonia, N. J.

ON PALISADES.
Seven rooms; every improvement; refined neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; owner will take substantial loss if sold this month; easy terms. Wood McLean, Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City.

$2,000 buys good house, six rooms and bath; $500 cash, balance $15 monthly; 5-cent fare to all ferries. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 140 West 36th St. Phone 4555 Greeley.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 40x150, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Sacrifice beautiful 8-room house, bath; all improvements; 7 miles out; restricted section; $4,200; $600 cash, balance your rent. Herrick, 671 Broad St., Newark.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile & tucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—10-room cottage, Monmouth Drive, Deal Beach, N. J., 3 doors from Norwood Av. and 1 block from Ocean Drive; bargain. Inquire on premises.

Furnished home, August, $100; Sept., $75; garden, tennis. Cline, Westfield, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town, Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted a furnished house at Woodmere or Cedarhurst, until about Sept. 15, or until Labor Day; rent must be reasonable; highest references. Write P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I., or telephone 3950-J Woodmere.

Mother, two grown sons, want furnished, detached cottage, open country, Jersey, Connecticut; 45 minutes from city; walking distance station; for 3 months from Aug. 1; monthly $35. P 669 Times Harlem.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$300,000
to lend at 5½ to 6% on desirable improved Manhattan property only; will divide. A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

MONEY for good mortgage up to $40,000. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

47 WEST 88TH ST.
Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 803 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8977.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Modern mill, construction sprinklered, 2-story factory building, 51x166; separate boiler, engine room; garage and stable; power and electric plant; ground, 100x166, with "L" 56 x150. Box 40, 326 5th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family corner house; $500, balance $15 monthly; yearly rental $600; taxes only $100.80; price $6,500; owner single man, drafted. T. P., Times Bronx.

Corner house to let, 10 rooms; 201st St. and Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, August 2d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one evening gown and one wool suit. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, August 1, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, July 17, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Freeport home; shade trees; nice grounds; good location; $350 cash; balance easy. Kerr, 216 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELL ME YOUR WANTS
and I will send you descriptions of bargain houses for sale in Jersey and Brooklyn on easy terms; 10 years of honest service is back of me. J. STEIN, Tribune Building; phone Beekman 3960.

Orange, 392 Lincoln Av., Corner of Hillside Av.—Valued at $16,000; asking less for quick sale. Owner on premises; terms to suit.

Build in Caldwell; big tract, $25 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,005, City Hall Station, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Land for camp and recreation centre for girls, ten acres or more, suitable building on property would be of advantage, but not essential; within one hour of New York, on or near lake. Box B 40 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, house, outbuildings, chicken houses, incubators, &c.; vegetables, fruit; shade trees; fine cultivated land; near N. Y. Brand, Box 215 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

45,000 SQUARE FEET
FACTORY OR STORAGE
CONVENIENT TO
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
MIGHT DIVIDE.
ADDRESS X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet 2,500 square feet, absolutely fireproof loft building, near Broadway; large passenger and automobile elevators. Triton Corp., 250 West 54th St.

11th Av., 609, (45th St.)—Large, light, strong corner store and basement for light manufacturing or auto business; moderate rent; give lease; alter to suit.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

Large, airy floor to let; good location, Columbus Circle; suitable for dentist, doctor or high class barber; improved. Inquire downstairs, 1,843 Broadway, (store.)

Desk room space FREE to party with stenographer; only nominal services required; plenty room; U. S. Rubber Bldg.; have stenographer's desk. Phone Circle 676.

To Let—A nice private furnished office or desk room, with or without services, reasonable to a responsible party. Suite 435-436 Singer Building.

Store sublease, near 5th Av., best retail st. above 42d; want offer. Vanderbilt 3612.

ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 5TH AV.

51st, 504 West.—Three-story strong building, any line, auto business or light manufacturing; will alter; moderate rent; give lease.

Office.—Desirable office to sublet; Tribune Building; overlooking park; reasonable rental. Call Room 1907 Tribune Building.

CORNER
factory to let, 4 floors, all light, East 20th St. P 104 Times.

Space to let in a fireproof building for storage purposes; 2 elevators and all conveniences. Apply 237 East 47th St.

Furnished private office to let, with or without office service. Room 803, 160 Broadway.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 306, 51 East 42d St.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Two-fifth of loft, 50x100, to be sublet on 6th floor, 11 West 32d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST, (The Hampton.)—Two rooms, b. th, cook; hotel service; $65.

APARTMENTS handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ARTISTICALLY furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Babcock, 19 East 49th St.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 726.—Two rooms, furnished; kitchenette apartment; exceptionally artistic; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Groves.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apart. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.

SUBLET MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EAST AND WEST SIDE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedroom and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

318T, 19 WEST.—A beautiful studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath, every modern improvement; day and night elevator and maid service. Phone Madison Square 3680.

313T, 19 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; day and night elevator and maid service; every modern improvement. Phone Mad. Sq. 3680.

35TH, 36 WEST, (phone Greeley 6360, Apt. 20.)—Sublet beautifully furnished living room, bedroom, kitchenette; exceptional references required.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, $75, $90, including service; modern building, elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette privileges.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting 2, 3, 4 large, light rooms; high-class fireproof building; Summer concessions.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Comfortable, airy apartments, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $50-$60.

52D, 43 WEST.—Apartment two rooms; kitchenette, bathroom; other single, double rooms.

57TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, lease to October, sacrifice, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 140 WEST.—TWO-ROOM, PARLOR FLOOR, KITCHENETTE SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, PIANO, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, SUMMER RATES.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

80'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, piano, lease to October, sacrifice, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment, one, two rooms, bathroom, electricity, phone, reasonable.

88TH ST., 355 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

91ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 123.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class, furnished, latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

91ST, 59 WEST.—Entire second floor, modern private house, $75 per month.

113TH ST., 517 WEST. — Very beautiful apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms in high-class elevator apartment house. Telephone Morningside 8240.

113TH, 217 WEST.—High-class, beautiful 5-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Moody.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly furnished five-room apartment sublet for the Summer; rent reasonable. Apply janitor, Apt. 84.

122D, 521 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms; piano. Apartment 23.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.) — Elevator, outside, southern exposure, six rooms; $50. Rose.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3099.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublessee a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 97.—Complete, handsomely furnished 4 light rooms; Davenport; July-September; will sell; elevator. Apartment 2D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Attractively furnished 2-room housekeeping suite; Summer rates. Telephone morning, Academy 1386, extension 32.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67, (Corner 79th St.)—Four rooms and bath apartment to rent for the month of August, or until Sept. 15; beautifully furnished; fine view of river; very reasonable rent to reliable people. Phone Schuyler 1970.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

WEST END AV., (98th.)—Woman will share beautifully furnished five-room apartment, cool, with cultured woman of means. Telephone 4177 Riverside, mornings, 8-10.

WEST END AV., 740.—5 rooms, beautifully furnished, exceptionally cool; immediate possession. Apartment 94.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also other rooms.

27TH, 142 EAST.—2 to 6 room elevator apartments; cheerful, elegant rooms; excellent service; convenient location; $35-$75.

30TH ST., 139 EAST.—3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $660 per annum; 5 rooms and bath, $900 per annum. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH ST., (Near Park Av.)—To lease, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900; can be seen any time. Plaza 6143 or 111 East 54th.

318T ST., 106 EAST.—Eight-room, elevator, modern improvements. See Supt. on premises or phone Flynn, Murray Hill 10088.

IRVING PLACE, 77, (Southwest corner of 19th St.)—Studios; one and two rooms, with bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

MADISON AV., 173.—2 rooms and bath, $900 per annum; 3 rooms and bath, $1,400 per annum. Apply Superintendent on premises or William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

MADISON AV., 158.—3 rooms and bath, $1,140 per annum. Apply William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Unfurnished—West Side.

167TH, 8 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Newly renovated building; two, three room apartments, kitchenettes; $55, $65, $75, $100.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms 25x80; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine unusually large, light rooms; living room, 16x22; two bathrooms; modern conveniences; excellent transit facilities; immediate possession; $1,200-$1,500. Telephone Jepson, 7830 Riverside.

72D ST., 14 WEST.—Apartments, two, three rooms, steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; artist's studio.

77TH ST., 103 WEST.—Fine block, next to museum; 7 rooms, bath, electricity; $70.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor, $55.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Very cool two-room and bath non-housekeeping apartment; restaurant, maid service; lease August-October, 1919. Telephone manager, Schuyler 8280.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable apartment, seven rooms, bath, $65. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475

90S, WEST END.—High-class apartment 10 rooms, 3 baths, to October, 1919; sacrifice $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator apartments, 3 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

107TH ST., 64 WEST.—Four-five large, light rooms; elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 to $45.

109TH, 229 WEST, Apt. 62.—Charming five-room apartment, 2 master bedrooms; southeastern exposure; elevator, fireproof building; immediate occupancy.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, airy bachelor's room; running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH ST., 353 WEST.—Elevator apartment building, 7 very desirable rooms; all improvements; convenient to elevated or bus; $65 to $70.

127TH ST., 611 WEST.—Lovely four-room apartment; large rooms to lease immediately; southern exposure; liberal concession; elevator. Stern.

AUDUBON AV., 145, (corner 172d.)—Four-room elevator apartment, $36. Apt. 35.

BACHELOR AND STUDIO APARTMENTS.
402 West 22d St.
All improvements. $30.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

CLAREMONT AV., 15.—Large, outside room; bath; tenth floor; overlooking Columbia University; private family. Apt. 102. Morningside 6659.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 65.—Six exceptionally large, light rooms, modern building, elevator, $55; Apartment 66; possession Sept. 1; present rental $70.

NAGLE AV., 115, (block from Dyckman subway station.)—3, 4, 5 steam-heated rooms, $25, $30, $38. Accessible Sunday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900. (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LET US RENT YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT OR DWELLING FOR YOU.
List now for Fall and Winter Leasing.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Columbus 2750.

Want high-class six-room two-bath apartment, nicely furnished throughout; from Oct. 1 to June 1; not to be higher than 5th floor; rental to be reasonable; west side preferred. M. G., 98 Times.

Unfurnished.

FOUR-FIVE ROOM outside apartment, between 72d and 120th St., by desirable married couple. B 21 Times.

2-3 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette; good location; $600-$800. Responsible, B 33 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

7TH, 125 EAST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, small rooms; running water; $10-$6.

80TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

81ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

81ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small; newly furnished; private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

84TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, cool room in doctor's apartment; elevator; telephone. Apartment 6.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; adjoining bath; gentleman; $7, $10.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Rooms, small and large, with private bathrooms; reasonable; telephone.

37TH, 125 EAST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, small rooms; running water; $10-$6.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; reference.

57TH, 25 EAST.—Elegant large, airy room, tile bath. $10; medium, $5.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive room, with private bath; also small rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 342.—Pension, Beige; meals optional; references. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 268, (30th.)—Front room, bath, $12; single connecting, $5; gas, electricity.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished, cool rooms; reasonable. Plaza 2137.

West Side.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, toilet, furnished, unfurnished, $10-$12; gas, electricity.

45TH, 159 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Newly furnished three-room suite, large kitchen, elevator, $11; large, cool, front parlor; kitchenette; southern exposure, $8; small room, $4.50. Doyle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

46TH, 346 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, renovated; refined, quiet house.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, bath; also suite; Summer rates. Circle 1816.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 46 WEST. — Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Room, private bath, ground floor; other rooms; Summer rates.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Large, airy room; modern improvements; see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 273 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; continuous hot water.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping suites, private baths; large single rooms adjoining bath; Summer rates; references exchanged.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept rooms and liberal management; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near park, newly furnished residence, rooms, bath, electricity; $5-$12.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Large, small room; telephone; electric light; running water.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small, also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 302 WEST.—Cool Summer spot; large room, private bath; small rooms.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 37 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, electricity; large, small rooms, $4, $6, $10.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large rooms, others, private baths, twin beds, electricity; Summer rates.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; shower; elegant house.

75TH, 46

Advertisers in the Bronx should transact business at 2914 Third Avenue. Advertisements are received for the daily and Sunday editions of The Times and for all other publications of The New York Times Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CREDIT MANAGER.—Capable, experienced executive, accountant, manage office, correspondence, collections. C 43 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 35, C. E., (speaks Spanish. English,) 10 years' general practice, seeks position, steel and concrete construction; start $25. Write to M. E., 16 West 96th St., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; long experience on tools, jigs, and fixtures. C 102 Times.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT.

COMPTROLLER, TREASURER, SECRETARY, ACCOUNTANT IN CHARGE.

HIGH-GRADE MAN, UNDER 40, OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE EXECUTIVE; MANY YEARS' CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE IN CORPORATION FINANCE AND IN THE DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND OPERATION OF COST ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS.
SALARY $10,000.
Z 350 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE, MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION.
Desire connection with oil, steel, construction or products industries; member of New York bar; past two years in building business; thirty-five years old, enthusiastic, reliable, strictly sober, natural ability, not afraid of work, mentally or physically, to accomplish results; character and other references. E 253 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Foreign trade specialist, expert accountant, auditor, varied purchasing experience, now employed, desires change to situation presenting larger possibilities; ready when you are. B 288 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OR ASSOCIATION DESIRED BY LAWYER, DRAFT EXEMPT; TEN YEARS' LEGAL AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. S 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT.—Young man, (21,) draft exempt, with business education and knowledge of Spanish and French, seeks connection with commercial house as traveler or representative in South America. A. M., A 37 Times.

GARDENER.—Position as superintendent of private estate; excellent references; leaving present position because of employer's decease and closing of estate. Address N. B., box 121, Fairhaven, N. J.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, draft exempt, active, 15 years' experience, speaks French, Government and private references. A 405 Times Annex.

HAS ONE OF YOUR BEST MEN BEEN DRAFTED
and left you with a lot of detail work on your hands?
A retired merchant of wide business experience, old enough to know the value of tact, and young enough to want to get back into the game, can help you bear this burden. His reliability and integrity are beyond question and his references of the highest character. He would be best adapted for confidential work in a mercantile establishment, but could be valuable to any busy executive. W. W., 147 Times.

OFFICE AND SALES MANAGER.—Familiar with export and domestic trade, extension of credits, bookkeeping, factory operations, thorough American, age 27; left former position to enlist in army; discharged for physical disability; excellent references; former salary $2,500 yearly. S 307 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 30 years old, married; draft exempt, 14 years' thorough business and manufacturing experience; knowledge bookkeeping, office details; competent and efficient to hold responsible position; excellent references. E 289 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced, capable executive, accountant; checks credits, collections, correspondence. C 42 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT of large manufacturing concern, seeks connection with manufacturer or export concern; thorough executive, cost accountant, and shop manager; thirteen years with present concern. Address, "Agent," Room 2302, 110 West 40th.

REAL ESTATE BROKER and APPRAISER, 20 years' experience in managing industrial and mercantile property, construction work, &c.; excellent references, wants employment. W 391 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or OFFICE MANAGER, now employed, desirous making change; American, (35,) married; desire permanent position where honesty, integrity, perseverance will be appreciated. T 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 27, military exempt, with exceptional successful selling record, open Aug. 1 for proposition with unlimited future and remuneration to real producer. D 8 Times.

SALESMAN, muslin underwear and flannelettes, thoroughly experienced, ten years present firm, over New York, Ohio, Michigan, headquarters Cleveland, wants line that's progressive. B 170 Times.

SALESMAN, travelling out West for 10 years in the corrugated product line, would like to connect himself with a responsible concern in women's apparel; salary or commission. O. O., 158 Times.

SALESMAN, good personality, education, ambitious, knowledge chemicals, dyes, wishes position at anything where ability is recognized. F 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, educated; 10 years' experience in traveling West; wishes position with a future; salary or commission. P. P., 156 Times.

SALESMAN, good, experienced, wishes to connect himself with a reputable house in shirtwaist line; salary or commission. R. R., 158 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 25, six years' experience, selling piece goods, infants' cloaks and dress trade; open for fair proposition in any line. B 30 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with a reliable sub-manufacturer of coats; have following among jobbers. D 17 Times.

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE.
College graduate, exempt, expert stenographer, speaks French; good personality; industrious. B 110 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 10 years' experience, draft exempt, desires connection with reliable concern; moderate salary. H. S., 367 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, 26, out of draft, 7 years' experience, would like to connect with good firm. T 307 Times Downtown.

SPANIARD, 22, speaks English, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, seeks position. G. V., 20 Irving Place.

SUPERINTENDENT construction open for immediate employment anywhere; thoroughly practical American; large experience; can handle any size operation; furnish organization if required. B 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ledger bookkeeper, correspondent, (25,) desires to connect with reputable concern; ten years with present employer. B 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, high school education; thoroughly familiar with office routine; two years' experience; A1 references. N. Richard, 14 East 111th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, high school graduate, experienced stenographer, Spanish, wishes position, anything. T 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 20, 4½ years' experience, rapid, accurate, well educated. B 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes to fill position during vacation periods. W. Rodenheuser, 2 St. Nicholas Terrace, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, high school graduate, desires position as stenographer; experienced. E 252 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE, unable to get into service, desires a position in Government work; experienced in shop drafting and selling; gas engine preferred. T 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) present employed, desires better connection; four years' experience wholesale knit goods business, salesman and order picker; unquestionable references. Y. M., 200 East 23d.

YOUNG MAN, 29, draft exempt, French and English correspondent, well educated, good appearance, versatile, executive ability, desires responsible position; A1 references. E 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, draft exempt, wishes position with progressive dress house; can do anything; contractors' charge and shipping a specialty; also assist buying; best of references. C 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks position with real estate concern collecting, renting, &c.; a similar position; can furnish bond or references; beyond draft age. R. A. Stanslicke, 1,012 Broadway, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, with initiative ability, wishes position with real estate or mercantile concern; $15. M. Litson, 425 West 214th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; experienced office clerk; highest references. E 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) American, exempt, neat, ambitious, seeks connection with reliable concern, with future. E 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, bookkeeping, clerical experience, desires position which will eventually count. P 681 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires to connect with reliable concern, clerical position; experienced; best references. Granowitz, 56 East 109th.

YOUNG MAN (19) seeks position with reliable house; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Harry Barshansky, 1,470 Brook Av.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, high school education; good accounting experience. Advancement, B 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography. T 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, draft exempt, office and selling experience, desires responsible position with good house. L. B., 515 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, 27, exempt, conscientious, experienced investigator, seeks employment. E 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, two years' office assistant; knowledge bookkeeping; state salary. T 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 17, three years' experience typist and office assistant, $16 to start. Fein, 180 West 112th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, selling experience, knows spanish, wishes position, anything. T 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position in shipping department; salary $15. E 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stock experience in piece goods line, wishes position. C 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, draft exempt, well educated, clerical work. C 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat, reliable, seeks position. Martin Casper, 35 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with a mercantile firm. P 680 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, reliable, neat, seeks position. Murray Schuler, 11 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, desires position with future. P 682 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AUDITOR.—Woman to audit restaurant checks and telephone vouchers; temporary position; good salary paid. Apply Manager Hotel Gotham, 55th St. and 5th Av.

BILL CLERK.—Young lady as bill clerk, with office experience and knowledge of switchboard. Write, stating qualifications and salary. D 14 Times.

BILL CLERK, one accustomed to operating Underwood or Elliott Fisher billing machine, by Gentile dress goods house. D 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.
OPPORTUNITY.
Wartime conditions demand more
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.
Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.
You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
85 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.
We want a bright, clever young woman capable of keeping in perfect condition complete set of double entry controlling accounts; must be thoroughly experienced and efficient; stenography desirable but not absolutely essential; excellent opportunity for advancement right party; salary $25-$30. Alkahn Silk Label Co., 116 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE COMPLETE SET OF DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, AND MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; MANUFACTURING CONCERN LOCATED IN BROOKLYN. REPLY STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY WANTED. MANUFACTURER, 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER
AND
STENOGRAPHER.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE WOMAN TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE; COOL OFFICE; CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT. EQUITY PRESS, 52 DUANE.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, accurate at figures; good, steady position for intelligent, reliable girl; write stating experience and salary expected. J 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeping and draw off trial balance; importing concern; closed Saturday, open Sunday half day. Apply Chaitin & Bobrow, 132 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, beginner, high school education preferable, but not essential; Christian firm; state full particulars, salary desired. T 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Embroidery house wants girl to answer phone and make herself useful; Austrian preferred; must have previous experience in this line; $12 start. Paris Art, 38 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER or Ledger Clerk.—Cloak and suit experience preferred; trial balance; good pay for right party; salary to start $15; closed on Saturday, open Sunday. Risman, Rothman & Reiber, 1,382 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant,) experienced double entry; must be typist; knowledge of stenography preferred; salary $15 to start. Address Fire Clay Manufacturing Company, 115 4th Av., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young woman; experience in publishing business preferred but not essential. Write, or call in afternoon between 2:30 and 3 o'clock, the North American Review, 171 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for Stamford, Conn., over 20 years of age; pay $40 a month, board, and room. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for an interview with a lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in real estate office; must be thoroughly familiar with double entry, also rapid figurer; good salary and opportunity. Apply between 10 and 11:30, Eastine & Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, must have knowledge of typing. Stenography for export house; experienced only need apply; state age, experience, salary, and references. J 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on customers' and creditors' ledgers; exceptional opportunity for bright young lady; capable and experienced; good figurer. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; KNOWLEDGE OF TYPING; GOOD AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION AND SALARY. D 30 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced only need apply; good position for competent party; $20 per week to start. National Novelty Jewelry Co., 116 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable, able to take trial balance; clothing manufacturing; closed on Saturdays. Levine & Safer, 380 Lafayette St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; one having had experience in the millinery line preferred; steady position; good pay. Thomas Earle & Co., 682 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, correct with figures, as assistant in office; state age, experience, and salary wanted. J 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for wholesale dress house; reply stating past experience, reference, salary expected. M. G. 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; experienced; $15 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. The Craftsmen Film Laboratory, 291 West 19th Street.

BOOKKEEPER in wholesale establishment. Reply by mail, stating age, salary, experience. Ansorge, 657 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; state salary, age, full details. R 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ABOVE 20, IN LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE. D 19 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER FOR WAIST HOUSE; WRITE FULL PARTICULARS. W. P., 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Experienced only; good position for right party. Trianon, 30 West 36th.

BOOKKEEPERS' ASSISTANTS, large manufacturing house; state age and salary expected. R. N., 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; $16. Apply 9 A. M. W. H. Production Co., 71 West 23d.

CASHIER.—To take charge of a tube system in a large New York Dept. Store; only one experienced with tube system in a large store need apply; exceptional opportunity and good salary for the one who qualifies; reply stating age and experience; answers strictly confidential. B 34 Times.

CHECKERS.—Restaurant checkers, (6); good, experienced food and wine checkers for out-of-town position; good pay; must be familiar with Whitney duplicating check system. Apply Whitney, 220 West 54th St.

CLERICAL.—Young lady for clerical work; operate typewriter; good at figures. Louis A. Silk & Co., 142 5th Av.

CLERK, beginner, to operate switchboard and assist in office of motor truck company; must furnish references; in replying, state salary. B. L., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

CLERK AND TYPIST.—Young lady for factory office of large Christian firm located in East Harlem; state age; references and salary desired. P 684 Times Harlem.

CLERK.—High school graduate, accurate and rapid at figures; hours 9 to 4:30; good surroundings and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, N. Y.

CLERK for front office, experienced; $40 monthly, room, and board. Call Alamac Hotel, Mount Arlington, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COOK, also a chambermaid and waitress, wanted, between them to do all the work, including the laundry for a small family living in a New York City apartment; salary, cook $35, chambermaid $30. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

COLORISTS ON LANTERN SLIDES, PERMANENT POSITIONS; WORK GIVEN OUT; ART SCHOOL BEGINNERS PREFERRED. D 23 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT.—Capable business woman for handling subscription campaigns trade publication; write full particulars; mention salary. T 314 Times Downtown.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
DRESSES AND COSTUMES,
have permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models, (size 16.)

DEMONSTRATOR.—Prominent woman demonstrator; prefer one with experience in selling aluminum to demonstrate on MIRRO aluminum utensils in large Washington, D. C., department store. Apply in writing only, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., 200 8th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—The services of a rapid, accurate dictaphone operator are desired by a large Christian advertising firm; advertising experience preferred; good salary, with advancement. D 165 Times.

FORELADY
and
FOLDERS
ON PAPER PATTERNS.
ON OR ABOUT AUG. 1, 1918, WE OPEN ANOTHER BRANCH FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER PATTERNS. THE LOCATION IS AT
64 WEST 23D,
(McCREERY BLDG.)
WE WILL EMPLOY ABOUT 200 FOLDERS AND EXAMINERS, AND ARE LOOKING FOR EXPERIENCED HELP. WE PAY 25 CENTS PER HUNDRED FOR FOLDING.
ALSO NEED A FORELADY, WHOSE EXPERIENCE WOULD QUALIFY HER FOR SUCH A POSITION. WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE, OR FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEW. CALL AT
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., N. Y.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRL.—A refined young American girl, residing with parents, in office of manufacturing jewelers, one capable of operating an Elliott-Fisher typewriter. Address in own handwriting, giving references and stating salary desired, Box 90, (City Hall Station,) New York.

GIRL, 17, wanted for errands and office work; good chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected to start, R 395 Times Downtown.

GIRLS over 16 for clerical work in publishing house for filing, posting, &c.; salary $8 to start. Apply Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

GIRL—COMPETENT
in office work. Good chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

HAIRDRESSER required, one who is experienced at marcel waving or manicuring preferred. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, capable woman; best references; country for Summer; family of three, four servants; easy place. Z 352 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER for two bachelors. 450 West 24th. Farragut 3997.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a general housework unit Sept. 1; references. Address P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

MILLINERS wanted; experienced; good pay; steady position all year round for out of town work. Apply 9 A. M., Nat J. Levine, 16 West 31st St.

MILLINERS and copyists wanted; only those used to high-class work; $18 to $25 paid. Apply at once. La Mode Model Importing Co., 9 East 37th.

LANTERN SLIDE BINDERS, $15 PER WEEK; STEADY WORK; HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY 9 TO 12. D 24 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK BY LARGE IMPORT HOUSE. P. O. BOX 8, STATION A., NEW YORK.

LEDGER CLERK in wholesale millinery house; A1 references required. Rawak, 48 West 38th.

LITERARY ASSISTANT wanted; college girl. Write immediately. A B 100 Times.

MAID for general housework, sleep out, small apartment, two adults and baby; working hours, 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.; $35 per month. Apply 135 West 16th St. Apt. 26.

MATRON, (white,) take charge of ladies' retiring room in railroad station, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West Broadway, one flight up.

MATRON (white) to take charge of ladies' retiring room on local steamboat, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles; must live aboard. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

MILLINERY.—Experienced trimmer to act as forelady in workroom of large children's hat house. Write, state previous experience. Capable, 240 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS.—Thurn, 15 East 52d St., require copyists, milliners, improvers, apprentices; apply any time during the week; steady jobs, best pay.

MODEL (SIZE 16)
for showroom in dress house, steady position; you will like to work here.
BRILL, ADAMS CO.,
85 WEST 32D.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES EXPERIENCED IN SHOWING DRESSES; SIZE 16; $25 WEEKLY. SIMON COSTUME & DRESS CO., 44 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
TALL, ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED DRESS HOUSE; GOOD PAY. HAHN-BENJAMIN, 37 WEST 37TH.

MODELS.—Sizes 16, 36, and 42½, stylish and attractive, to try on coats and suits in showroom; long season; good salary. Call Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 76th.

MODEL for dresses; perfect 16; permanent position; good salary. Call Tuesday, between 11 and 12, Monogram Dress Co., 120 West 31st.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES AS MODELS FOR SKIRT HOUSE; SIZE 36. NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D.

MODEL, 16 size; dress house. I. Adler, 24 West 30th St.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 8 P. M.

NURSE, competent, take complete charge 1 year old bottle-fed baby; seashore, July-September; $45 monthly; only thoroughly efficient nurse need apply. Telephone Tuesday and Wednesday for appointment, Spring 2922.

NURSE wanted, experienced, for infant; willing, fond of children; good home; bring references. D. B. Peralta, 307 West 71st St.

NURSE, experienced, to take charge of two-year-old girl; salary $30. Phone Mrs. Gernon, Audubon 5520, 800 Riverside Drive.

OFFICE WOMEN,
experienced in clerical work; good wages; splendid opportunity for advancement in office of large corporation. Apply McCrory Stores Corporation, 621 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to operate small switchboard and take some stenographic dictation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Harry Meyers Co., 136 West 52d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
for large manufacturing corporation, in Bronx preferably; experienced; knowledge of costs and advantages; accuracy an essential. Hoffman, 2,595 3d Ave.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist for export office; answer long hand; experience, references, salary, and religion; steady position. T 291 Times Downtown.

PAINT CLEANERS wanted; board out; high salary. Apply to Housekeeper, 50 East 49th.

PATTERN SALESLADY wanted; steady position. Call Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A LARGE CHRISTIAN ADVERTISING CONCERN WISHES TO SECURE A YOUNG WOMAN IN THE CAPACITY OF PRIVATE SECRETARY; ONE HAVING INITIATIVE AND ABILITY, CAPABLE OF HANDLING IMPORTANT MATTERS, AND USING GOOD JUDGMENT; DESIRABLE SALARY. D 166 TIMES.

SALESGIRLS.—HAVE PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN WITH REFINED AND PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS FOR EXPERIENCED SALESGIRLS IN THE WOOL AND ART NOVELTY DEPARTMENT. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL. ALICE MAYNARD, 18 WEST 46TH.

SALESLADY. — Millinery saleslady and models; A1 references required. Rawak, 48 West 38th.

SALESLADY. — Permanent position if capable; salary and commission. Frances Dress Shop, 643 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMAN of first-class appearance wanted in our Red Cross supply department; salary to start $12 per week; must be well recommended. Apply A. E. Vaughan, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS
WITH EXPERIENCE WANTED
AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
THIRD GALLERY,
NEW BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER wanted at once in advertising agency; girl with ambition to be something more than a stenographer; must be aggressive, good at figuring; experienced; state full particulars, salary wanted and phone number. D 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for importing downtown Christian firm; only those having three or more years' experience in commercial firms need apply; state full particulars regarding salary, &c. G 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with law experience and willing to assist in general office work when necessary; light work. Write, stating experience, wages desired. T 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST ALSO BE GOOD AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 31 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and Billing Clerk, experienced, accurate, bright, and energetic; splendid opportunity for the right party; state full particulars. A. R., Box 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER
and office assistant.
GEO. G. WOOD & CO.,
105 MADISON AV.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; salary, $125 per month; out of town. Call in person, Degnon Contracting Company, 68 Hunters Point Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, with bookkeeping and clerical experience, thoroughly accurate and rapid; must take off monthly trial balances; state experience, &c. B 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, or good typists; I can better your position and increase your salary; no charge. Call on Edna Kelly, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and Switchboard Operator.—Must have had one year's experience; permanent position. Harris Suspender Co., 694 Broadway; entrance on 4th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent position open for experienced and expert stenographer. Raymond Engineering Corporation, 309 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER in import and export house, closed Saturday, open Sunday; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. A 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Moderate salary, with exceptional opportunity for advancement when capabilities are adapted to our line. Address "Curtis," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced assistant stenographer; reference required; general office work and filing. Apply forenoon, Gans Bros., 417 East 76th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in automobile equipment or accessory business; steady position; $15 start; American firm. Sterling, 518 West 57th.

STENOGRAPHER.—New branch office of large engineering company requires services of experienced women stenographers; unusual opportunity. S 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, Christian house; sales department import and export house. W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Inc., 124 Water St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Especially good typist on letters; neat and accurate; $12 to begin; excellent opportunity. N. Y. Tire Service, 1,960 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for export house; billing and knowledge of Spanish preferred; state experience, references; $15. T 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, capable and efficient, in office of Brooklyn manufacturer. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, J 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced; steady position and good salary to start; good chance for advancement. Knitwear, 114 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for Custom House brokers, Christian firm, downtown; $18 to $20 a week. Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, expert Underwood operator; only competent need apply. Call at once, Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, expert lady stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply by mail only, Broker, Room 501, 50 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Small office in mercantile line; salary $18; in reply state nationality and religion. B 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two to four weeks' work. American Trunk and Bag Co., 519 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; American; neat and competent; salary $18. Apply Room 1201, 20 Exchange Pl.

STENOGRAPHER, high class. Apply immediately Baumer Films, Inc., 6 West 48th St., 12th floor.

STENOGRAPHER in office of Superintendent of a manufacturing plant; state age, experience, and salary desired. D 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient Spanish-English, fluent in both languages. Apply in person Room 707, 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, neat girl; $10-$12 start. Country Homes, 320 5th Av.

STOCK GIRL for specialty shop to keep stock and assist in selling. Call in person at 2,441 Broadway, Corner 90th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and stenographer; good opportunity for bright young woman with Gentile concern; one who can start Thursday preferred; advise telephone number for quick reply; salary $18. T 319 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (plug telephone) OPERATOR required who is also experienced at filing and typing; salary $12; applications in writing, which may be presented personally. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for manufacturing position. Apply after 10 A. M. Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 33d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with knowledge of typewriting; state experience, salary desired. D 34 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced. Apply with references, Aero Waist, 53 West 23d St.

TEACHER wanted, bookkeeping or shorthand, for business school; salary and prospects of advancement. Apply school, 453 East Tremont Av.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE.
Exceptional opportunity for young woman with technical education in an essential war industry, near New York City; applicant must have good health, common sense, and be a good, willing worker; state your nationality, whether married or single, and how much and what kind of experience you have had, whether now employed, and, if so, why you wish to change and what salary you expect. Address Technical, Box 236 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Intelligent girl with monitor board experience; familiar with office detail work. Nathan Novelty Mfg. Co., 88 Reade St.

TRIMMER IN STOCKROOM OF TAILORING DEPARTMENT; EXPERIENCED. BERGDORF & GOODMAN, 616 5TH AV.

TYPISTS.
Must be experienced, rapid, and well-educated; salary dependent upon ability; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to assist in office work; accurate and quick at figures; give full particulars regarding age, experience, reference, and salary expected. R 399 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted with some knowledge of stenography; one having had some experience preferred. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St. Call mornings between 9:30 and 10:30.

TYPIST for records in real estate office; good position and opportunity. Apply between 10 and 11:30. Bastine & Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St.

TYPIST wanted, with some knowledge of stenography; must have good memory; experience not necessary. George Sully & Co., 378 4th Av.

TYPIST to operate Oliver machine; 6 months' experience necessary; reasonable salary to start with; church reference required. Leslie Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WOMAN.—By large mercantile house, woman of good address to receive and direct customers and callers; previous business experience unnecessary; salary, $15. T 308 Times Downtown.

WOMEN wanted to attend refreshment stand. Apply N. Y. International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River, after 10 A. M.

WRITER capable of preparing bright text matter for articles containing cooking recipes by expert and for other literary work; part time work. A 47 Times.

YOUNG GIRL as office assistant, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Centadrink Fliters Co., 1,441 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY for show room, to wait on buyers; only those need apply who have first-class experience with large shirtwaist concern; salary no object to right party. Falcon Waist Co., 1,239 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY by children's cap and hat house to measure off trimmings, laces, embroidery, ribbons, &c.; one with some experience; state particulars. S. B., 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS IN SHOWROOM; LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY. MAX LACHMAN & SON, INC., 802 5TH AV.

YOUNG LADY; must have some knowledge of typewriting. William Kaplan Co., 220 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES—A good opportunity for young ladies wishing light work in wire shop of electrical company; no machinery; good hours; overtime paid; special benefits for long service; good conditions; rate to start, $10 to $12 per week; ages 18 to 25.
S 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of stock department. Keuffel & Esser Co., 127 Fulton St.

YOUNG WOMEN.
Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation open to intelligent women between 16 and 25 years of age. The training period is from six to ten weeks, during which salary is $40 to $45 monthly, (payable weekly,) with immediate increase upon graduation. Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in salary to those who excel. Rapid advancement; semi-annual bonus.
Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker Street, (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, capable of doing plain sewing for our Red Cross supply workroom; must be of first-class appearance and have high school education; salary to start $12 per week. Apply A. E. Vaughan, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN or widow will be given vacation as guest at popular farm by helping mother attend baby; good education and pleasing manner requisite. A 46 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN for large group of children, 6 to 12 years; hours 8:30-6 P. M. Saturday 2 P. M.; experience necessary. Apply 10 A. M., 329 East 62d St.

Instruction.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $25; 50 permanent positions, $22-$20-$18, $15.
Typists, $18-$25. Bookkeeper, $12.
Bookkeepers, $25-$22-$21; Assistants, $18.
Telegraph Operators, $12.
Dictaphone Operator, $18.
Addressographer, $20.
Bookkeeper-Stenographer, $25.
Office Assistants, $12-$10.
Learner, $8.
No Registration Fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more?
Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 44 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Two Americans, $20-$22; Educational Work, (1;) Financial, $20; Export, $18-$20; Insurance, $14-$16-$18; Banking, $13-$18; beginners, $10-$12. Stenographers and Bookkeeper, $25; Bookkeeper, (export,) $30; bookkeeper, (insurance,) $18; Adding Machine Operators, $14-$18; Typists, $10-$12; Clerical Workers, beginners and experienced. Splendid openings for educated Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS.
FREE REGISTRATION.
Stenographers, $9-$25; excellent openings; typists, file clerks, switchboard, billers, bookkeepers, comptometers.
FULTON AGENCY, 93 NASSAU, 489 5TH AV.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 NASSAU.—Stenographers, numerous $20 positions; many beginners; perfect gentlemen; stenographic bookkeeping, some combining stenography, typist, switchboard, dictaphone permanencies; your opportunity for preferred permanency here; Washington positions free.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $18-$25; STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15; ELEVATOR RUNNERS; GOOD OPENINGS DAILY FOR CAPABLE OFFICE WORKERS. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretaries, $25-$30; stenographers, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25; typists, $15-$18; dictaphone operator, $15; beginners, $12-$15. 93 Nassau. Registration free. 1,457 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $12-$25; B

The New York Times Harlem Office

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times and all other publications of the New York Times Company are received at the Harlem office of The Times, 2,199 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN for middle west by importers vellings, nettings, chiffons; must be experienced in this or kindred line; salary and commission. D 11 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell automobile supplies in State of Ohio or Indiana; references; salary or commission. H. Weinthal Auto Supply Co., 1,775 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN. Machine tools; good proposition to right party; salary or commission. Call R., 1770, 50 Church St.

SALESMAN for office trade and jobbers on popular-priced ladies' coats; write full particulars; commission. D 18 Times.

SALESMEN for electrical merchandise and globes; good opportunity for industrious young men; commission. Minato Hongo Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN wanted to sell varnishes, dryers, oils on commission basis as a side line. Z 324 Times Annex.

SALESMEN,
Experienced men's furnishings; liberal salary. Apply 9 A. M., 621 8th Av., Daner Co.

SALESMAN, trunk and leather goods, retail, wholesale; state salary and full particulars. R 397 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for misses' dresses; all territories open; commission basis only. Apply B 45 Times.

SALESMAN, carry sideline baby headwear, Middle West; commission. J H 114 Times.

SERVICE STAFF MEN.
We will place in our organization three men who can present logically and forcefully a high-grade investment security, on commission basis; we must have men with retentive memories and who can think quickly; we furnish complete training to develop qualities leading to unparalleled success for those who will follow our system. If you have a personality and want to develop yourself to the highest degree of efficiency in a dignified and remunerative calling, see Mr. Schauble, Room 1807, 50 East 42d Street.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge in large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. S., 892 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING AND ORDER CLERK.
NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT; WHOLESALE METAL HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED, QUALIFICATIONS, AND REFERENCES. P 683 TIMES HARLEM.

SHIPPING CLERK, ASSISTANT.
Not afraid of work and long hours during season; bright, intelligent; state age, draft exemption, references, salary desired. Write Box 616, 1,364 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT for automobile service station, to take entire charge of service and repair shop. Apply New York Fulton Truck Co., 1,500 Broadway, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS
by large manufacturing concern; must be experienced and either over draft age or exempt; only competent man with initiative and desire to demonstrate ability need apply. Write, stating age, nationality, previous experience, and qualifications, N. P., 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class correspondent, wanted by large corporation; age 21-25, Class 4 or 5 of draft; good advancement for the right man. W. E., Box 70, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, good at figures, to assist with books; good chance for advancement; state full particulars. T 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, draft exempt; five years' experience; salary, $100 per month; opportunity for advancement if capable. R 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; salary $125 per month; out of town; call in person. Degnon Contracting Company, 68 Hunterspoint Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER in downtown law office; state age, references, experience, and last salary. T 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for Bronx manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement; $15 to start; permanent position. J 645 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, expert Underwood operator; only competent need apply. Call at once, Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED DAY PORTERS. APPLY EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, 6TH AV., NEAR 43D ST., BEFORE 10 A. M.

STOCK CLERKS WITH AUTOMOBILE EXPERIENCE, ALSO BOYS FOR TOOL CRIB; ASK FOR MR. SHANAHAN. GRAMM BERNSTEIN CO., 517 WEST 56TH ST.

STOCK CLERK.—Man to take charge of stock department in automobile concern; must have had experience in automobile parts. H. A. Sanders Motors Corporation, 1,876 Broadway.

TEACHER wanted, bookkeeping or shorthand, for business school; salary and prospects of advancement. Apply School, 458 East Tremont Av.

TOOL MAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.
Employment department will be open Wednesday until 3:30 P. M.

YOUNG MAN,
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY;
age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours, 4:45 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Box T 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wholesale house requires services of an energetic young man, 18-20, to take charge of orders in shade department; an excellent opportunity to a live, aggressive young man who has good education and experience. L. D. Bloch & Co., 158 5th Av.

YOUNG MEN.—A good job for young men, fair education, handy with tools; outside or inside work; reasonable salary to start, and increases as ability is shown; ages 16 to 20 years; state age, height, weight, education. S 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—EXCELLENT POSITION OPEN FOR YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN TAKING CHARGE OF SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM OF DRESS OR CLOAK HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. D 20 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 years of age, as office assistant; one who can operate a switchboard and a resident in the Bronx preferred. Write, giving full particulars, special bargain. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, under draft age, with experience in getting out stock and wrapping express packages; permanent position, with good opportunity for advancement; salary $90 per month. "Ocean," 88 Fulton St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN experienced in manufacturing office in clothing business; splendid opportunity. Call between 7 and 8 P. M., Tuesday, or phone for special appointment, Friedman Bros., 256 Grand St.

YOUNG MAN.
High school graduate preferred, for office position offering excellent opportunity; salary $15 per week. Address P. S., 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MEN'S WOOLEN AND TRIMMING BUSINESS. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 15, STATION D.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of bookkeeping for important clerical position with good future. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th, at 11 A. M.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. A. A., 889 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with practical experience in chemical works; Government contract; no explosives. Write E 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn operating a blueprint machine in commercial blueprint establishment. Apply Eugene Dietzgen Co., Inc., 103 Park Av.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, with working knowledge on sales ledgers; address in own handwriting stating age, experience and salary expected. Ledger, 200 East 23d Street.

YOUNG MAN, (17-18,) to learn the silk business; kindly call. Greenwald & Wadsworth, 36 East 31st St.

YOUNG MAN, 16 years or over, bright, active; import and commission house; chance for advancement. C 100 Times.

YOUNG MEN, experienced in handling correspondence. H. G., 110 West 40th, Room 2502.

WAREHOUSE MAN. EXPERIENCED, capable of keeping perpetual inventory of stock and handling men; wholesale grocery experience preferred, but not essential; exceptional opportunity to right man; all references required; state age, experience, last place employed, salary expected. R. S., 392 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAKER and engraver, first-class man, for permanent position in an ideal Indiana city; good salary; very reasonable living expenses. Address Marion, Ind.

WINDOW TRIMMER.
Experienced men's furnishings; liberal salary. Apply 9 A. M., 621 8th Av., Daner Co.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOORE'S SCHOOLS, 150 East 42d St., 387 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our graduates. Write for Booklet "C." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for draft men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 137 East 86th St.

MEN WANTED TO SPEND EVENINGS AND VACATION TIME LEARNING A PAYING PROFESSIONAL TRADE. FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS DIRECTOR Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, 25 WEST 45TH ST., N. Y.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $8,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 W. 34th, N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN of draft age to acquire thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting; nominal fee. Manhattan Commercial School, 2d Av. and Houston St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, $1,500 - $1,800; Bookkeeper, $15-$30; Stenographers, $20-$25; Accountant-Office Manager, $60; Cost Men, $25; Stock Clerk, $25; Clerks, $18. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

MANY HIGH-GRADE OPPORTUNITIES for high-grade applicants. Investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, (4,) $20, Tuesday; Carolina, $25. Transportation free.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$30; Bookkeepers, $20-$25; Clerks, $12-$20. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK Little Six, A1 condition; owner in service; must be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Baker, Cowperthwait & Son, 121st St. and 3d Av.

BUICK, 1916 model, roadster; in good condition. Can be seen Murray Hill Garage, 40th St., between Madison and Park.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

BUICK Little Six touring car, cheap. Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 roadster, sedan, limousine. 306 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 light 4 touring; bargain. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC, gentleman's 1914 landaulette, $475; practically new; excellently equipped, with self-starter, extra shoes, and tubes; trial allowed. Lexington Garage, 124 East 76th St.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1914 touring car; perfect condition; three brand new tires; any demonstration; run only 9,800 miles; $600. R 323 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1915, landaulet; fine condition; recently repainted; tires all good; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4548.

CADILLAC 1916 roadster; fine condition; snappy; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Refinished.
USED CARS,
Guaranteed for ninety days.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger limousine.
Model 17 7 passenger sedan.
Model 17-B 4 passenger coupe.
Model 16 5 passenger coupelet.
Model 16 7 passenger touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, like brand new throughout; stand any inspection. Mr. William Weber, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 1258.

CHANDLER special speedster, 1917, wire wheels, two spares, practically new tires; cost $2,700; quick sale, $1,150; will consider trading. 1,826 Webster Av., near 176th.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster; new; never run; guaranteed; $1,750; no dealers. C 107 Times.

COLE.—Will sacrifice my handsome 6-cylinder Cole runabout, recently thoroughly overhauled, new tires and extra new tire, full equipment. Dr. Neckamkin, 138 Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Phone 1377 Stamford.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new, special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights, 4 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed, International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

For Sale—Packard 4-48 seven passenger touring car; in first-class condition. Apply Doty, care Brook's Garage, 152 East 73d St.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting, demountable rims. 308 West 59th.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger speedster, sedan, touring; bargains. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON 1918 7-passenger touring; run 1,500 miles. Lansdale, Riverside 8448.

LANCIA late 1915 touring car. Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1916, Model 34; wire wheels. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape; will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

MAXWELL SEDAN, 1917, ALMOST NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 1916 touring car, seating six; price attractive. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MITCHELL late 1916 5-passenger touring; runs smooth and silent; newly painted; being sacrificed at price quoted, $550; demonstration any time; open evenings. 1,297 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 4636 Decatur.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,980 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder touring car; fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND ROADSTER.—$1,000 buys; equipped with C. T. Silver special body; in perfect mechanical condition; newly painted bright maroon; originally cost nearly $2,800; demonstrate to purchaser's entire satisfaction any time; open evenings. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger, $375; includes Bosch magneto, Delco self-starter, extra shoes, tubes; entirely new. Automobile on premises, Walter, 124 East 75th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 touring, condition perfect throughout; two extra wire wheels; cannot be told from new; owner will sacrifice; any demonstration. Phone Bryant 8740.

PACKARD 1917 seven-passenger 2-35 touring car; newly repainted; first-class in every way; for sale at a bargain. Victor Hess, care of 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger toy tonneau, in perfect condition; $500. 1,930 Broadway.

REO 1917 touring, in excellent condition. 2,235 Grand Concourse, 182d St.

STANDARD "8" 1916 touring, practically good as new, and cheap; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8," 1917, 7-passenger touring; completely overhauled, repainted; reasonable; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS	1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
KNIGHTS	1917 8-cylinder 7-passenger.
	1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger.
	Also Limousines and Landaulets.
GUARANTEED CARS.	STEARNS USED-CAR DEPT., 415 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS, 1915 limousine; tires all good; excellent condition throughout; very reasonable Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNES Big Six, perfect mechanical condition, just painted dark blue and black, $1,000. Call Mr. Sweet, 1,304 Bryant.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-cylinder touring, almost new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; looks like new, mechanically perfect. Riverside 3077, Apt. 3.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

WINTON Six, 7 passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER, brand new; 4-passenger; dispatch model.
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1918 CHANDLER Sedan, like new.
1917 MERCER touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring.
1916 REO touring.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS.

PACKARD 1½-ton.
KELLY SPRINGFIELD 3½-ton.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 227 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
Specialties in Select Medium Priced Used Cars of Late Model.
STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass
MERCERS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
HUDSONS, 4 and 7-pass.
MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, "seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris.
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Locomobiles
and Other Makes
Ready for Delivery
at a Reasonable Price.
1917 6 "48" Tour. Limo., guaranteed.
1917 6 "38" Touring, guaranteed.
1916 6 "38" Touring, guaranteed.
1914 6 "38" Landaulet, guaranteed.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Super 6 Hudson Limo.
1913 Delaunay Bell. Limo.
(14-20) h.p. Renault Town Car.
90 h.p. Simplex Roadster.
The Locomobile Company of America, 61st St., next to Broadway, New York City.
Exchange Car Department.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW (1916) collapsible touring, "38."

HUDSON (1917) two-passenger speedster. PACKARD landaulet body, off 1-35. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

1917 CADILLAC 7-p ss. touring.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 PACKARD "1-90" limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

HAVE three brand new five-passenger cars, intended for export; must sell at big sacrifice at once. Room 1905, 150 Nassau St.

$500 BUYS
Packard 6-48 landaulet; newly painted, slip covers; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

3 Riker Used Trucks
With Hydraulic Dump Body,
Guaranteed by Manufacturer.
Further information
Exchange Car Department,
Locomobile Company of America,
61st St., next to Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5085 Bryant.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

REPUBLIC truck, two-ton late 1916, large express body; condition guaranteed; big sacrifice to quick buyer. 1,457 Broadway. Room 903. Bryant 6104.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract.
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109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2009.

PROFITABLE CONTRACT for 1) year to responsible buyer of 2½, 3½, 5 ton trucks; easy terms. Suite 944, 47 West 34th St.

NEW 7-ton truck for hire; trip, day, week or month. Phone Stuyvesant 7885.

FORD-SMITH-FORM-A-TRUCK.
20th Century, 1,700 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—To party who found envelope containing valuables and coat at Ravenhall's last Saturday; if you realized how precious for sentimental reasons, are the articles, you would gladly return them without reward; I offer you additional $100, and word of honor no questions asked nor prosecution. George Loesch, 86 Broadway. Phone Rector 1091.

LOST—On Thursday, July 18, at 4 P. M., a large Stewart & Co. gray squirrel stole, tagged Eberhart, lined with gray silk, with three fur buttons on front, left on bench in Central Park at south end of the Mall by the statue of Shakespeare; finder please return; $5 reward, no questions asked. Telephone Plaza 6180.

LOST—Black traveling bag, containing light gray suit marked "C" on lapel or inside pocket, also toilet articles and [illegible] papers, from machine leaving New York, 42d St. Ferry, at 1:30 P. M., Sunday, July 21, for Elizabeth, N. J.; liberal reward. Notify T. F. Curley, 236 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

LOST—Overcoat, Oxford gray, belted back, light weight, Weber Heilbroner label inside collar, Sunday afternoon, Grand Hotel, station, or train bound for New York; reward. B 38 Times.

LOST—Friday, July 19, diamond and sapphire filigree graduation ring, square pattern; reward to include sentimental value. Return to Room 4208, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Bank books of Bank for Savings, No. 1111023; Excelsior, No. 121505; Union Dime, No. 761456; reward. George Christopulos, 317 West 35th.

LOST—Red pocketbook with Russian gold initials and dragon, Sunday, 2:30 P. M., at 177th St. and Boston Road; reward. Room 7, 233 East 17th St.

LOST — Black velvet bag, containing $13, fountain pen, gold wrist watch, marked; will identify; liberal reward; no questions. A. F. Diemer, 47 Cortlandt St.

LOST—Gentleman's suit in subway, Monday, about 6 P. M.; green patch pockets. Please return to Nat Lewis, haberdasher, 59th St. and Columbus Circle; reward.

LOST.—Lady's lavalliere, three diamonds, weight 4 carats, somewhere near 100 West 59th St. and subway; $200 reward. E. Su B. Phone Circle 3084.

LOST—At Nassau Bathing Pavilion, Long Beach, July 21, a two-stone diamond ring; liberal reward. F. B. Ware, 1,170 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—July 17, small amethyst-pearl brooch, valued for associations; liberal reward. Return Varick Martin, 7 East 42d.

LOST—On Columbus Circle, black leather cigar case, gold initials. 213, 1,834 B'way.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD wanted, 1917, 2-35; limousine body, also seven-passenger touring body; car must be in perfect shape and be demonstrated to private party and chauffeur; absolutely no dealers. B 149 Times.

WANTED—Rolls-Royce or Crane Simplex car immediate delivery; cash purchaser. Address C. F. Clymer, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

PACKARD 2-25 wanted, seven passenger touring, not run over 5,000 miles. Kindly notify by mail where can be seen, W. Siemers, 212 West 42d.

GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase medium priced touring car. Apartment 2-F, 838 Riverside Drive; letter only.

BIG prices for slightly used cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH;
touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes); Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD Twin Six landaulette for rent by hour, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316, O'Neill.

PACKARDS, — 1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Tel. Columbus 8050.

CADILLAC limousine, new, 1918, with reliable chauffeur; rent week, month. B 25 Times.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50-$3 hour. Murray Hill 4661.

Automobile Repairing.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics guaranteed work, reasonable. Washington Heights Motor Shop, 528 West 109d. Audubon 5201-8086.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue L.

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 58th St. for booklet. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write Ladies' classes.

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Six per cent. interest on investment, liberal salary, and official position in
OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS
offers a
RARE OPPORTUNITY
to gentleman with $30,000 to $40,000; business highly profitable; will stand strictest investigation; principals only. Write D 168 Times.

Established Canadian manufacturing company will sell exclusive American rights for article heretofore manufactured in Germany, with an extensive demand in the U. S.; $50,000 required; principals only. D 29 Times.

C. P. A.—Due to retirement of partner, opportunity is offered C. P. A. to connect with established firm of Public Accountants and Production Engineers on profit sharing basis. T 300 Times Downtown.

Small hotel with modern improvements and all-year trade, in city or vicinity, for responsible party as manager or on a rental proposition; future purchase favorably considered. A 30 Times.

BUILDING FINANCED.
WE WILL FINANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE PARTIES THE ERECTION OF AN ESSENTIAL BUILDING. FRED'K SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, JR., 334 5TH AV.

MOTOR TRUCKS. — WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 B'WAY.

Stores, several, for sale; great opportunity for one desiring to enter the retail cloth and suit business; well established; in good location; no auctioneers. Write Box 19, 830 Tribune Building.

Broadway play tried, booked solid; exceptional opportunity; associate capital; investigate. E 98 Times.

CIGAR STAND WANTED.
Give full particulars. Address B 38 Times.

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For $8 I'll Write a Circular Letter So Strenuous It Will HAVE to Bring You Business. Business Announcements, Booklets, Folders, Catalogues, and Stock Prospectuses Written and Printed. Mail Order Advertising Service. Send $1 for 100 Copies of Successful Circular Letters; no two letters alike. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rosenburg, "Advertising Expert," 1,482 Broadway, (42d.) Phone Bryant 2197.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR HANDLING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ARE OURS; WE HAVE NO PULL; WE KNOW THE WAY OF DOING IT. WHAT HAVE YOU TO SELL? W 393 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOR SALE.

Art collector offers for quick sale collection art objects, porcelains, bronzes, miniatures, jades, &c.; over one thousand pieces; no dealers; principals only. Z 295 Times Annex.

Private family wishes sacrifice dining room and other furniture. 16 Mount Hope Place, Bronx. Call after 7 P. M. Levy.

FOR SALE.

We Make and Sell Only
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.

Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.
New York Office, 1170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Ave.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

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FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD.
MUT. 8102-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST.
R. D. NO. 8. ERIE, PENN.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Mahogany sectional bookcase, Globe-Wernicke, art misston style, three book units, in good condition. T 293 Times Downtown.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $5.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Initial Payment Applies | Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINES CO., Inc., 839 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 5403
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. | FRANKLIN.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

Wanted.

Wanted, to rent, a yacht complete, with Captain and operating crew, to accommodate four people; one stateroom necessary; prefer yacht with two staterooms; must have completely equipped dining room and kitchen; party renting will furnish provisions; want to motor up Hudson on Saturday and Sunday next; state full particulars by letter, also if yacht where it can be inspected, number of crew, and price for the trip. Address H. L., 203 Times Downtown.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
MAJORS.
Dollman, C. M. | Simons, J. M.
CAPTAINS.
Little, A. D. | Cavell, C. S.
Kilpatrick, G. A. | Avey, J. L.
Bomar, F. H. | Darling, C. B.
Donaldson, C. O. | Suller, A. G.
Fisk, J. C. | Gardes, M. W.
Gibbs, C. M. | Hohnstadt, J. H.
Horner, C. F. | Jones, R. L.
Keller, W. F. | Libby, J. H.
McElroy, A. P. | Martin, S. S.
Maytumi, W. J. | Payne, De W.
Preston, P. B. | Reed, R. W.
White, S. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Adair, J. W. | Anthony, O. C.
Brunner, E. C. | Campbell, M. D.
Ch lienger, C. J. | Cogswell, E. S.
Dlouie, E. M. | Dixon, F. W.
Fairman, O. O. | Edmonds, S. J.
Foster, J. H. | Hmasher, J. F.
Harris, L. W. | Heald, W. W.
Hedrick, E. H. | Holden, N.
Hodgen, E. L. | Emery, N.
Johnson, A. A. J. | James, H. S.
Katz, H. | Kauffman, A. D.
Marnoy, S. L. | Leyden, H. A.
Miller, W. H. | Mayer, G. A.
Parker, C. C. Jr. | Merritt, B. B.
Plehn, F. W. | Paulsen, M. J.
Rapoport, E. | Corkrean, J. E.
Rodriguez, O. | Roth, F.
St. L. Wrenne, A. J. | Shallow, T. S.
Vmvas, A. D. | Vermilyea, S. C.
Wade, L. H. | Widmann, E. P.
Wilson, R. F. | Courtney, C. H.
Nohe, C. C. | Alexaitis, F. C.

McLain, Maj. W. E.; Morris, Capt. G. B.; Zimmerman, 1st Lt. G. L., and Baker, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Jackson.

Following to Ft. Riley:
CAPTAINS.
Burgess, W. | Cushman, R. A.
Harris, G. E. | H rik, J. F.
Hess, H. R. | Hinckle, W. A.
Hinshaw, S. E. | Johnson, G. F.
Kennedy, C. S. | Levitin, E. Z.
Moore, A. W. | Parker, G. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Beattie, J. I. | Boyd, C. E.
Buell, A. W. | Donnelly, A. D.
Downey, M. | Graham, P. C.
Green, S. I. | Gronoway, J. P.
Guy, R. J. | Hartford, W. S.
Hereford, R. G. | Hollabaugh, C. B.
Hershes, J. C. | Ingram, G. R.
Kolough, F. G. | Lain, R. H.
Pine, J. W. | Riley, F. H.
Shackelford, T. T. | Smith, J. K.
Tebbetts, J. H. | Townsend, B. I.
Waxmire, E. S. | Whetsel, L. E.

Anderson, Capt. E. C.; Cralk, Capt. C. W., and Flint, Capt. J. L., to Camp Fremont.
Jones, Capt. A. L.; Goodwin, Capt. E.; Adams, 1st Lt. F. D.; Feil, 1st Lt. H.; Frank, 1st Lt. H. H.; Gibson, 1st Lt. W. J., and Wilkie, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Dix.

Following to Camp Funston with 41st Inf.:
Doyle, Capt. W. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brayshaw, J. D. | Hohnson, J. D.
Cannon, J. M. | Johnson, G. L.
Hathaway, C. L. | Judd, H. H.

Davis, 1st Lt. C. W.; May, Maj. W. R.; Gorham, Capt. F. De V., and McLaurin, 1st Lt. J. G., to Base Hosp. No. 84 at Camp Bowie.
Ingham, Capt. S. D., and Evans, 1st Lt. R. J., to Base Hosp. No. 59, at Camp Shelby.
Urquhart, Capt. R. T.; Hendricks, Capt. E. L., and Burhaus, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Custer.
Parmenter, 1st Lt. G. H., and Daly, 1st Lt. D. J., to Camp Gordon.
Hurley, Capt. D. J., and Daly, 1st Lt. D. J., to Camp Upton.
Brown, 1st Lt. H. E.; Henderson, 1st Lt. R. D.; Carberry, 1st Lt. F. V.; McDonald, 1st Lt. A. F.; Roth, 1st Lt. S., and Thompson, 1st Lt. H. G., to Garden City.
James, Capt. C. S.; Smith, 1st Lt. C. G., and Catto, 1st Lt. W. B., to Camp Dodge.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 56, at Camp Wadsworth:
Witherspoon, Maj. T. C.
CAPTAINS.
Bodley, J. W. | Macklin, W. F.
Miller, G. H. | Vaughan, E. M.
Perrill, I.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Miller, B. A. | Sanders, F. G.
Schwartz, H. | Morrow, T. M.
Houston, D. W., Jr. | Riley, G. L.
Levine, S. C. | Tilton, J. A.

Barth, Capt. L.; Young, 1st Lt. R. A.; Clark, 1st Lt. J. W., and Koessler, 1st Lt. G. L., are hon. discharged.
Curtis, 1st Lt. R. C., and Bluestone, 1st Lt. E. M., to Base Hospital No. 60, at Camp Jackson.
Ely, Capt. L. W., and Sauls, 1st Lt. J. D., to Walter Reed Hospital.

Following to Bellevue Hospital, New York, for instruction; thence to camps specified:
Linthicum, Capt. G. M., Sheridan.
FIRST

Women surgeons operate on men

EIGHTEEN thousand wounded passing through her hands in four days!

Six hundred operations—and not a patient lost!

Hats off to this little wisp of a Frenchwoman, charming and dainty—with such bright curling hair escaping from under her surgeon's cap!

It is a wonderful thing that she has done.

For seventeen months her hospital at Verdun was under fire. For six weeks she worked without once taking her clothing off. And when a piece of shell struck her face, she had only time to stanch the flow of blood with her handkerchief.

A woman surgeon for the French Army!

No wonder the *médecin-en-chef* threw up his hands in dismay when little Dr. Nicole Gerard-Mangin reported at the Vosges front with her surgeon's kit and her Government's command.

"It must be a mistake"—And yet, there at his feet were a thousand wounded soldiers—and only five doctors. So the brave little doctor was allowed to take her hat off and put her swift, skilful hands to the grim task of saving men's lives.

It had been a "mistake". The little doctor had carefully left out her first name when she sent in her application. The War Office, hurrying down the list of volunteers for army doctors, just drafted her like any other man—But three months later, when the "mistake" was investigated, the little doctor's record was there. It was too good a "mistake" to be rectified, and Dr. Gerard-Mangin did her two years' service at the front with never an hour's absence from her post.

Then she was called to be *médecin-en-chef* of the new Hôpital Militaire in Paris.

It is happening on every battle front

Just listen to the record of what women surgeons are doing *on every battle front!*

In Serbia, in Roumania, in Russia, in Italy—wherever the distress is greatest, there the women doctors arrive.

Ten hospitals in Europe are *staffed entirely by women.* Seven great London hospitals have women resident physicians in charge. Endel Street Hospital, the greatest London war hospital, is *staffed entirely by women.* Our own American Red Cross has been asked by both France and Serbia for hospitals *staffed entirely by women.*

Women are *wanted* everywhere—and the word goes round among the soldiers themselves that "the place to get when you are wounded is the Women's Hospital."

766,202
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
IN THE UNITED STATES

ARTS	20,393
Artists, Sculptors, Photographers, Teachers of Art.	
CLERGY	685
EDUCATION	490,250
School Teachers, Professors in Colleges and Universities, Secretaries of Schools and Colleges, Librarians, Teachers of Domestic Science, etc.	
LAW	1,727
Lawyers, Abstractors, Notaries, Judges, Justices of the Peace.	
LETTERS	7,502
Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters, etc.	
MEDICINE	144,451
Dentists, Physicians, Surgeons, Trained Nurses, Bacteriologists, Radiologists, etc.	
MUSIC	84,472
Musicians, Teachers of Music	
SCIENCE	3,240
Architects, Chemists, Metallurgists, Astronomers, Draftsmen, Inventors, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineers, etc.	
STAGE	13,416
Actresses, Dancers, Theatrical Owners, Managers, Agents, Officials, etc.	

Think what this means to our women

Even to men this is a wonderful story. But can you imagine the thrill this record brings to women everywhere?

To men it is a revelation. They "never knew women were like that."

But *women* knew it. Through the centuries, they have been reaching out, struggling for this broader, bigger service to mankind. For every woman who was first to win the right to graduate in medicine, or in law, or to enter any of the professions, there were thousands of women's hearts that echoed the thrill of it.

This is no sudden change that has been wrought in women. Through the years, soundly, surely, stably, their development has been going on.

One magazine has been awake to this awakening of women. When Pictorial Review sent a woman abroad to record for its readers the changes that were being wrought in woman's life, they knew that this was the biggest thing they could tell to the vigorous, alert type of women who read their magazine.

One woman's magazine had its finger on the pulse of this new womanhood

This stirring story of the call for women in practically every profession, and their instant amazing response, appeared in Pictorial Review months ago. It is only an instance of the kind of articles that have made Pictorial Review known among women as "the magazine of women's wider interests."

Years ago Pictorial Review set out to edit a magazine that would interest the type of women who were not being reached by the conventional "women's magazines." It was to support, to stimulate, even to lead this type of woman.

The welcome this magazine received from American women is itself a record of the void there was before.

Whenever you look around you at the miracle of what women are doing in this hour of the world's greatest need—remind yourself that it is no great miracle after all. It is the greater service toward which women have been reaching out eagerly, consciously—for over half a century.

Women sculptors promptly turned to good account their skill with clay and stone. Now they are devoting their energies to remodeling faces shattered by the war

In France, for the first time in history, a woman's voice has been heard to plead before a military court. Suzanne Grinberg, French woman lawyer, addressing seven judges of military rank before the Conseil de la Guerre, is symbolical of the throwing wide open to women of the gates of the legal profession in every country

Women artists, too, have been called to the colors. "Camouflage," the new, proven weapon in warfare, engages the brains and energies of women in this oldest of arts

How Pictorial Review's growth has kept pace with women's widening interests

Since the war, 100,000 more families read Pictorial Review every month.

In ten years Pictorial Review's circulation has grown from 200,000 to 1,500,000! Today, Pictorial Review is read by one family in every six having an income of $1,000 and more per year.

Business men spend $2,500,000 yearly to advertise their products to Pictorial Review readers.

Eighty-four per cent of these advertisers are men who have stayed with us—who have found year after year that it pays to advertise to Pictorial Review readers.

Largest 20-cent circulation in the world—1,500,000 copies monthly
$2,500,000 advertising revenue—Only one other monthly magazine has as much

PICTORIAL REVIEW

America's Greatest Woman's Magazine

Subscription $2.00 the year
Pictorial Review Co., New York

20c the copy
At all newstands